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INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET
ZONE OF GERMANY


Staffs, students, locations,
institutes, curricula and histories




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ZONE OF GERMANY

PROBLEM

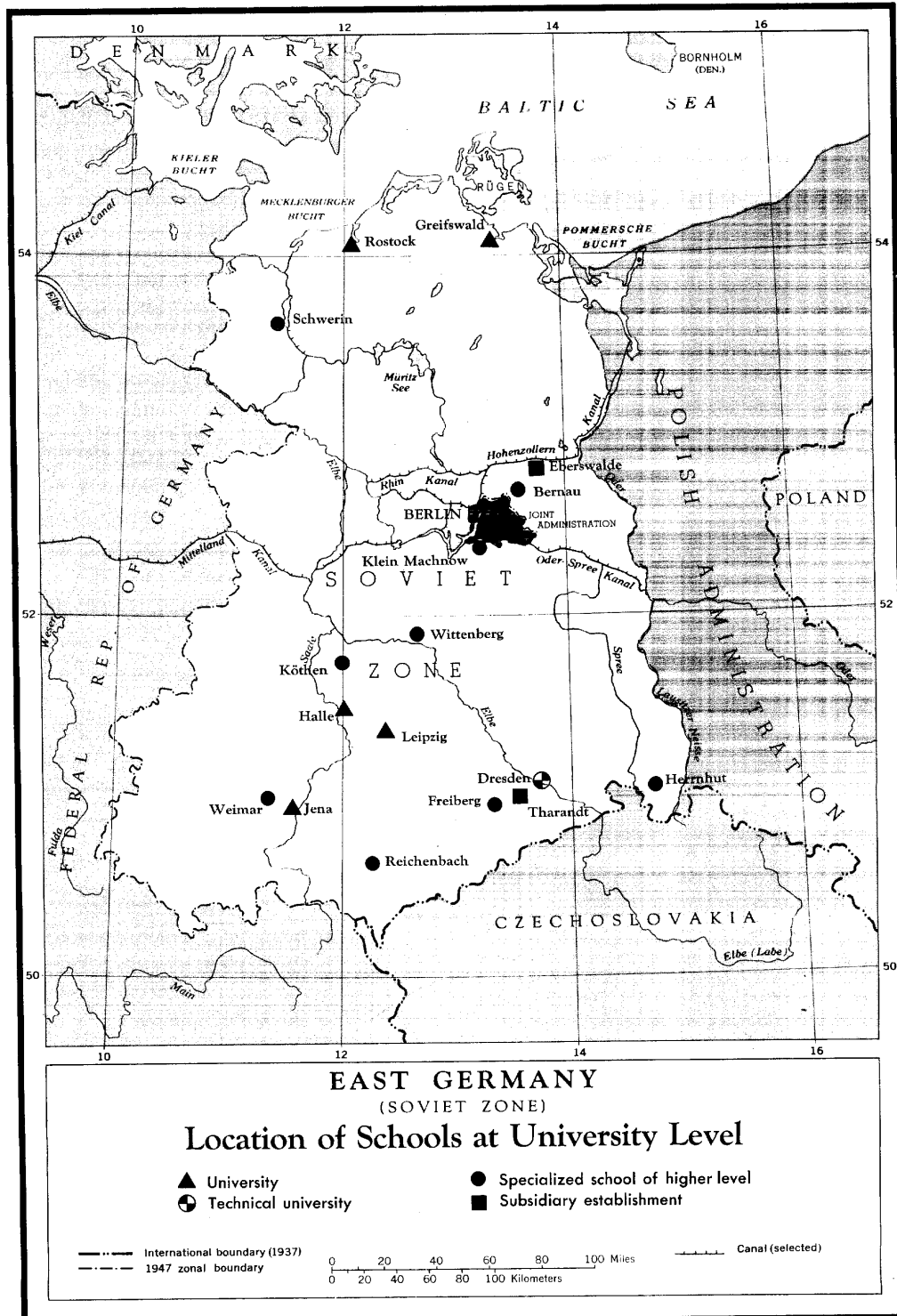
To compile information on the locations, departments, numbers of students, entrance requirements, curricula, student activities and histories of universities and educational institutions of university rank in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This report is not concerned primarily with the Soviet Zone education system and practice, but with data on the six historic universities, the one technical university and other schools of university level in the Soviet Zone. General characteristics of the education system are given merely to illuminate trends and to point out stages of development.

Information was drawn from unclassified reference books and West Zone publications, the student press of both zones and from CIA and State Department reports. Most of the relevant information was not available until late 1953. The data collected are based on the latest available information, but it should be remembered that academic and student functions change frequently.

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ZONE OF GERMANY

SUMMARY

Higher education in the Soviet Zone of Germany has been transformed step by step since 1945 into a thoroughly regimented Soviet-type system. Beginning with the reform decree of 22 February 1951, control of higher schools has been concentrated in the office of the State Secretary for Higher Education, depriving the university faculties of their autonomy, although the external facade has been partly preserved.

The work of teachers and students is strictly controlled by elaborate study plans and study groups. The curricula of universities and schools of university level show a trend toward technical specialization, and a system of Communist indoctrination has replaced the "general studies" which were designed to round out knowledge and develop personality. The study of the Russian language is compulsory at all levels, with a view to integration of German science with the Soviet model. Because highly qualified teachers are scarce, the old "bourgeois" teachers are retained and awarded economic privileges and titles, but all influential posts are filled with trusted party men. At the same time a new generation of devoted teachers is being educated. Admission of students, awarding of scholarships and placement of graduates are controlled by the government and are designed to guide the students in accordance with the Five-Year Plan and to change the social background of the student body.

After temporarily allowing a measure of freedom in student political activities, the Soviet Zone regime has regimented all student life within the framework of the Free German Youth (FDJ), the all-embracing non-student youth organization, which is manipulated by the state party. Since 1952, pre-military training has taken an increasing share of student activities.

At present 6 historic universities, 1 technical university and about 25 special schools of university rank exist in the Soviet Zone. The number of teachers, roughly estimated at 1,400, includes a comparatively high number of not fully qualified personnel. The number of students in these institutions, estimated at about 74,000, is inflated by the inclusion of the preparatory workers and farmers faculties, teachers colleges and correspondent courses.

