

**The Interjurisdictional Migration
of European Authors of Liberty, 1660 – 1961:
A Quantitative Analysis**

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Abstract

Hume, Montesquieu and Kant were the first to suggest that the rise of liberty in Europe has been due to political fragmentation and competition among rulers because the creative elites had the option of leaving the country in response to political and economic suppression. In this paper we test the hypothesis that the emigrating authors of liberty actually responded to such political and economic factors. We distinguish four types of repressive political events: restauration of an authoritarian monarchy, suppression of liberal protests, takeover by a totalitarian regime and occupation by a foreign repressive power. Our sample of well-known authors of liberty includes 371 persons from twenty European countries in 1660 to 1961. We estimate a logistic regression with rare events, including a considerable number of control variables. We find that interjurisdictional migration was significantly affected by such political events but also by differences in economic performance.

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1. Introduction

Why did freedom rise in Europe and the West rather than in China, India or the Ottoman Empire, which around 1500 had still been at a comparable level of development? David Hume (1742), Charles Montesquieu (1748) and Immanuel Kant (1784) were the first to suggest that freedom required political fragmentation and competition and could not flourish in empires. "A number of neighbouring and independent states" helped to overcome "the restraint of authority" (Hume). "In Europe, the natural divisions form many medium-sized states... That is what has formed a genius for liberty" (Montesquieu). The European states are "involved in such close relations with each other that... civil liberty cannot now be easily assailed without inflicting such damage as will be felt in all trades and industries and especially in commerce" (Kant).

The Hume-Montesquieu-Kant hypothesis has been further developed by classical writers such as Edward Gibbon (1787), Lord Acton (1877) and Max Weber (1923) and by modern writers such as Baechler (1971), Wesson (1978), Brennan and Buchanan (1980), Jones (1981), North (1981), McNeill (1982), Hall (1985), Chirot (1986), Rosenberg and Birdzell (1986), Kennedy (1987), Engerman (1988), Mokyr (1990), Landes (1998) and Ferguson (2011).

The main mechanism by which political fragmentation gives rise to liberalization is through "exit" (Hirschman 1971), i.e., movements of labour and capital. The role of emigration has been pointed out by Turgot as early as 1810:

"The asylum which (the American people) opens to the oppressed of all nations must console the earth. The ease with which it will now be possible to take advantage of this situation, and thus to escape from the consequences of a bad government, will oblige the European governments to be just and enlightened" (p. 389).

The hypothesis that actual or potential emigration supports liberalization has stood the test of history. Moreover, using recent data, Docquier et al. (2011) show that migration tends to increase freedom and democracy in present-day developing countries. For the last 500 years a test of whether migration increased freedom and gave rise to better political institutions is not possible because comprehensive historical data on the emigration from, and freedom in, the various countries do not exist. However, an

important assumption of the hypothesis can be tested –that a lack of liberty led to emigration. That is the purpose of this paper. We empirically investigate the emigration decisions of the well-known authors of liberty from the restoration in England (1660) to the building of the wall in Berlin (1961). We have compiled a dataset including 371 well-known authors of liberty from twenty European countries. The results show that...

Section 2 describes the dataset and presents descriptive statistics and correlations. Section 3 introduces the econometric model. Section 4 reports the empirical results. Section 5 concludes.

2. Data

2.1 A self-compiled dataset of well-known authors of liberty

We have collected a sample of 371 well-known authors of liberty from twenty European countries. Table A1 in the appendix lists the authors' names and the relevant biographical data. 174 of these authors chose to emigrate due to lack of freedom at least once in their life, 37 emigrated for other reasons only and 160 did not emigrate at all. As eight authors emigrated twice due to lack of freedom, and one other emigrated four times due to lack of freedom we have 185 cases of emigration due to lack of freedom. The data vary across 371 authors and over a time dimension of 302 years (1660-1961). To focus on politically motivated emigration, we consider emigration decisions when the author was at least 19 years.

When selecting the authors of liberty we did not include authors who emigrated for purely religious reasons (such as the Huguenots) or exclusively because they were fighting for the independence of their country (as in Hungary, Ireland, Poland and Scotland). Members of religious minorities and independence fighters have been included only if they are known to have advocated a liberal system of government at the same time.

To obtain a sufficient number of observations, we defined liberty broadly so as to include both freedom from state interference and the right to political participation. To be an author, it was not necessary to be a scholar, poet or journalist. We also included politicians, civil servants and officers if they became authors of liberty.

Which authors are well known? Ideally, we should have liked to take our data from an encyclopaedia of liberal authors, but a suitable source does not seem to exist.³ Thus, we asked a panel of experts from the various European countries⁴. We screened the proposed authors according to whether an account of their life is provided in Encyclopedia Britannica or in the internet (by Wikipedia or comparable sources). If so, they qualify as "well-known".

2.2 Data on political events, descriptive statistics and correlations

We identify four types of political events which are likely to curtail freedom and trigger emigration:

- restoration of an authoritarian monarchy (RES),
- the suppression of liberal protests (PRO),
- takeover by a totalitarian (fascist or communist) regime (TOT),
- occupation by a foreign repressive power (OCC).

The data reveal that 45 of the 174 authors emigrating due to a lack of freedom left their country because an authoritarian regime was restored. 26 authors emigrated because they had been involved in political protests which were turned down. 36 authors fled because a totalitarian government had taken over – for example, by banning all (other) parties. 25 authors went into exile because their country was occupied by a foreign repressive power. The remaining political emigrants constitute the reference group. The classifications in the appendix include lagged responses to these events: We consider emigration decisions because of a political event for up to four lags. For example, when an author emigrated in 1852 because of a political event in 1848, we consider his decision as emigration due to lack of freedom. In a similar vein, also for authors who never emigrated, the political event dummy variables assume the value 1 in the year when the political event took place and in the upcoming four years.

³ We consulted "wikiliberal" but the sample is far too small.

