As many as 144 German-speaking mathematicians have been listed who were forced to leave their positions at German institutions following the 1933 Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service. The "great migration of the 1930’s” is said to have shifted the center of the mathematical world from Germany to the United States. Numbered among these emigrants is Richard Courant, who was "absolutely inexhaustible” and relentlessly pursued his dream of building an institute for advanced training in mathematics at New York University for nearly two decades. By 1958, the Courant Institute, which began as a suite of rooms in a girls’ dormitory, was described as the "national capital of applied mathematical analysis.” In this talk, we will discuss Courant’s efforts to bring his experience in Gottingen to bear upon the state of science in America, as well as how he and other immigrants impacted mathematics in America during this important chapter in our history. (Received September 17, 2013)