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INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET
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INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET
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A. CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET
ZONE OF GERMANY

1. Objective of Education Policy

The main objective of the Soviet Zone policy on higher education is to unify and regiment education and assimilate it to the Soviet pattern, while at the same time utilizing German manpower, background and technical facilities-- and thus to train a technically efficient intelligentsia, devoted to the party line. This objective breaks with the German individualistic traditions of higher education: the Lehr-und Lernfreiheit or freedom of teaching and learning; the combination of teaching and independent research; the academic Freizuegigkeit or right of students to change courses, departments and universities, and the autonomy of the universities, which once were called "republics of scholars" and were subject to state control only in economic and administrative matters. The Nazis had departed from this tradition, and the Communists--after an illusive period of apparent liberalization--never restored it.*

2. Chain of Control

The apparent period of liberalization ensued immediately after the Nazi collapse in June 1945 and lasted until about the fall of 1948. The universities were reopened with great fanfare and promise between October 1945 and June 1946, and the restoration of freedom of the mind was proclaimed. For several years, the organizational structure of the Weimar period, with the old trap-pings and the traditional vocabulary, were retained. The assimilation to the Soviet pattern has taken place step by step and has not yet been fully accom-plished.

Higher education in the Soviet Zone was controlled after 11 September 1945 by the Deutsche Verwaltung fuer Volksbildung (DVV), German Adminis-tration for Education. The DVV president, Paul Wandel, took orders from

* "The ludicrous caricature of academic freedom is replaced by a new prin-ciple of academic freedom through planned development of all mental and creative forces of our rising youth," states Prof. Dr. Robert Havemann of Humboldt University. 1/ Another Communist leader speaks of "the so-called academic freedom of disorder and sluggishness." 2/

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the Soviet Military Administration.* The DVV had immediate control of the Berlin (Humboldt) University and supervised the education ministries of the five land governments, which on their part controlled the other universities and similar schools. After the formation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) on 7 October 1949, which in the words of one Soviet official was a more polite form of Soviet Military Control, 3/ the DVV became the Ministry of Popular Education, again with Paul Wandel in charge. His direct influence, however, was greatly curtailed by the establishment of an independent State Secretariat for Higher Education (Staatssekretariat fuer Hochschulwesen) on 22 February 1951. The State Secretary for Higher Education is not controlled by the ministry and all universities are directly subordinate to him. The incumbent is Dr. Gerhard Harig** 4/.

The administrative apparatus of the German Democratic Republic is-- like that in the Soviet Union and in all satellites--parallel to and completely controlled by the state party, Sozialistische Einheitspartei (SED) or Socialist Unity Party, which was formed in 1946 by a fake merger of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) with the Communist Party of Germany (KPD). 5/ Since July 1950 this merged party has been transformed into a "party of a new type"; that is, into a Soviet-patterned state party. Accordingly, the State Secretary for Higher Education receives his orders from his opposite number in the SED hierarchy, the "head of the Section for Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions of the Division of Propaganda of the Central Committee (ZK) of the SED," Ernst Hoffmann, and the "head of the Propaganda Division," Professor Kurt Hager, who in turn is directly responsible to the secretary general of the SED, Walter Ulbricht. The SED Politbureau, finally, takes its orders from the Political Affairs Administration of the Soviet Control Commission. 6/

3. Decrees and Regulations (For a chronology see Appendix 3)

During the first years, several decrees were issued, regulating partial aspects of university life as admission of students, student discipline, student elections. The first overall regulation, the Provisional Working Regulation of Universities and Scientific Schools of Higher Education in the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany (Vorlaeufige Arbeitsordnung der Universitaeten und wissenschaftlichen Hochschulen in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands) was issued as late as 23 May 1949. It greatly strengthened state control over appointments to the faculty and over admission of students, created the posts of the government-appointed administrative director and the dean for student affairs, etc. 7/ The Provisional Working Regulation, the name of which indicated that it was meant only as a temporary measure, remained in force until August 1951. However, all these measures were still uncoordinated and comparatively without effect. Most subjects were still taught

* Paul Wandel is an old Communist, who spent the war years in Moscow and acquired Soviet citizenship. He was formerly secretary to Wilhelm Pieck.

** For biographical note, see p. 62.

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in the detached scholarly way characteristic of German universities, without application of Marxism-Leninism to all subjects. 8/

Full co-ordination and centralization were achieved by the Decree on the Reorganization of the Schools of Higher Education (Verordnung ueber die Neugestaltung des Hochschulwesens) of 22 February 1951. The decree reads in its preamble: "The further development of progressive German science, serving world peace, requires central direction of higher education." It was followed by 13 executive instructions from 3 March 1951 to 2 December 1952 which established thorough state control over all aspects of university and student life. Uniform Model Statutes for the Schools of Higher Education (Musterstatut fuer Hochschulen) were drawn up in April 1952, 9/ the adoption of which by all schools was enjoined by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 28 August 1952. The chronology in Appendix 3 of this report shows the gradual progress of sovietization.

4. Academic Authorities

The president of the university (Rector Magnificus) formerly was elected for each term by the whole body of the full professors, and was chosen each year from another university department in rotation. He now is to be elected by the university senate alone, and must be confirmed by the State Secretary for Higher Education. Traditionally his deputy was the president of the preceding term.

According to the Third Executive Instruction of 21 May 1951, implementing the Decree on the Reorganization, four prorectors were to be appointed by the government without participation of the rector: (1) a prorector in charge of "basic social studies" (i. e., of Communist indoctrination, which includes the study of Russian language and literature) who acts, if necessary, as deputy rector; (2) a prorector in charge of research affairs, who plans research activities and co-ordination with the national economic plan and manages official university publications and scientific conferences; (3) a prorector in charge of recruitment and training of junior instructors of "scientific aspirants," and (4) a prorector for student affairs, who is concerned with the admission, the examination and the eventual placement of students. The prorector for student affairs takes the place of the students' dean (Studentendekan) instituted by the Provisional Working Regulation of 1949.*

The administrative director, who is not subject to rotation, is also a government appointee (sec. 32 of the Model Statutes). He takes the place of the former Kurator, who was in charge of economic matters. His influence is greatly increased. He is subordinate to the rector only in scientific matters and he controls all personnel affairs. All administrative directors are SED members. 11/

* Eleven of the prorectors of 1952 had no doctor degrees; all with the exception of the prorectors for research were SED members. 10/

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SECRET5. Departments and Curricula

The traditional number of four or five departments (faculties) has been increased by varying numbers of faculties. Within the faculties, special fields (Fachrichtungen) under appointed leaders (Fachrichtungsleiter) have gained some independence.

The teachers' colleges were incorporated with the universities as "Pedagogic (or Education) Faculties" in 1946, answering an old demand of German educators for university training for elementary school teachers. This policy, however, has lately been reversed, since it did not conform to the Soviet pattern. Now the tendency is to concentrate the training of secondary school teachers in one institution, the Teachers College in Potsdam, and teachers of the lower grades will again be educated in special schools. 12/ In the first years the education faculties served a double purpose. They were intended not only to fill the cadres of badly needed elementary teachers "of the new type" (Neulehrer), but also to bring Communist activists into the universities and to supplant the philosophy faculties in the task of training secondary school teachers. 13/ The standards of admission to these faculties were lower than in others and the discipline stricter from the beginning. New education faculties were thus established in Leipzig, Halle, Jena and Rostock in 1947. In 1952, the Education Faculty of Leipzig was transferred to Greifswald, while a special College for Foreign Language Teachers is scheduled to open in Leipzig in 1954.