⁴ Our panel of experts includes 35 persons (in alphabetical order): Rudolf Adam (Germany, Italy), Joerg Baumgartner (Switzerland, Italy), Niclas Berggren (Sweden), Peter Bernholz (Germany, UK), Galina Boeva (Bulgaria), Dietrich Buff (Germany), Francesco Cabrillo (Spain), Enrico Colombatto (Italy), Domenico da Empoli (Italy), Nicola Iannello (Italy, Belgium), Anthony de Jasay (Hungary), Anders Johnson (Sweden), Eric Jones (UK), Peter Kurrild-Klitgaard (Denmark), Elena Leontjeva (Baltic States, Poland), Kurt R. Leube (Austria), Klaus-Jürgen Matz, Karl M. Meessen (Germany), Gerrit Meijer (Netherlands, Belgium etc.), Joze Mencinger (Slovenia), Robert Nef (Switzerland), Johan Norberg (Sweden), Svante Nordin (Sweden), Katarina Ott (Croatia), Svetozar Pejovich (Serbia), Angelo Petroni (Italy), Miroslav Prokopijevic (Montenegro), Rolf W. Puster (Italy), Jean-Jacques Rosa (France), Pierre Salmon (France), Jiri Schwarz (Czechoslovakia), Ljubo Sirc (Serbia), Janez Sustersic (Slovenia), Frank Vibert (UK), Carl Johan Westholm (Sweden), Joachim Zweynert (Russia).

The restoration dummy (RES) captures the events in Britain in 1660, in France in 1815 and 1851, in Germany in 1815 and 1849 and in Spain in 1823. All other instances of political restoration are irrelevant for our sample of political emigrants.

The dummy for abortive protests (PRO) reflects the events in Austria in 1848, in Germany in 1830, 1832 ("Hambacher Fest") and 1837 ("Göttinger Sieben"), in Hungary in 1956, in the Netherlands in 1787 ("patriots") and in Geneva (Switzerland) in 1734.

The dummy for totalitarian takeovers (TOT) accounts for the events in Austria in 1934, in France in 1792, in Germany in 1933, in Italy in 1926, in Russia in 1918, in Spain in 1936 and in Yugoslavia in 1944.

The dummy for occupation by a foreign repressive power allows for the events in Austria in 1938, in Bulgaria in 1944, in France in 1940, in Germany (Prussia and Swedish Pommern) in 1806, in Hungary in 1944, in Poland in 1939 and 1944 and in Yugoslavia in 1941. All other instances of these events are irrelevant for our sample.

We cannot account for racial persecution because there is too little information about who (or whose spouse) was threatened by persecution on grounds of race.

The coefficient of correlation with the dummy for emigration due to lack of freedom is 0.20 for the restoration of an authoritarian monarchy dummy, 0.16 for the suppression of liberal protests dummy, 0.18 for the takeover by a totalitarian regime dummy, and 0.16 for the occupation by a foreign repressive power dummy.

48 of those who emigrated due to lack of freedom left for the United States. The US is the main country of destination (see also Page 1911 and 1912 and Grubel and Scott 1964) followed by Switzerland (30), France (28) and the UK (27).

3. Empirical model

Following Aidt and Jensen (2009) we estimate a logistic regression model with rare events (King and Zeng 2001). It has the following form:

$$\text{Emigration}_{it} = \sum_j \delta_j \text{Political Event}_{ijt} + \sum_l \zeta_k x_{ilt} + u_{it}$$

with $i = 1, \dots, 371; j = 1, \dots, 4; l = 1, \dots, 20;$ (1)

The dependent variable is a dummy which assumes the value 1 if an author of liberty chose to emigrate in year t due to lack of freedom in his or her country of residence. The dummy is zero in all years in which the author did not emigrate. It is important to recall that many authors of liberty have never emigrated. $\sum_j \delta_j$ Political Event $_{ijt}$ describes the political event dummy variables for restoration of an authoritarian monarchy, the suppression of liberal protests, the takeover by a totalitarian regime, and the occupation by a foreign repressive power. $\sum_l \zeta_k$ x_{ilt} are the control variables. We include dummy variables for the profession of the author that assume the value 1 when he or she belonged to the respective profession and 0 otherwise.

Instead of responding to political events, our authors of liberty may have left their country of residence in order to raise their income. To account for this possibility we include domestic and foreign GDP per capita as separate explanatory variables in the econometric model. Domestic GDP per capita is the GDP per capita of the country in which an individual author lived. For authors who have never migrated, this variable does not change during their entire life. For authors who, for example, migrated once in their life from Germany to France, the domestic GDP per capita variable first reflects German GDP per capita and then French GDP per capita. Foreign GDP per capita is the GDP per capita of the country to which the author emigrated. For authors who have never migrated, this variable is the average of GDP per capita of all the other countries in the sample plus the US. Once an author has emigrated and has not migrated anymore, domestic GDP per capita refers to the country of immigration, and the new foreign GDP per capita variable measures the average of GDP per capita of the other countries. When an author, for example, migrated once in his life from Germany to France, the foreign GDP per capita variable first measures French GDP per capita. After immigration to France it measures the average of all countries except France. The GDP data

are taken from Maddison (2006) and Broadberry et al. (2011, Table 24)⁵. We account only for stays of at least one year. Table 1 includes descriptive statistics of all variables included.

We also include regional dummy variables.

4. Results

4.1 Basic results

Table 2 presents the coefficient estimates. Column (1) shows the results when only the political event variables are included. Column (2) presents the results when the occupation variables are added. In column (3), the GDP variables are also taken into account. The coefficients of the political event variables are statistically significant at the 1% level and have a positive sign in columns (1) to (3). This means that the probability of emigrating due to lack of freedom increased in response to these political events. For comparison, Table 3 and 4 refer to a standard logit regression. The marginal effects of the political event variables are statistically significant at the 1% level in columns (1) to (3). The numerical meaning of the effects is, for example, that the probability of emigrating due to lack of freedom increased by about 3.5 percent when an authoritarian monarchy was restored, by about 3.7 percent when liberal protests were suppressed, by about 3.4 percent when a totalitarian (fascist or communist) regime took over, and by about 3.5 percent when an occupation by a foreign repressive power occurred.

The control variables display the expected effects. The domestic GDP variable shows that the probability of emigrating due to lack of freedom decreased when GDP in the home country was high and increased when foreign GDP per capita was high. The occupation of the authors hardly influenced the probability of emigrating due to lack of freedom; only political scientists and writers were somewhat more likely to emigrate due to lack of freedom than authors having other occupations.

⁵ Where necessary, we have interpolated between the data points. For all countries, we have one series exclusively based on Maddison. For Britain, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden, we alternatively use the data from Broadberry et al. prior to 1820. Where possible, the two series are linked in 1820, otherwise in 1700.

