A Significant History

Within the horror of the Nazis the seeds of value science were planted.

Schirokauer, as a young judge in Berlin (1932), saw that the Nazis believed that they were doing was **good**.







1932 – As the Nazi Brown Shirts were crashing in his front door to arrest him, Schirokauer fled out his back door and secured a fake passport with the name: **Robert S. Hartman**





Robert Schirokauer Hartman

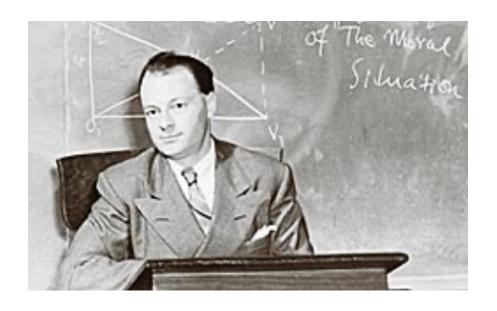
He kept the name Hartman, fled to Sweden, had a brief stint running Disney's operations in Europe and then in Mexico. He settled in Chicago earning a PhD at Northwestern. His life passion was to answer the questions:

- "what is 'the good'?"

- "how do we decide that something is good?"

1955 -

The Father of Formal Axiology



At the American Philosophical Association, Western Division's annual meeting in Chicago, Dr. Hartman stunned the audience with his presentation of the theory of formal axiology and "the good."

Dr. Hartman as Professor



The College of Wooster
Ohio State University
MIT





Yale University
University of Tennessee
National University of Mexico









Dr. Hartman as Author

He lectured at more than 50 universities, wrote more than 100 articles, wrote 10 books, with two major works:

- The Structure of Value
 His foundations of scientific axiology
- The Knowledge of Good
 His critique of axiological reason



Dr. Robert S. Hartman

In 1973 he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.





He died two days after learning of his nomination.

Organizations Founded to Advance Formal Axiology:

- The Robert S. Hartman Institute for Formal and Applied Axiology (Knoxville)
- The Swedish Institute of Formal Axiology (Stockholm)
- The Mexican Institute of Formal Axiology (Mexico City)
- The Academy of Value Sciences (Dallas)