Law faculties have been abolished, as in Greifswald* and Rostock, or considerably reduced in size and replaced by special schools for government employees, such as the German College of Justice and the German Academy of Administration (Deutsche Verwaltungsakademie, DVA) in Potsdam. 14/

In the philosophy departments, the humanistic subjects have been retrenched in favor of natural science and economic subjects. Pure philosophy is now taught only in Berlin, Leipzig and Jena, and that only by Communist partisans. 15/ At the medical schools, accelerated programs were introduced to make up for the emigration of medical personnel to the Western Zone. The theology faculties have been retained for the time being. A Roman Catholic seminary was recently established in Erfurt (Thuringia).

New departments for social sciences (Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultäten, Gewifa) existed for several years at the Leipzig, Jena and Rostock Universities. They answered the immediate need for trained executive personnel during the first years. These departments were later replaced by economic science departments in Berlin, Leipzig and Rostock. 16/ The often repeated guiding principle of education policy is that Marxism-Leninism is not a separate branch of studies but a frame of reference for every field of studies; it is the link connecting all specialized studies. Therefore,

* In 1953, the Leipzig Law Faculty was transferred to Greifswald.

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"institutes of social sciences" were founded at all universities and the subject "Basic Social Studies" (Gesellschaftswissenschaftliches Grundstudium), which includes the Russian language, was made compulsory for all schools. Students who fail the annual examinations in these subjects are liable to expulsion. The establishment of chairs for these subjects also provided an opportunity to add devoted party men, frequently without any academic background, to the faculties. Detailed instructions for the "Basic Social Studies" are contained in the Fifth Executive Instruction of 4 August 1950 implementing the Decree on the Reorganization. The number of hours to be devoted weekly to political indoctrination, Russian language and pre-military sports amounts to about one third of the entire study time. 17/

Curricula are now elaborately regimented by "study plans," worked out by the State Secretary for Higher Education in consultation with "scientific advisers" (Wissenschaftliche Beiräte). The study plans are described as comprehensive and well laid out, 18/ but they do not allow for individual inclination. The lectures of the instructors must be prepared in writing in advance and must be approved with the literature to be used. 19/ Only the arrangement of material is left to the instructor. All the subjects must be slanted according to Communist doctrine, with constant reference to and reverence of Russian achievements. Since 1948, "objectivism"* and "cosmopolitanism" have been branded as intellectual vices. (See notes on Prof. Kantorowicz on p. 23, on Prof. Kuczinsky on p. 19, on Prof. Kofler on p. 45 and Prof. Warnke on p. 24). The study of Russian, the "key to the treasury of Russian science" 21/ is forced on all levels of students. Every thesis in a state examination must carry a summary in Russian language. 22/

The Second Executive Instruction of 4 May 1951 implementing the Decree on the Reorganization introduced a 10-month school year in accordance with Soviet practice, replacing the traditional two terms (semesters) and largely restricting the students' free study time. 23/ On 7 September 1951, the Central State Examination Board was established and the faculty relieved of the function of giving examinations. Members of the board often are party men lacking professional knowledge.** 24/

At the same time obligatory collective "study groups," called seminars, were introduced (discussed further in Section 11, p. 9).

6. Teaching Staff

Because competent specialists have been scarce, the regime has afforded certain privileges to scholars, even if they are not Communists. Walter

* As opposed to "true objectivity." An article in the official student paper Forum says: "Objectivism is, in truth, the most treacherous mendacious form of siding with the old, the outdated. It is the ideology of reaction... Being partisan, favoring the new, we are in truth objective, understanding the law of development." 20/

**For the protest of the Rostock professors against these reforms, see p. 70.

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Ulbricht once said, "The ample knowledge of the bourgeois professors must be utilized, in order to stubbornly appropriate their knowledge." 25/ The "German Economic Commission," founded as a counterpart of the Bizonal Economic Council in 1948, provided by its Resolution of 31 March 1949 (the Kulturverordnung) for economic benefits, honorary titles for meritorious scholars and annual national prizes at amounts from 25,000 to 100,000 marks. In connection with the reform of 1951, the German Democratic Republic issued three new decrees (12 July 1951) on the salaries of teachers in higher education, on their retirement benefits and on individual contracts with meritorious scholars. The decrees were followed by several executive instructions. 26/ Retired members of the faculties of international repute are usually kept on the faculty lists and frequently honored by awards. 27/

However, the number of full (ordinary) professors has decreased, although the statistics show considerable increase in the number of teachers. Many chairs are vacant or filled by temporary instructors under temporary assignments without full qualification. The Soviet Zone administration expects to remedy this situation by introducing the Soviet system of "academic aspirants," which will have its effects in 1955 at the earliest. The Regulation on the Scientific Aspirants in Universities and Schools of Higher Education in the German Democratic Republic (Aspirantenordnung) of 15 November 1951 provides for a strictly supervised preparation period of three years for the doctorate and of four additional years for the lectureship (Dozentur), for annual intermediate examinations, for two dissertations which must be defended in public and for government fellowship grants. Proficiency in Marxism-Leninism and in the Russian language are indispensable prerequisites. Students of medicine can win the doctorate at an earlier stage. 28/

7. Entrance Requirements

In Germany, admission to a school of university level used to depend on the final examination, or "Abiturium," of a secondary school. In the Soviet Zone, admission is now regulated by party-controlled commissions. The aim is "to break the bourgeois monopoly on education"; i. e., to exclude not only the former upper strata, but also the lower middle strata of society, the small bourgeoisie. Regulations of the spring of 1947, of May 1949 and of September 1951 provide for a system of priorities and fix a minimum quota for students of worker and small farmer backgrounds and for female students. The quota for workers and farmers was 40 per cent and for female students 30 per cent according to the 1951 directive. This directive, obviously because of unfavorable experience with the previous practice, stressed the importance of scholarly qualification and extended the range of eligibility to children of the "creative intelligentsia." 29/

As early as the spring of 1946, preparatory study institutions (Vorstudienanstalten) were founded in all the laender (provinces) to prepare workers, farmers, their children and persons persecuted by the Nazi regime for higher education, in lieu of secondary schools. By the Resolution of 3 December 1947, these pre-schools were incorporated in the universities, bringing extraneous teachers and students into the bodies of the universities. The German Economic

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Commission's Decree on Culture on 31 March 1949 incorporated the Vorstudienanstalten into the universities as "workers and farmers faculties" (Arbeiter-und Bauernfakultäten, ABF), although they are not in fact university departments, but remain preparatory schools. Admission to the three-year course presupposes no previous education other than the eight grades of public school. Applicants are "delegated" by plant units or "democratic mass organizations." Since 1951, all worker and farmer students have been housed in dormitories and have been subjected to a strict discipline. Russian is a compulsory subject, a fact which often causes difficulties because many of the students do not have even a satisfactory command of the German language. 30/ In 1951/52 and 1952/53 the quotas for ABF students could not be filled; the factory units frequently are reluctant to delegate their better workers to the universities. 31/