4.2 Robustness tests

We have included dummy variables for the homeland countries, the countries of origin and the the countries of destinations of the authors, Including these variables does not change the inferences regarding the political event variables.

It is not conceivable that the results suffer from reverse causality problems. While it is true that the Hume-Montesquieu-Kant hypothesis suggests a positive effect of actual and potential emigration on freedom in general, our events of restauration, suppression of protests, totalitarian takeovers and foreign occupations have not been caused or prevented by our instances of emigration. Our event variables are exogenous with respect to emigration.

5. Conclusions and further research

In the complete version to be presented at the conference, we intend to include the authors' age, the area of the home jurisdiction and a dummy accounting for university education as additional explanatory variables. We hypothesize that emigration from a large jurisdiction is less likely because the cost of emigration tends to be higher.

We also want to redefine the dependent variable so as to comprise both political and non-political emigrations.

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Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Emigration due to lack of freedom	17527	0.01	0.10	0	1
RES	17527	0.01	0.11	0	1
PRO	17527	0.01	0.09	0	1
TOT	17527	0.01	0.10	0	1
OCC	17527	0.01	0.08	0	1
Philosopher	17527	0.10	0.30	0	1
Political scientist	17527	0.03	0.17	0	1
Economist	17527	0.27	0.44	0	1
Jurist	17527	0.11	0.31	0	1
Historian	17527	0.04	0.21	0	1
Writer	17527	0.10	0.29	0	1
Journalist	17527	0.08	0.26	0	1
Politician	17527	0.17	0.38	0	1
Politicalwriter	17527	0.03	0.17	0	1
Other occupation	17527	0.08	0.26	0	1
Domestic GDP per capita	17460	2673.97	2173.95	473.34	12456.73
Foreign GDP per capita	17508	2271.10	1496.81	2.17	12333.45

Table 2: Regression Results

Dependent variable: dummy for emigration due to lack of freedom
Logit with rare events.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
RES	4.3011*** [19.82]	4.2234*** [18.03]	4.2093*** [16.59]
PRO	4.3410*** [16.86]	4.3937*** [16.02]	4.4154*** [14.98]
TOT	4.2445*** [18.56]	4.2695*** [17.96]	4.1217*** [13.57]
OCC	4.3416*** [16.62]	4.3130*** [15.97]	4.2156*** [13.88]
Philosopher		1.2858 [1.18]	1.5906 [1.46]
Political scientist		1.2754 [1.12]	1.9692* [1.76]
Economist		1.1955 [1.08]	1.5559 [1.41]
Jurist		1.4459 [1.33]	1.7980* [1.66]
Historian		1.3011 [1.17]	1.561 [1.41]
Writer		1.9683* [1.83]	2.0298* [1.84]
Journalist		1.5237 [1.44]	1.8194* [1.71]
Politician		1.5314 [1.54]	1.5066 [1.51]
Political writer		1.4234 [1.29]	1.2054 [1.04]
Other occupation		1.2851 [1.28]	1.5149 [1.50]
Domestic GDP per capita			-0.0007*** [7.93]
Foreign GDP per capita			0.0004*** [7.79]
Constant	-5.7129*** [42.31]	-7.1278*** [6.80]	-6.9678*** [6.21]
N	17527	17527	17460
Prob > Chi2			
Pseudo R2			

Notes: Absolute value of robust z-statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 3: Regression Results

Dependent variable: dummy for emigration due to lack of freedom
Logit.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
RES	4.3013*** [19.82]	4.2362*** [18.07]	4.2270*** [16.64]
PRO	4.3356*** [16.84]	4.4059*** [16.05]	4.4320*** [15.02]
TOT	4.2428*** [18.54]	4.2851*** [18.01]	4.1630*** [13.69]
OCC	4.3356*** [16.60]	4.3206*** [15.99]	4.2457*** [13.97]
Philosopher		1.2002 [1.10]	1.4915 [1.37]
Political scientist		1.1589 [1.02]	1.8487* [1.65]
Economist		1.1278 [1.02]	1.4714 [1.33]
Jurist		1.3652 [1.26]	1.7047 [1.57]
Historian		1.1966 [1.08]	1.4435 [1.30]
Writer		1.9022* [1.77]	1.9434* [1.76]
Journalist		1.4539 [1.37]	1.7391 [1.64]
Politician		1.4651 [1.48]	1.4182 [1.42]
Political writer		1.3206 [1.20]	1.0835 [0.94]
Other occupation		1.1989 [1.20]	1.4157 [1.40]
Domestic GDP per capita			-0.0007*** [8.12]
Foreign GDP per capita			0.0004*** [7.84]
Constant	-5.7219*** [42.36]	-7.0912*** [6.76]	-6.9041*** [6.15]
N	17527	17527	17460
Prob > Chi2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pseudo R2	0.32	0.32	0.37

Notes: Absolute value of robust z-statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 4: Marginal Effects.

Dependent variable: dummy for emigration due to lack of freedom Logit.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
RES	.0391613*** [14.01]	.0382902*** [13.34]	.034836*** [13.38]
PRO	.0394735*** [12.85]	.0398242*** [12.39]	.0365251*** [12.26]
TOT	.0386287*** [13.49]	.0387327*** [13.14]	.0343086*** [11.43]
OCC	.0394735*** [12.74]	.0390532*** [12.39]	.0349897*** [12.20]
Domestic GDP per capita			-6×10^{-6} *** [7.42]
Foreign GDP per capita			4×10^{-6} *** [7.43]

Notes: Absolute value of robust z-statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Appendix
Table A.1.