8. Education and the Economic Plans

The German Soviet Zone's Two-Year Plan for 1949-50 and Five-Year Plan for 1951-55 have embraced the totality of national life and have been preparing for integration of the Zone with the Soviet Bloc. According to the Five-Year Plan, seven new higher schools are to be established and the total number of students is to be increased from the 27,000 of 1921 to 55,000, of which the number of ABF students is to be 12,000 by 1955. 32/ On 27 May 1953, Walter Ulbricht announced a long-term plan for higher education which had been worked out by the State Planning Commission for the period from that time to 1960. Twenty-four new schools, one each of metallurgy, heavy machinery construction, coal mining, electrical engineering, optics, chemistry, three schools of construction engineering, three of agriculture, four of medicine, one of foreign commerce and one of finance, are to be founded by 1960. The existing universities are to be enlarged and are to specialize in various fields (Schwerpunktsuniversitäten). 33/

9. Scholarships, Practical Training Periods, Placement

The scholarship system is designed to direct the students into professions outlined by the overall plan. The 20 September 1951 Directives for Scholarships in Universities and Schools of Higher Education (Stipendienrichtlinien) introduced a complex schedule of scholarships, setting a basic amount and additional amounts according to the importance of the field in the Five-Year Plan and according to the proficiency of the student. A scholarship obligates a student to serve after graduation in an assigned position and can be revoked at any time. 34/

Since 1952, practical periods of training (internships) of six weeks a year are compulsory for all students (Decree on Practical Training Periods for Students in Universities and Schools of Higher Education, 27 March 1952). 35/

The placement of the graduates is effected according to an overall plan. The Instruction for the Preparation of Plans for the Requirement, the Training and the Distribution of Scientific, Technical and Artistic Cadres in Universities, Schools of Higher Education and Special Schools, issued 17 September 1952, provides for the preparation of an admission plan for 1952-56 and for

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distribution by the State Planning Commission. The Sixth Executive Instruction of 15 August 1951 implementing the Decree on Reorganization, establishes commissions for each school (the members of which are appointed by the Ministry of the Interior, the Free German Youth, and the German Free Trade Union Association) and a central commission, attached to the office of the State Secretary for Higher Education. These commissions distribute the graduates according to the requirements of the Five-Year Plan. The assignment to positions is obligatory and the graduate has merely a right of appeal. 36/

10. Student Activities

The leeway granted the German student in the past was not always used in a responsible way. It gave an opportunity for rounding out his education, but it was all too often absorbed by activities in the traditional student clubs, which also afforded contacts with alumni members in influential positions. The student life was the time of choosing one's political association, the influence of student politics traditionally being much greater in Germany than in Anglo-Saxon countries. The academic freedom, further, permitted the student to work his way through school, particularly in the difficult post-war period. The Communist policy is decidedly opposed to private part-time work of the students, because it diverts them from their studies and the required social activities. Only the students of non-privileged background with no scholarships still have to earn their way. The tight control of the student's time, therefore, may result in improving the general scholastic level, although also in stifling initiative and individual achievement.

Although genuine multi-party elections have never existed in the German Soviet Zone, democratic elections to the student councils (Studentenraete) were held between 1945 and 1948. All the licensed coalition parties, the National Democratic Party (NDP), the Social Democratic Party (SPD), the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the German Farmers League (DBB), had student sections which retained some independence until July 1948--longer than the parties themselves. 37/ Up to 1947, there were strong non-Communist majorities at almost all universities. 38/ In October 1946, the fictitious merger of the SPD and the KPD into the Socialist Unity Party (SED) was performed and the SPD groups had to disappear some time after. The puppet "bourgeois" parties were forced to form the National Bloc, which in turn came under SED control. The SED also leads the so-called "democratic mass organizations," the Free German Youth (Freie Deutsche Jugend, FDJ), the Free German Trade Unions League (Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, FDGB), the Culture League for Democratic Renewal of Germany (Kulturbund fuer die demokratische Erneuerung Deutschlands, DFD), the Association for Mutual Help to Farmers (Verband fuer gegenseitige Bauernhilfe, VdgB), the Association of Victims of the Nazi regime (Verband der Verfolgten des Naziregimes, VVN), the Society for German-Soviet Friendship (Gesellschaft fuer Deutsch-Sowjetische Freundschaft, GDSF), the World Peace Movement (Weltfriedensbewegung) and others. From 1948 onward, the SED has been gradually reorganized along Soviet lines so that it now controls the entire administration through party cells and persons in key posts. The SED university groups are the best organized, comprising teachers, students and university employees.

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According to the Provisional Student Regulation for the Schools of Higher Education in the Soviet Zone of Occupation in Germany of December 1946, the student councils were to be elected by free, direct and secret ballot. 39/ The elections for the school year 1946/47 and for 1947/48 were conducted according to this regulation, but the 1948/49 election was manipulated to give SED candidates victories in almost all universities. 40/ Since, however, even these elections had clearly shown the strength of resistance within the student body, a new election regulation was issued for the 1950/51 elections in December 1949. Now all the candidates must belong to the National Bloc, the right of nomination of candidates is reserved to the allegedly non-partisan "mass organizations" and "partisan quarrels" must be excluded. According to official statistics, 30 to 40 per cent of the students boycotted the one-party election of 1950, or turned in invalid ballots. In this election, the one-party system was established and the student groups of the "bourgeois" political parties, of which the CDU and the LDP had been centers of resistance, lost their importance. The leaders who have shown opposition have been expelled from the schools and jailed, or have fled to the Western Zone. 41/

11. The FDJ

Among the "mass organization" student groups which existed in all the universities, the FDGB student section was the largest and most influential until the end of 1949. Subsequently, it was replaced by the student group of the Free German Youth (Freie Deutsche Jugend, FDJ) which is the equivalent of the Soviet Komsomol. The FDJ is a centralized organization, extending also to the Western Zone of Germany, and comprises 3,300,000 members. About 90,000 of these are students, represented on the FDJ Central Council (Zentralrat) by a "member for student and university affairs."

The student groups of the FDJ, which also embrace the student groups of the puppet coalition parties, have become the uniform student organizations in all universities and are regarded as the representatives of the students at large. Membership in the FDJ, while ostensibly voluntary, is necessary if the students desire to remain in the university. 42/ Application blanks for membership are handed out with the registration papers. 43/

The students thus form part of a non-student organization, which in turn is subordinate to and controlled by the SED. The leading core of the FDJ student groups is the SED university group. At times the supremacy of the SED has had to be emphatically rubbed in. The SED journal Einheit wrote in 1950: "The comrades of the FDJ must understand that the leading role lies with the Party. It is not a youth organization that marches at the head, but the party of the workers, farmers and toilers... the SED." 44/ Since 24 September 1949, the student organization of the FDJ has represented the students of the Soviet Zone in the International Union of Students (IUS), an organization founded in 1946 as an allegedly non-partisan world union. 45/

The student groups of the FDJ, called the "revolutionary stock brigade at the universities," by State Secretary for Higher Education Gerhard Harig 46/ are an effective tool to control the student body and to harness completely the energies of those who had joined only for opportunistic reasons. The FDJ has

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has important influences on admission of students, on scholarships, disciplinary matters and on final placement of graduates. It supervises the required practical training periods, the "voluntary" pledges of students, the attendance of "basic social study" classes, and all extra-curricula activities, such as the Mensafunk (broadcasts in student cafeterias) and all sorts of compulsory recreation.

Until the university reform of 1951, the FDJ was also in charge of the study groups, which have been replaced by official seminar groups* managed by the university staff. Directive No. 17, 8 November 1951, and Directive No. 26 on the Formation and Tasks of Seminar Groups, 6 September 1952, both issued by the State Secretariat for Higher Education, provided for "learning collectives" of about 30 members each. "Every student becomes a member of a seminar group with the beginning of his first year, which group as a rule continues to exist as a firmly established collective during the entire duration of his studies," states Section 1 of Directive No. 26. 47/ The role of the FDJ in these groups is now legally established. The secretaries of the seminar groups are nominated by the FDJ. They keep "group books," which are files on the attendance and performance of every student.

12. Pre-Military Training

Besides the student groups of the other officially-sponsored mass organizations such as the Culture League and the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, the organizations concerned with pre-military training have gained increasing importance since 1952.

Walter Ulbricht said in 1952, "I wish that many young people would win the Distinction for Good Knowledge, but I also wish that many good sharpshooters would come from the ranks of the FDJ." Besides the obligatory physical education provided by the curricula (two hours weekly, with a final examination), extra-curricular military sport activities have been promoted widely. Groups for target practice, war games, glider training, parachute jumping, etc., have been formed for boys and girls within the workers' and farmers' faculties. 48/ In 1952, the Sport Association Science (Sportvereinigung Wissenschaft) was founded and reached a membership of 200,000 at universities and similar schools. It was designed to create a mass basis for military sports and it arranges annual nation-wide contests, which are called "Spartakiads" as in Soviet Russia. 49/

Finally, on 7 August 1952, the Society for Sport and Technology (Gesellschaft fuer Sport und Technik, GST) was formed. It is controlled by the Ministry of the Interior and has its branches in all universities and higher schools, some of them highly specialized. 50/ Its purpose is the preparation of students for service in the People's Police, the Volkspolizei. There are training groups for tactical exercises, target practice, horseback riding, motoring, radio technology, teletyping, flying, glider training, sailing, etc.

* What used to be called seminars--i. e. meetings and discussions of advanced students in specialized fields (and establishments devoted to such meetings)--are called now special seminars (Spezialseminare).

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13. Student Press

The FDJ issues a daily newspaper Junge Welt (Young World) and has a publishing house of its own, Neues Leben, G.m.b.H. (New Life, Inc.). The Junge Welt has a weekly (at times biweekly) supplement for student affairs of the whole GDR, the Forum. The address of Neues Leben is Berlin, Kronenstrasse 30/31, (Tel. 20-03-81); the address of its printing press is Berlin C2, Dresdener Strasse 43. Editors of the Forum are: Guenther Schoesinger, Harry Mielke and Gerda Berger. Gerhard Jaeger was dismissed in September 1951. The Forum has student correspondents in all university towns.

The German edition of the eight-language organ of the International Students Union, Weltstudentische Nachrichten (World Student News), is published at the office of Forum. 51/

In Jena, a student journal, Universitaetszeitung Jena, was published in 1950.

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~~SECRET~~B. INSTITUTIONS

In the following list of institutions of higher learning in the German Democratic Republic, more elaborate treatment is given to the six traditional universities-- East Berlin, Greifswald, Halle, Jena, Leipzig and Rostock--and to the Dresden Technical University and the Freiberg Academy of Mines than to the other, less important schools.

The border line between specialized schools of university rank and technical schools of secondary level is somewhat arbitrary and varies in available references. The following special schools are not included in this listing: the technical schools (Ingenieurschulen) in Apolda, Cottbus, Eisleben (Mining), Goerlitz, Magdeburg, Neu-Strelitz and Wismar, as well as the Farmers College (Bauernhochschule) in Paretz (Brandenburg).

Only university presidents and department heads are given. Complete lists of faculty members have been published in several references, as indicated. Presidents and department heads change every year or every two years; therefore, many of the listed names may not be applicable to the 1953/54 school year. Directors of institutes and administrative directors, on the other hand, are more permanent.

1. Berlin - Humboldt University (also called Linden University)

Berlin C2, Unter den Linden 6. Tel, 52-0291

History:

Founded in 1810 by the Prussian king during the Napoleonic Wars, after Prussia had lost the University of Halle. When after the formation of the German State Berlin was made the capital of the Reich, it became the largest of the "big-town universities," equipped with outstanding institutes and establishments. It counted among its teachers many scholars of international fame, such as Fichte, Hegel, Schleiermacher, Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt, the Grimm brothers, Hufeland, Savigny, Du Bois-Raymond, Weierstrass, A.W. von Hoffmann, Bunsen, Virchow, Helmholtz, Ernst Fischer, Waldeyer, Robert Koch, Nernst, Kirchhoff, Mommsen, von Ranke, Eduard Meyer, Harnack, Paulsen, Schmoller, von Wagner, Spranger, Planck, Einstein, Haber. In the fall of 1948, 22 teachers and a great number of students left the Humboldt University and established the Free University of Berlin in the West Sector. It was opened on 4 December 1948, during the Berlin Blockade. ^{52/} The Technical University of Berlin-Charlottenburg (West Sector) added a Department of Agriculture and took over part of the staff and some of the university establishments in the West Sector.

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Statistics: Population of the Soviet Sector of Berlin: about 1,200,000

Teachers: 157 (1952) (1926: 611)

Students: 7,000 (1952/53) (1925: 15,000. 1947: 4,530)

Seminars and institutes: about 75

Departments: Evangelical Theology, Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Economic
(Fakultaeten) Sciences, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Veterinary
(1952) Medicine, Agriculture-Horticulture, Forestry, Education
Departments and the Workers and Farmers Faculty. These
departments were formed through mergers with the Agri-
cultural College (founded 1951), the Commercial College
(Handelshochschule, founded 1906), the Veterinary College
(Tieraerztliche Hochschule, founded 1788), the College of
Forestry (Forstwirtschaftliche Hochschule in Eberswalde,
founded 1820) and the Teachers College. Extension of the
Departments of Law and Economics is planned. 53/

Location: Main building: Berlin C2, Unter den Linden 6.
Library: Berlin NW 7, Clara-Zetkinstrasse 81.