Well-known authors of liberty in Europe, 1660 – 1961

all emigrations

* emigrant

** chose to emigrate due to lack of freedom

name ^a	life	year of emigration ^b	age	country of destination	event ^c	occupation ^d
<u>Austria</u> Andreas Riedel**	1748-1837	1809** 1810	61 62	Germany France	-	jurist
Hans Kudlich**	1823-1917	1849** 1854	26 31	Switzerland US	RES -	politician
Carl Menger	1840-1921	-	-	-	-	economist
Eugen Böhm-Bawerk	1851-1914	-	-	-	-	economist
Friedrich von Wieser	1851-1926	-	-	-	-	economist
Ludwig von Mises**	1881-1973	1934** 1940	53 59	Switzerland US	TOT -	economist
Stefan Zweig**	1881-1942	1934	53	Brazil	TOT	poet
Gustav Stolper*	1888-1945	1933	45	US	-	economist
Friedrich Engel- Janosi**	1893-1978	1939** 1959	46 66	US Austria	OCC -	historian
Felix Kaufmann**	1895-1949	1938	43	US	OCC	philosopher
Hersch Lauterpacht*	1897-1960	1931	34	UK	-	jurist
Alfred Schuetz**	1899-1959	1938	39	US	OCC	philosopher
Joseph Herbert von Furth**	1899-1995	1938	39	US	OCC	economist
Friedrich A. von Hayek*	1899-1992	1931 1950 1962	32 51 63	UK US Germany	- - -	economist
Gottfried Haberler*	1900-1995	1931	31	US	-	economist
Eric Voegelin**	1901-1985	1938	37	US	OCC	political scientist
Fritz Machlup**	1902-1983	1936	34	US	TOT	economist
Oskar Morgenstern**	1902-1977	1938	36	US	OCC	economist
Karl Popper**	1902-1994	1937** 1944	35 42	New Zealand UK	TOT -	philosopher
Paul N. Rosenstein- Rodan*	1902-1985	1930	18	US	-	economist
Alexander Gerschenkron**	1904-1978	1938	34	US	OCC	economist
Ilse Schueller- Mintz**	1904-1978	1938	34	US	OCC	economist
Ernst Gombrich**	1909-2001	1936	27	UK	TOT	historian
Paul Watzlawick*	1921-2007	1957	36	US	-	psychologist
Egon Sohmen*	1930-1977	1955	25	US	-	economist
<u>Baltic States</u> Heinrich F. von Storch	1766-1835	-	-	-	-	economist
Adomas Mickevičius**	1798-1855	1829	31	France	-	poet

Antanas Maceina**	1908-1987	1940 (Poland)	32	Germany	OCC	philosopher
<u>Belgium</u>						
Gustave de Molinari*/**	1819-1912	1841* (Belgium) 1851** (France) 1867* (Belgium)	22 32 48	France Belgium France	- RES	economist
Louis J.P. Baudin*	1887-1964	1922	35	France	-	economist
<u>Britain and Ireland</u>						
Oliver St. John**	1598-1673	1662	64	Switzerland	RES	politician
Cornelius Holland**	1599-1671	1661	62	Switzerland	RES	politician
William Cawley**	1602-1667	1660	58	Switzerland	RES	politician
Andrew Broughton**	1602/3-1687	1661	60	Switzerland	RES	politician
Daniel Blagrove**	1603-1668	1660	57	Germany	RES	politician
William Say**	1604-1666	1661	57	Switzerland	RES	politician
Nicolas Love**	1608-1682	1660	52	Switzerland	RES	politician
John Milton	1608-1674	-	-	-	-	poet
John Lisle**	1610-1664	1661	51	Switzerland	RES	lawyer
Edmund Ludlow**	1617-1692	1661	44	Switzerland	RES	politician
Marchamont Needham**	1620-1678	1661	41	Netherlands	RES	journalist
Anthony Ashley (1 st Earl of Shaftesbury)**	1621-1683	1682	61	Netherlands	-	politician
Algernon Sidney**	1623-1683	1660** 1663 1677	37 40 54	Italy France UK	RES - -	politician
John Locke	1632-1704	1675** 1679 1683** 1688	43 47 51 56	France England Netherlands England	- - - -	philosopher
Francis Hutcheson	1694-1746	-	-	-	-	philosopher
David Hume	1711-1776	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Adam Ferguson	1723-1816	-	-	-	-	economist
Adam Smith	1723-1790	-	-	-	-	economist
John Wilkes**	1727-1797	1763** 1768	34 39	France UK	- -	politician
Thomas Paine*	1736-1809	1774 1792	38 56	US France	- -	officer
Jeremy Bentham	1748-1832	-	-	-	-	philosopher
William Cobbett**	1763-1835	1792 1800 1817** 1819	29 37 54 56	US UK US UK	- - - -	journalist
David Ricardo	1772-1823	-	-	-	-	economist
James Mill	1773-1836	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Richard Cobden	1804-1865	-	-	-	-	politician
John Stuart Mill	1806-1873	-	-	-	-	economist
John Bright	1811-1889	-	-	-	-	politician
George Eliot	1819-1880	-	-	-	-	writer/poet
Herbert Spencer	1820-1903	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Walter Bagehot	1826-1877	-	-	-	-	economist
Lord Acton	1834-1902	-	-	-	-	historian
Auberon Herbert	1838-1906	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Edwin Cannan	1861-1935	-	-	-	-	economist
Lionel Robbins	1898-1984	-	-	-	-	economist

William H. Hutt*	1899-1988	1928	29	S.Africa	-	economist
John Jewkes	1902-1988	-	-	-	-	economist
Isaiah Berlin	1909-1997	-	-	-	-	philosopher
John Plamenatz	1912-1975	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Jack Wiseman	1919-1991	-	-	-	-	economist
Alan T. Peacock	1922-	-	-	-	-	economist
Alan A. Walters*	1926-2009	1976	50	US	-	economist

<u>Bulgaria</u>						
Danail Kraptshew	1880-1944	-	-	-	-	journalist
Hristo Ognianov**	1911-1997	1944	33	Austria	OCC	poet
Stefan Gruev**	1922-2006	1945	23	Switzerland	OCC	political writer
Tsvetan Marangosov**	1933-	1960	27	Germany	-	writer

<u>Czechoslovakia</u>						
Karel Havlíček Borovský	1821-1856	-	-	-	-	journalist
Vojta Náprstek**	1826-1894	1848 (Austria)	22	US	PRO	political writer
Karel Engliš	1880-1961	-	-	-	-	economist

<u>Denmark</u>						
Peter Andreas Heiberg*	1758-1841	1800	42	France	-	writer/poet
Peter Collett	1767-1823	-	-	-	-	writer
Malte Conrad Bruun*	1775-1826	1799	24	France	-	geographer
Christian Gandil	1865-1915	-	-	-	-	economist