Addresses of University Establishments in Berlin (1949) (alphabetically
by streets) to show distribution):

(A systematic list of all institutes, according to fields, with addresses,
can be found in Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, Berlin,
Koetschau, 1949, v. 1, p. 84. More recent: Minerva, Berlin, de
Gruyter, 1952; no addresses; indicates directors.)

East Berlin

NW 7, Albrechtstrasse 8	Ophthalmological Clinic
SO 16, Am Koellnischen Park 3	Institutes of Insurance and Social Security
NW 7, Am Kupfergraben 5	Institute of Theoretical Pedagogics
NW 7, Artilleriestrasse, see Tucholskistrasse	
NW 7, Bunsenstrasse 1	Institute of Physical Chemistry
NW 7, Charlottenstrasse 43	Institute of Archeology
NW 7, Clara-Zetkinstrasse (formerly Dorotheenstrasse) 28a and b	Hygiene Institute

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NW 7, Clara-Zetkinstrasse 81	University Library
NW 7, Clara-Zetkinstrasse 85	Romance, Slavic, Indoger- manic and Finnish-Ugric Philology Seminars
NW 7, Dorotheenstrasse, see Clara-Zetkinstrasse	
NW 7, Georgenstrasse 43	Institute of Political and Social Problems
NW 7, Hannoversche Strasse 6	Institute of Forensic and Social Medicine
NW 7, Hannoversche Strasse 27/29	Institutes of Animal Breeding, of Veterinary Anatomy, of Veterinary Pathology, of Veterinary Hygiene and of Veterinary Pharmacology. Library of Veterinary Medi- cine; Farriery Training Shop; Veterinary Pharmacy
N 4, Hessische Strasse 1/2	Institutes of Chemistry, of Physics (II) and of Physical Chemistry
N 4, Hessische Strasse 3/4	Institutes of Theoretical Phy- sics and of Physiology
C 2, Im Dom	Evangelical Theology
N 4, Invalidenstrasse 42	Institutes of Physics (I), of Radiation Research, of Wood Chemistry, of Pedology, of Small Animal Breeding, of Animal Nutrition and of Agri- cultural Machines; Library of the Agricultural-Horticultural Faculty
N 4, Invalidenstrasse 43	Petrography-Mineralogy and Geology-Paleontology Insti- tutes and Museum, Institute for Research on Precious Stones and Pearls, Zoology. Institute and Museum, Insti- tute of Genetics
NW 40, Invalidenstrasse 87/89	Institute of Dentistry

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NW 7, Littenstrasse (formerly Neue Friedrichstrasse) 53/56	Institutes of Business and Industrial Management, of Finance and of Business Education (founded 1946)
NW 7, Max-Reinhardtstrasse 4	Clinic for Small Animals, Institutes of Veterinary Chemistry, of Nutrition and of Veterinary Parasitology
NW 7, Max-Reinhardtstrasse 23	Clinic for Veterinary Obstetrics and Cattle Diseases
C 2, Neue-Friedrich-Strasse, see Littenstrasse	
N 4, Oranienburger Strasse 18	Psychology Institute
N 4, Oranienburger Strasse 23	Institute of Natural Healing Methods
NW 7, Philippstrasse 13	Anatomy and Anatomical Biology Institutes, Clinic for Veterinary Surgery
NW 7, Philippstrasse 21	Ophthalmological Clinic, Clinic for Dentistry and Jaw Diseases (<u>Kieferklinik</u>)
NW 7, Prinz-Friedrich-Karlstrasse 2	Legal Seminars, Institute of Research on Teaching Appliances
NW 7, Schumannstrasse 20/21	Charité Clinics (Internal Medicine I and II, Surgery, Neurology, Gynecology, Dermatology, Laryngology, Pediatrics); Pathology Institute
NW 7, Tucholskistrasse (formerly Artilleriestrasse) 18	Gynecological Clinic, University Pharmacy
NW 7, Universitaetsstrasse 3b	Institutes of Modern History, of Geography, of History of Medicine, of Physical Education; Philosophy Seminar
NW 7, Universitaetsstrasse 7	Institutes of Comparative Phonetics and of History of Music

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C 2, Unter den Linden 6, Main Building	Institutes of the Economic Sciences, of Art History, of Mathematics and Natural Sciences; Statistics, Economics, Germanic Languages and History Seminars; Winckelmann Institute of Archeology
C 2, Unter den Linden 8,	Anglo-American Seminar
NW 7, Ziegelstrasse 5-9	United University Clinics, " <u>Klinikum</u> " (Surgery, Laryngology, Ophthalmology, Internal Medicine)

West Berlin

(Note: The following addresses were still listed in the Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften for the winter term of 1949/50 as belonging to Humboldt University. It is probable that they passed into control of the Free University and that the agricultural establishments were taken over by the Technical University of the West Sector.)

Berlin:

N 65, Amrumer Strasse 32	Sugar Industry Institute
N 65, Antonstrasse 44	Institute of Dairy Economy
W 30, Budapester Strasse 30	Zoological Garden
N 65, Seestrasse 13	Fermentation Industry Institute

Berlin-Dahlem:

Albrecht-Thaerweg 1	Institute of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening
Albrecht-Thaerweg 3	Institute of Agriculture and Plant Research
Albrecht-Thaerweg 6	Institute of Plant Genetics
Faradayweg 16	Institute of Microbiology
Garystrasse 9	Pharmacology Institute
Huettenweg 15	Institute of Agriculture and Forest Botany
Im Dol 27/29	Institute of Agricultural Management and of Agricultural Economics

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Kiebitzweg 20	Institute of Mineralogy and Geophysics
Koenigin-Luisenstrasse 1/3	Institute of Geology and Paleontology
Koenigin-Luisenstrasse 22	Institute of Floriculture and Fruit Culture
Kronprinzenallee	Orthopedic Clinic, "Oskar-Heleneheim"
Lentzeallee 55/57	Institute of Plant Nutrition, Soil Chemistry and Biology
Lentzeallee 75	Institute of Genetics of Domestic Animals, Research Stables
Lentzeallee 76	Institute of Irrigation, Drainage and Soil Conservation (<u>Kulturtechnik</u>)
Lentzeallee 86	Institute of Apiculture
Berlin-Schoeneberg:	
Wartburgstrasse 31	Institute of Rhetorics
Berlin-Steglitz:	
Sedanstrasse 8	Mathematics Seminar

Addresses of University Establishments Outside Berlin (in GDR) (alphabetically by place names):