<u>France</u>						
Pierre Bayle**	1647-1706	1670** 1674	23 27	Switzerland France	- -	philosopher
François Fénelon	1651-1715	-	-	-	-	writer
Montesquieu	1689-1755	-	-	-	-	philosopher
François Quesnay	1694-1774	-	-	-	-	economist
Voltaire*	1694-1778	1726 1750 1755	32 56 61	UK Prussia Switzerland	- - -	philosopher
Vincent Gournay	1712-1759	-	-	-	-	economist
Guillaume-Thomas Raynal**	1713-1796	1779** 1780 1784	66 67 71	Russia Switzerland France	- - -	historian
Bonnot de Condillac*	1714-1780	1757 1768	43 54	Italy France	-	philosopher
Victor Mirabeau	1715-1789	-	-	-	-	economist
Malesherbes	1721-1794	-	-	-	-	jurist
Paul H.T. d'Holbach	1723-1789	-	-	-	-	philosopher
A.R.J. Turgot	1727-1781	-	-	-	-	economist
Condorcet	1743-1794	-	-	-	-	economist
Honoré Mirabeau*	1749-1791	1775 1777 1790	26 28 41	Switzerland Prussia France	- - -	economist
F. R. G. Le Chapelier**	1754-1794	1791	37	UK	-	politician
Destutt de Tracy	1754-1836	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Paul Barras**	1755-1829	1800	45	Italy	-	politician
Marie-Joseph Motier,	1757-1834	1792	35	Germany	TOT	general,

Marquis de La Fayette**						politician
S. Clermont-Tonnère	1757-1792	-	-	-	-	politician
Germaine de Staël**	1766-1817	1812	46	Sweden	-	writer/poet
Jean-Baptiste Say	1767-1832	-	-	-	-	economist
James Fazy**	1794-1878	1833	39	Switzerland	-	journalist
Frédéric Bastiat	1801-1850	-	-	-	-	economist
Victor Hugo**	1802-1885	1851** 1871	49 69	UK France	RES -	poet
Alexis de Tocqueville	1805-1859	-	-	-	-	political scientist
Hyppolyte Castille	1820-1886	-	-	-	-	writer
Léon Walras*	1834-1910	1870	36	Switzerland	-	economist
Jacques Rueff	1896-1978	-	-	-	-	economist
Bertrand de Jouvenel	1903-1987	-	-	-	-	economist
Raymond Aron**	1905-1983	1940** 1944	35 39	UK France	OCC -	journalist
Daniel Villey	1910-1968	-	-	-	-	economist
Maurice Allais	1911-2010	-	-	-	-	economist

Germany						
Samuel Pufendorf*	1632-1694	1668 1688	36 56	Sweden Brandenburg	- -	jurist
Christian Thomasius**	1655-1728	1690 (Saxony)	35	Brandenburg	-	jurist
Immanuel Kant	1724-1804	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock*	1724-1803	1746 1750 1762	22 26 38	Denmark Denmark Denmark	- - -	poet
Friedrich Nicolai	1733-1811	-	-	-	-	bookseller
Christian F.D. Schubart**	1739-1791	1773 (Wuerttemberg)	44	Bavaria	-	poet
Johann Heinrich Campe	1746-1818	-	-	-	-	publisher
Adam Weishaupt**	1748-1830	1785 (Bavaria)	37	Sachsen-Gotha	-	jurist
Freiherr vom Stein**	1757-1831	1808	51	Austria	OCC	politician
Friedrich Schiller**	1759-1805	1782 (Wuerttemberg)	23	Pfalz	-	writer/poet
Carl G. D. Clauer**	1763-1794	1791	28	France	-	lawyer
Wilhelm von Humboldt	1767-1835	-	-	-	-	philologist
Ernst Moritz Arndt**	1769-1860	1806** 1809 1812** 1813	37 40 43 44	Sweden Prussia Russia Pommern	OCC - OCC -	poet
Joseph Görres**	1776-1848	1819** 1827	43 51	France Germany	RES -	poet
Heinrich Zschocke*/**	1771-1848	1796* 1798 (Graubünden)**	25 27	Switzerland Aarau	- -	writer
Heinrich Theodor von Schön	1773-1856	-	-	-	-	politician
Carl von Rotteck	1775-1840	-	-	-	-	politician
Christoph Friedrich Dahlmann**	1785-1860	1837 (Hanover)	52	Saxony	PRO	historian
Jacob Grimm**	1785-1863	1837** (Hanover)	52	Hessen	PRO	philologist

		1841	56	Prussia	-	
Ludwig Snell**	1785-1854	1827* 1836 (Bern)**	42 51	Switzerland St. Gallen	- -	theologian
Ludwig Börne**	1786-1837	1830	44	France	-	journalist
Wilhelm Grimm**	1786-1859	1837** (Hanover) 1841	51 55	Hessen Prussia	PRO -	philologist
Ludwig Uhland	1787-1862	-	-	-	-	poet
Friedrich List*	1789-1846	1820 1822 1825 1832	31 33 36 43	Switzerland Germany US Germany	- - - -	economist
Philipp J. Siebenpfeiffer**	1789-1845	1833	44	Switzerland	PRO	political writer
Wilhelm Snell**	1789-1851	1821** 1833 1834 1845** 1846	32 46 47 56 57	Switzerland (Basel) Zürich Bern Basel Bern	- - - - -	politician
August Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben*	1798-1874	1843 (Prussia) 1849	45 51	Mecklenburg Rhineland	- -	poet
Carl Theodor Welcker	1790-1869	-	-	-	-	politician
Sylvester Jordan	1792-1861	-	-	-	-	jurist
Heinrich Heine**	1797-1856	1831	34	France	-	poet
Wilhelm Schulz**	1797-1860	1834** 1836 1848 1849	37 39 51 52	France Switzerland Germany Switzerland	- - - RES	journalist
Johann G.A. Wirth**	1798-1848	1836** 1839 1847	38 41 49	France Switzerland Germany	PRO - -	journalist
Paul Follen**	1799-1844	1834	35	US	PRO	lawyer
Heinrich von Gagern	1799-1880	-	-	-	-	politician
Wilhelm Eduard Albrecht**	1800-1876	1837 (Hanover)	37	Saxony	PRO	jurist
Ferdinand Lindheimer**	1801-1879	1834	33	US	PRO	philologist
Paul A. Pfizer	1801-1867	-	-	-	-	politician
Theodor Olshausen**	1802-1869	1856** 1865	54 63	US Germany	- -	publisher
Heinrich Ewald**	1803-1875	1837** (Hanover) 1867	34 64	Wuerttemberg Hanover	PRO -	philologist
Georg Fein**	1803-1869	1833** 1836 1837 1846 1848 1849**	30 33 34 43 45 46	Switzerland France Norway US Germany Switzerland	PRO - - - - RES	journalist
Henry Boernstein**	1805-1892	1850	45	US	RES	play writer
Georg Gottfried Gervinus**	1805-1871	1837 (Hanover)	32	Baden	PRO	historian
Ludwig August Wollenweber**	1807-1888	1832	25	US	PRO	journalist
Heinrich Ahrens**	1808-1874	1831** 1834 1836	24 27 29	France Belgien Austria	PRO - -	philosopher

		1859	51	Germany	-	
Theodor Engelmann**	1808-1889	1833	25	US	PRO	jurist
Joseph Fickler**	1808-1865	1849	41	Switzerland	RES	journalist
Gustav Körner**	1809-1896	1833	24	US	PRO	lawyer
Niklas Müller**	1809-1875	1853	44	US	RES	poet
John Prince-Smith	1809-1874	-	-	-	-	economist
Friedrich Daniel Bassermann	1811-1855	-	-	-	-	politician
Karl Biedermann**	1812-1901	1853 (Saxony) 1863	41 51	Weimar Saxony	RES -	philosopher
Bruno Hildebrand**	1812-1878	1851** 1861	39 49	Switzerland Germany	RES -	economist
Lorenz Brentano**	1813-1891	1850	37	US	RES	politician
Karl Georg Büchner**	1813-1837	1835** 1836	22 23	France Switzerland	- -	poet
Eduard Fein	1813-1858	-	-	-	-	jurist
Gustav Blöde**	1814-1888	1850	36	US	RES	journalist
Wilhelm Loewe-Kalbe**	1814-1886	1849** 1861	35 47	US Germany	RES -	politician
Gottfried Kinkel**	1815-1882	1850** 1866	35 51	UK Switzerland	RES -	theologian
Carl Beyschlag**	1816-1880	1850	34	US	RES	journalist
Ferdinand von Loehr**	1817-1877	1852	35	US	RES	journalist
Otto Ruppis**	1819-1864	1849** 1862	30 43	US Germany	RES -	journalist
Carl Daenzer**	1820-1906	1850	30	US	RES	journalist
Armand Goegg**	1820-1897	1849** 1854** 1857 1861 1865	29 34 37 41 45	Switzerland UK Switzerland Germany Switzerland	RES - - - -	politician
Rudolf Doehn**	1821-1894	1854** 1865	33 45	US Germany	RES -	philosopher
Daniel Hertle**	1821-1875	1850	29	US	RES	journalist
Eduard Dorsch**	1822-1887	1849	27	US	RES	poet
Ludwig Bamberger**	1823-1899	1849** 1959	26 36	Switzerland Germany	RES -	journalist
George Schneider**	1823-1905	1849	26	US	RES	journalist
Caspar Butz**	1825-1885	1849	24	US	RES	political writer
Franz Umbscheiden**	1825-1874	1850	25	US	RES	journalist
Bernard Domschke**	1827-1869	1850	33	US	RES	journalist
Anton Eickhoff**	1827-1901	1848	21	US	RES	political writer
Edward Salomon**	1828-1909	1849	21	US	RES	political writer
Carl Schurz**	1829-1906	1849** 1850 1852	20 21 23	Switzerland France US	RES - -	journalist
Friedrich Hassaurek**	1831-1885	1849	18	US	RES	journalist
Otto von Gierke	1841-1921	-	-	-	-	jurist
Lujo Brentano	1844-1931	-	-	-	-	economist
Ludwig Quidde**	1858-1941	1933	75	Switzerland	TOT	politician
Friedrich Meinecke	1862-1954	-	-	-	-	historian
Max Weber	1864-1920	-	-	-	-	political

						scientist
Martin Wolff**	1872-1953	1938	66	UK	-	jurist
Ernst Cassirer**	1874-1945	1933** 1935	59 61	UK Sweden	- -	philosopher
Ernst Jäckh**	1875-1959	1933** 1940	58 65	UK US	TOT -	political scientist
Erich Koch-Weser**	1875-1944	1933	58	Brazil	TOT	politician
Adolf Weber	1876-1963	-	-	-	-	economist
Erich Eyck**	1878-1964	1937	59	UK	TOT	lawyer
Fritz Schulz**	1879-1957	1939	60	UK	-	jurist
Karl Jaspers*	1883-1969	1948	65	Switzerland	-	philosopher
Theodor Heuss	1884-1963	-	-	-	-	politician
Alexander Rüstow**	1885-1963	1933** 1949	48 64	Turkey Germany	TOT -	economist
Gerhard Ritter	1888-1967	-	-	-	-	historian
Goetz Briefs**	1889-1974	1934	45	US	TOT	political scientist
Erwin von Beckerath	1889-1964	-	-	-	-	economist
Walter Eucken	1891-1950	-	-	-	-	economist
Constantin von Dietze	1891-1973	-	-	-	-	economist
Ernst Fraenkel**	1891-1971	1939	48	UK	TOT	historian
Karl Loewenstein**	1891-1973	1934	43	US	TOT	jurist
Reinhold Maier	1889-1971	-	-	-	-	politician
Hans Großmann- Doerth	1894-1944	-	-	-	-	jurist
Franz Böhm	1895-1977	-	-	-	-	jurist
Ludwig Erhard	1897-1977	-	-	-	-	economist
Adolf Lampe	1897-1948	-	-	-	-	economist
Karl Brandt**	1899-1975	1933	34	US	TOT	economist
Wilhelm Röpke**	1899-1966	1933** 1937	34 38	Turkey Switzerland	TOT -	economist
Carl Joachim Friedrich*	1901-1984	1926	25	US	-	political scientist
Friedrich A. Lutz**	1901-1975	1938	37	US	-	economist
Alfred Müller- Armack	1901-1978	-	-	-	-	economist
Hans Morgenthau**	1904-1980	1933	29	US	TOT	political scientist
Hannah Arendt**	1906-1975	1933	28	US	TOT	political scientist
Ferdinand A. Hermens**	1906-1998	1934** 1935	28 29	UK US	TOT -	political scientist
Wolfgang Friedman**	1907-1972	1934	27	UK	TOT	jurist
Golo Mann**	1909-1994	1933** 1960 1965	24 51 55	US Germany Switzerland	TOT - -	historian