Bad Liebenstein, near Eisenach, Thuringia	Convalescent Home
Berge (probably: Berge near Nauen, Brandenburg)	Agricultural Experiment Station
Berlin-Friedrichshagen, Waldowstrasse 22	Entomology Institute, Institute of Fishery
Berlin-Friedrichshagen, Mueggelseedamm 310	State Research Institute of Fishery (founded 1893)
Eberswalde (Brandenburg) Alfred-Moellerstrasse	School of Forestry Library, Institute of Forest Protection

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Eberswalde (Brandenburg), Schicklerstrasse 5	School of Forestry Main Building; Institutes of Forest Botany, of Forest Zoology, of Forest Pedology, of Forest Management and of Forest Technology
Blumberg	Agricultural Experiment Station
Gross Kreuz (Kreis Zauch- Belzig, Brandenburg)	Veterinary Experimental Farm
Neu-Babelsberg (near Potsdam)	Observatory Babelsberg
Potsdam, Telegraphenberg	Central Meteorological Sta- tion, Institute of Geodesy
Potsdam-Rehbruecke, Strasse der Freiheit 114-116	Institute of Research on Storing of Goods, State Insti- tute of Nutrition Research (founded 1946)
Potsdam-Rehbruecke, Strasse der Freiheit 155	State Institute of Vitamin Research
Thyrow (Kreis Teltow)	Agricultural Experiment Station for Plant Culture

Staff: (Residence addresses as of 1949/50. Probably many teachers listed as residents of the West Sector have since moved to the East Sector. No student was permitted to reside in the West Sector after 1952.)

Rector Magnificus:
(President)

Prof. Dr. Walter Neye.
Civil law. Residence:
Berlin-Hermsdorf, Am
Waldpark 18 (West Sector).
Member of the German
Peace Committee 1953. 54/

Prorectors:
(Vice-presidents)

Prof. Dr. Robert Havemann
(born 1910). Physical chem-
istry. Residence: Berlin-
Dahlem, Faradayweg 8
(West Sector). Prorector
for student affairs; SED mem-
ber; member of Executive
Committees of VVN, Kulturbund
and Peace Council; member of
German Delegation to Poland
in December 1953.

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Prof. Dr. Robert Naumann

Prof. Dr. Kurt Schroeder
(born 1909). Mathematics.
Residence: Berlin-Lichtenrade,
Bluecherstrasse 2 (West Sector)

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Steinitz
(born 1905). Finnish-Ugric
languages. Residence: Berlin-
Johannistal, Waldstrasse 35.

Administrative director: Robert Dewey

Dekane:
(Deans)

Evangelical Theology: Prof. Dr. Leonhard Rost
(born 1896). Old Testament.
Residence: Berlin-Lichter-
felde, Margarethenstrasse 29c
(West Sector)

Law: Prof. Dr. Hans Peters

Philosophy: Prof. Dr. Walter Ruben
(born 1899). Indology. Was
in Santiago de Chile during
WW II. Reported as reprimanded in 1953.

Mathematics and
Natural Sciences: Prof. Dr. Kurt Noack (born
1888). Botany. Residence:
Berlin-Dahlem, Haderslebener
Strasse 9 (West Sector)

Economic Sciences: Prof. Dr. Juergen Kuczinski*
(born 1904). Economics,
Residence: Berlin-Schlach-
tensee, Terrassenweg 9 (West
Sector). SED member.

Medicine: Prof. Dr. Theodor Brugsch
(born 1878). Residence:
Berlin, W 30, Augustenburger-
strasse 65 (West Sector). Di-
rector of Charité Hospital.
Member of the presidium of
Kulturbund.

* Kuczinski, when reproached for propaganda in his academic lectures, declared:
"I should deem myself remiss of my duties if I did not make propaganda." 55/
In spite of his partisan zeal, Kuczinski was demoted from his position as dean
because of theoretical heresies in December 1953. 56/

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Agriculture and Horticulture:	Prof. Dr. Jan Gerriets (born 1889). Office:* Berlin N 4, Invalidenstrasse 42.
Veterinary Medicine:	Prof. Dr. Alfred Borchert (born 1886). Diseases of bees. Office:* Berlin NW 7, Max-Reinhardtstrasse 4.
Education:	Prof. Dr. Heinrich Deiters (born 1887). Office:* Berlin NW 7, Am Kupfergraben 5. SED member. Member of the presidium of <u>Kulturbund</u> . 57/
Forestry:	Prof. Dr. Kurt Goehre. Meteorology. Residence: Eberswalde, Fritz Pehlmannstrasse 10.
Workers and Farmers Faculty:	Acting Director: Dr. Heinz Mohrmann. History.
Director of Studies:	Director of Studies: Max Abel
University Librarian:	Dr. Wieland Schmied (born 1904). Residence: Berlin-Steglitz, Forststrasse 34 (<u>West Sector</u>).

Other teaching staff is listed in:

Minerva, Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt, 34th year, Berlin, de Gruyter, 1952, p. 81 ff.

Index Generalis, 1952-1953, 19th year, Paris, Dunod, 1953, p. 141 ff.

Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, Berlin, Koetschau, 1949, v. 1, p. 2 ff.

The World of Learning, 4th ed., London, Europe Publications, Ltd., 1952, p. 289 ff.

Biographies (including residence addresses) in Kuerschners Deutscher Gelehrtenkalender, 7th ed., Berlin, de Gruyter, 1950, and Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 2, Berlin, Koetschau, 1949.

* No separate residence address listed.

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Students: FDJ student secretaries (1952): Dieter Klein; (fnu) Nast.

Other FDJ student functionaries: Inge (Ingeborg) Lange (born 1929). Member of the German Peace Committee, 1953. 58/

Heinz Kimmel. In 1951, personal secretary to National FDJ Chairman Erich Honecker. 59/

Guenther Muench (April 1953).

Walter Seyfahrt. Member of student Zentralrat. 60/

SED Group for Science and Universities Officer: Hannes Hoernig (August 1953).

Student dormitories: Klara Zetkin Home in Koenigswusterhausen (Brandenburg). Philipp Mueller Home in Hohenneuendorf (for Workers and Farmers Faculty students).

The Berlin student group of the Society for Sport and Technology (Gesellschaft fuer Sport und Technik) has a glider training field in Koenigswusterhausen.

Miscellaneous Information: The following professors carried high distinctions and awards in the Soviet Zone. (Residence addresses as of 1949):

Prof. Dr. Traugott Boehme (born 1884). Philology. Residence: Berlin-Hochbaumstrasse 6 (West Sector). SED member; in charge of universities with the Deutsche Verwaltung fuer Volksbildung (DVV), the German Administration for Education; was teaching in US until 1928; in Germany since 1931.