<u>Hungary</u>						
István Szechenyi	1791-1860	-	-	-	-	politician
Ferenc Deák	1803-1876	-	-	-	-	politician
Kalman Tisza	1830-1902	-	-	-	-	politician
Josef Eötvös**	1831-1871	1848** 1851	17 20	Germany Hungary	RES -	poet
Sandor Wekerle	1848-1921	-	-	-	-	politician

Michael Polanyi**	1891-1976	1920 1934**	29 43	Germany UK	- TOT	natural scientist
Melchior Palyi**	1892-1970	1920?* 1933 **	28? 41	Germany US	- TOT	economist
Sandor Marai**	1900-1989	1948** 1957 1967 1980	48 57 67 80	Italy US Italy US	OCC - - -	poet
William J. Fellner*	1905-1983	1938	33	US	-	economist
Peter Thomas Bauer*	1915-2002	1934	19	UK	-	economist
Anthony de Jasay**	1925-	1948** 1950 1955 1962	23 25 30 37	Austria Australia UK France	OCC - - -	journalist
Béla Balassa**	1928-1991	1956	28	US	PRO	economist
Laszlo Peter**	1929-2008	1956	27	UK	PRO	historian

<u>Italy</u>						
Antonio Genovesi	1712-1769	-	-	-	-	economist
Ferdinando Galiani	1728-1787	-	-	-	-	economist
Cesare Beccaria	1738-1794	-	-	-	-	jurist
Alessandro Manzoni	1785-1873	-	-	-	-	political writer
Pelegrino Rossi**	1787-1848	1916** 1833**	29 46	Switzerland France	- -	economist
Giuseppe Mazzini**	1805-1872	1831	26	Switzerland	-	political writer
Francesco Ferrara	1810-1900	-	-	-	-	economist
Carlo Luigi Farini*	1812-1866	1849 (Russi)	37	Piemont	-	politician
Giovanni Giolitti	1842-1928	-	-	-	-	politician
Vilfredo Pareto*	1848-1923	1894	46	Switzerland	-	economist
Matheo Pantaleoni	1857-1924	-	-	-	-	economist
Benedetto Croce	1866-1951	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Guglielmo Ferrero**	1871-1942	1928	57	France	TOT	historian
Luigi Einaudi**	1874-1961	1943** 1945	69 71	Switzerland Italy	TOT -	politician
Giovanni Amendola**	1882-1926	1926	44	France	TOT	politician
Marcello Soleri	1882-1945	-	-	-	-	politician
Costantino Bresciani- Turroni	1882-1963	-	-	-	-	economist
Gustavo del Vecchio**	1883-1972	1943** 1945	60 62	Switzerland Italy	OCC -	economist
Luigi Salvatorelli	1886-1974	-	-	-	-	journalist
Adolfo Omodeo	1889-1946	-	-	-	-	historian
Carlo Antoni	1896-1959	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Adolfo Tino**	1900-1978	1943** 1945	43 45	Switzerland Italy	TOT -	politician
Piero Gobetti**	1901-1926	1926	25	France	TOT	journalist
Bruno Leoni	1913-1967	-	-	-	-	philosopher

<u>Netherlands</u>						
Pieter de la Court**	1618-1685	1672	54	Antwerp (Spanish)	-	economist
Bernard de Mandeville*	1670-1733	1693	23	UK	-	physician
Isaac de Pinto	1717-1787	-	-	-	-	economist
Joan van der Capellen	1741-1784	-	-	-	-	politician

tot den Pol						
Nicolas van Staphorst**	1742-1801	1794	52	Germany	PRO	politician
Wybo Fijnje**	1750-1809	1787	37	France	PRO	preacher
Gerrit Paape**	1752-1803	1787	35	France	PRO	journalist
Francis Adrian Vanderkamp**	1752-1829	1787	35	US	PRO	preacher
Court Lambertus van Beyma**	1753-1820	1787	34	France	PRO	politician
Quint Ondaatje**	1758-1818	1787	29	France	PRO	publisher
Johan Valckenaer**	1759-1821	1787	28	France	PRO	diplomat
H. W. Daendels**	1762-1818	1793	31	France	PRO	politician
Izaak J. A. Gogel	1765-1821	-	-	-	-	politician
Johan R. Thorbecke	1798-1872	-	-	-	-	politician
Nikolaas G. Pierson	1839-1909	-	-	-	-	politician
Dammes P. D. Fabius	1851-1931	-	-	-	-	jurist
Coenraad A. Verrijn Stuart	1865-1948	-	-	-	-	economist
P. J. Oud	1886-1968	-	-	-	-	politician
A. C. Josephus Jitta	1887-1958	-	-	-	-	jurist
Jakob L. Mey	1900-1966	-	-	-	-	economist
Johan G. Koopmans	1900-1958	-	-	-	-	economist
Marius W. Holtrop	1902-1988	-	-	-	-	economist
Benjamin M. Telders	1903-1945	-	-	-	-	jurist
Pieter Hennipman	1911-1994	-	-	-	-	economist

<u>Norway</u> Trygve J. B. Hoff	1895-1982	-	-	-	-	economist
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<u>Polen</u> Antoni Slonimski**	1895-1976	1939 1940	43 44	France UK	OCC OCC	poet
Czeslaw Milosz**	1911-2004	1951	40	France	OCC	poet
Andrzej Bobkowski*	1913-1961	1938	25	France	-	writer

<u>Portugal</u> Almeida Garrett**	1799-1854	1823	24	UK	-	poet
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<u>Russia</u> Nicolaj S. Mordvinov	1754-1845	-	-	-	-	economist
Michael M. Speranskij	1772-1839	-	-	-	-	politician
Nicolaj I. Turgenev**	1789-1871	1824	35	France	PRO	political writer
Pavel I. Pestel	1793-1826	-	-	-	-	officer
Ivan Y. Gorlov	1814-1890	-	-	-	-	economist
Ivan V. Vernadskij	1821-1884	-	-	-	-	economist
Ivan K. Babst	1824-1881	-	-	-	-	economist
Boris Chicherin	1828-1904	-	-	-	-	jurist
Pavel N. Miljukov**	1859-1943	1918** 1920 1922	59 61 63	UK France Czechoslovakia	TOT	politician
Georgy Y. Lvov**	1861-1925	1919	58	France	TOT	politician
Alexander A. Kizevetter	1866-1933	-	-	-	-	politician
Mykola Wassylenko	1866-1935	-	-	-	-	politician

Petr B. Struve**	1870-1944	1902** 1905 1920** 1928** 1943**	32 35 50 58 73	Germany Russia France Yugoslavia France	TOT - TOT OC C OC C	economist
Boris D. Brutzkus**	1874-1938	1922** 1933** 1935	48 59 61	Germany UK Israel	TOT TOT	economist
Nicolaj W. Nekrassov	1879-1940	-	-	-	-	politician
Ivan A. Iljin**	1883-1954	1922 1938	39 55	Germany Switzerland	TOT	philosopher
Ayn Rand**	1905-1982	1925	20	US	TOT	writer

<u>Spain</u>						
Alvaro Florez-Estrada**	1769-1853	1823	54	France	RES	economist
José Canga-Argüelles**	1770-1842	1824	54	UK	RES	economist
Pablo Pebrer**	1800-1846	1824	24	UK	RES	economist
José Ortega y Gasset**	1883-1955	1938	55	Argentina	TOT	philosopher
Salvador de Madariaga**	1886-1978	1936** 1972	50 86	UK Switzerland	TOT	diplomat

<u>Sweden</u>						
Anders Chydenius	1729-1803	-	-	-	-	preacher
Peter Forsskål	1732-1763	-	-	-	-	orientalist
Johan Henric Kellgren	1751-1795	-	-	-	-	poet
Erik Gustav Geijer	1783-1847	-	-	-	-	historian
Carl Jonas Love Almqvist*	1793-1866	1851	58	US	-	writer
Fredrika Bremer	1801-1865	-	-	-	-	writer
Lars Johan Hierta	1801-1872	-	-	-	-	journalist
Johan August Gripenstedt	1818-1874	-	-	-	-	politician
Knut Wicksell	1851-1926	-	-	-	-	economist
David Davidson	1854-1942	-	-	-	-	economist
Gustav Cassel	1866-1945	-	-	-	-	economist
Torgny Segerstedt	1876-1945	-	-	-	-	journalist
Eli Heckscher	1879-1952	-	-	-	-	economist
Herbert Tingsten	1896-1973	-	-	-	-	political scientist
Vilhelm Moberg*	1898-1973	1948	50	US	-	writer
Bertil Ohlin*	1899-1979	1925	26	Denmark	-	economist
Torgny T. Segerstedt	1908-1999	-	-	-	-	political scientist
Gunnar Heckscher	1909-1987	-	-	-	-	politician
Ingrid Segerstedt	1911-2010	-	-	-	-	politician

<u>Switzerland</u>						
Jean Barbeyrac	1674-1744	-	-	-	-	jurist
Micheli du Crest**	1690-1766	1734** (Geneva) 1744	44 54	France Switzerland	PRO -	politician

Jean-Jacques Burlamaqui	1694-1748	-	-	-	-	jurist
Emer de Vattel*	1714-1767	1760	46	Saxony	-	jurist
Isaak Iselin	1728-1782	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Etienne Claviere**	1735-1793	1782	47	UK	-	politician
Jean Lui De Lolme**	1741-1804	1770 (Geneva)	29	UK	-	jurist
Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi	1746-1827	-	-	-	-	teacher
Etienne Pierre Dumont**	1759-1829	1783 (Geneva)	26	Russia	-	politician
Albert Gallatin*	1761-1849	1780	19	US	-	politician
Benjamin Constant**	1767-1830	1795 1815**	28 48	France Switzerland	- RES	philosopher
Ignaz Paul Troxler	1780-1866	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Johann Caspar Bluntschli*	1808-1881	1848 1861	40 53	Bavaria Wuerttemberg	- -	jurist
Jacob Burckhardt	1818-1897	-	-	-	-	historian
Gottfried Keller	1819-1890	-	-	-	-	poet
Carl Hilty	1833-1909	-	-	-	-	jurist
Eugen Huber*	1849-1923	1888	39	Germany	-	jurist
Fritz Fleiner	1867-1937	-	-	-	-	jurist
William E. Rappard	1883-1958	-	-	-	-	economist
Zaccaria Giacometti	1893-1970	-	-	-	-	jurist
Adolf Gasser	1903-1985	-	-	-	-	jurist
Hans Barth	1904-1965	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Denis de Rougemont	1906-1985	-	-	-	-	philosopher
Karl Schmid	1907-1974	-	-	-	-	philologist
Michael A. Heilperin	1909-	-	-	-	-	economist
Karl Brunner*	1916-1989	1943	27	US	-	economist
Herbert Lüthy	1918-2002	-	-	-	-	historian

Yugoslavia						
Slobodan Jovanovic**	1869-1958	1941	72	UK	OCC	jurist
Velimir Bajkic**	1875-1952	1945	70	Argentina	OCC	economist
Bogdan Radica**	1904-1993	1945	41	Italy	OCC	historian
Viktor Vida**	1913-1960	1943	30	Italy	OCC	writer
Ciril Zebot**	1914-1989	1943	29	Italy	OCC	political scientist
Ljubo Sirc**	1920-	1941** 1955**	21 35	Switzerland UK	OCC TOT	economist
Desimir Tosic*	1920-2008	1943 (deported) 1945 1958 1990	23 25 38 70	Germany France UK Yugoslavia	- - -	politician
Dusan Plenicar**	1921-1992	1948	27	UK	TOT	political writer
Adil Zulfikarpasic**	1921-2008	1946** 1955	24 34	Austria Switzerland	TOT -	politician
Svetozar Pejovich**	1931-	1957	26	US	TOT	economist

Explanatory notes:

- ^a - The authors are assigned to the country in which they lived with their parents when finishing school.
- ^b - The table does not include the following cases:
1. the author emigrated with his parents when he was still a child,

2. the author stayed less than a year in the country,
3. the author went abroad on a visiting basis,
4. the author left for a colony of his country.

^c - We distinguish between the following types of event:

OCC: occupation by a foreign repressive power,

PRO: suppression of liberal protests,

RES: restauration of an authoritarian monarchy,

TOT: takeover by a totalitarian (fascist or communist) regime.

^d - For emigrants, this is the occupation at the time of emigration. For non-emigrants, it is the main occupation.