Prof. Hermann Dersch (born 1883). Civil law. Residence: Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Wittelsbacherstrasse 26 (West Sector). SED member, rector of Humboldt University at the time of the secession of the Free University. 61/

Prof. Dr. Carl von Eicken (born 1873). Laryngology. Residence: Berlin-Dahlem, Hellriegelstrasse 5 (West Sector). Was awarded the title "Outstanding Scientist of the People" in December 1953. 62/

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Prof. Dr. Hans Ertel (born 1904). Geophysics. Residence: Berlin-Friedrichshagen, Mueggelseedamm 256. Director of the Institute for Geophysics and Meteorology, vice-president of the German Academy of Sciences, was a member of the German Peace Committee in 1953, SED member. 63/

Prof. Dr. Walter Friedrich (born 1883). Physics. Residence: Berlin-Buch, Lindenbergerweg 78. President of German Academy of Sciences, National Prize winner, 64/ former rector of Berlin University, 1953 president of the German Peace Committee, awarded the title "Outstanding Scientist of the People" in December 1953. 65/

Prof. Dr. Fritz Jung (born 1915). Pharmacology. Residence: Berlin-Buch, Lindenbergerweg 76. Member of delegation of German scholars to Peking, October 1953, and of German Peace Committee, 1953. 66/

Prof. Dr. Heinz Kamnitzer. History. Was member of the German Peace Committee, 1953. 67/

Prof. Dr. Erhart Alfred Mitscherlich (born 1874). Agriculture. Residence: Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bayernallee 44 (West Sector). Director of the Agricultural Society of the East Zone.

Prof. Dr. Friedrich Moeglich (born 1902). Residence: Berlin-Buch, Lindenbergerweg 70. Director of Institute of Theoretical Physics, was member of the delegation of scholars to Peking, October 1953.

Prof. Dr. Friedrich Muessemeier (born 1876). Veterinary medicine. Residence: Wilhelmshorst ueber Michendorf/Mark, Am Fochrenhang 3. National Prize winner, 1952; outstanding specialist in prevention of foot and mouth disease. 68/

Prof. Dr. Robert Rompe (born in St. Petersburg, 1905). Experimental physics. Residence: Berlin-Johannistal, Waldstrasse 8. SED member, was member of Deutsche Verwaltung fuer Volksbildung in charge of universities and higher schools, 69/ member of delegation to USSR and Czechoslovakia in September and December 1953.

Prof. Dr. Kurt Taeufel (born 1892). Food chemistry. Residence: Potsdam-Rehbruecke, In den Gehren 26. Director of the Institute of Food Chemistry in Berlin-Weissensee, National Prize winner, 1952. 70/

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Prof. Dr. Johannes Stroux (born 1886). Physics. Residence: Berlin-Lichterfelde, Baslerstrasse 43 (West Sector). Vice-president of German Academy of Sciences, member of the German Peace Committee, 1953. National Prize winner, awarded the title "Outstanding Scientist of the People" in December 1953. 71/

Reprimanded:

Prof. Dr. Alfred Kantorowitz. Modern German literature. Accused of "objectivism" and possession of excessive amounts of West German currency. 72/

2. Berlin - Deutsche Hochschule fuer Musik (German College of Music) or Staatliche Musikhochschule (State Music College)

Berlin W 8, Wilhelmstrasse 63. Tel.220201

Controlled by the State Secretary for Higher Education and the GDR Ministry of Education.

3. Berlin - Hochschule fuer angewandte Kunst (HfaK) (College of Applied Art)

Berlin-Weissensee, Gustav-Adolfstrasse 131. Tel.560341

Founded: 1947

Staff: Acting Director: Professor Jan Bontjes van Beek. Ceramics.

(For departments and instructors, see Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1, Berlin, 1949, p. 538.)

4. Berlin - Institut fuer die Gesellschaftswissenschaften beim ZK der SED (Institute for Social Sciences with the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party)

Berlin W 8, Taubenstrasse 19.

This party school confers the degrees of PhD and Doctor of Economics (Dr. phil. and Dr. oec.).

5. Berlin - Technische Schule fuer Graphik und Reclame (Technical School for Graphic Arts and Advertising)

Staff: Director: Prof. Dr. Heinrich Ilgenfritz. Member of the German Peace Committee, 1953. 73/

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6. Berlin-Karlshorst - J. W. Stalin-Hochschule fuer Planoekonomie (Stalin-Institute for Planned Economy)

Berlin-Karlshorst, Treskowallee 44. Tel. 67-2852

History: Founded 1950. 74/ Offers an eight-semester course for the education of government economists and statisticians. Confers degree of Diplomplanwirtschaftler (Certified planning economist).

Number of students: 440 (1953) 75/

Miscellaneous Information: Prof. Dr. Bruno Warnke (born 1909). Formerly of Jena, reportedly removed for anti-party utterances.

Lecturer Eva Altmann reportedly reprimanded. 76/

7. Bernau (Brandenburg) - Hochschule fuer Gewerkschaften "Fritz Hechert" (College for Trade Unions "Fritz Hechert")

Bernau (a town of 13,000, near Berlin). Tel. 56-87-60

8. Dresden - Technische Hochschule (TH) (Technical University) 77/

Dresden, A 24, Mommsenstrasse 13. Tel. 46990

History: Founded 1828 by the King of Saxony in his capital (called the German Florence), the Dresden Technische Hochschule was a leading center of technical progress in Germany. Here the first German railway engines were built. It acquired university rank in 1890 and has conferred the degree of a Doctor of Engineering (Dr. ing.) since 1900. It is the only technical university in the Soviet Zone. After World War II, its destroyed buildings were re-erected and reconstruction was planned on an ambitious scale, not only to serve the needs of the GDR, but of all the countries of the Bloc. The College of Forestry in Tharandt, founded 1816, has been incorporated with the Technical University. The university is controlled by the State Secretary for Higher Education and GDR Ministry of Heavy Industry.

Statistics: Population of Dresden: 470,000; of Tharandt: 4,000.

Teachers: 65 (1951)

Students: 7,800 (1952/53), of which about 2,000 are of the Workers and Farmers Faculty. Allegedly 14,000 in 1953. (1926: 2,500) Besides that, about 3,500 students are taking correspondence courses.

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Departments: After a reorganization, the following departments existed in 1952: Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Construction, Engineering and Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Economic Sciences, Forestry (in Tharandt), the Workers and Farmers Faculty, Education (established 1952 for trade school teachers), and Correspondence Courses. There are branches (Aussenstellen) in Chemnitz and Goerlitz. The Faculty of Transportation formed the Hochschule fuer Verkehrswesen (College of Transportation) in 1952. 78/ Expansion is planned in the fields of Electrical Engineering and Railroad Technology. 79/

Location: The Technical University occupies a whole quarter of the town. The former academy grounds have been extended considerably. Additional buildings were under construction in January 1953 for the Physics Institute, Light Current Institute, Botany Institute, Workers and Farmers Faculty Building.

Main building: Dresden, A 24, Mommsenstrasse 13.
Library: Dresden, A 24, Mommsenstrasse 11.

Addresses of University Establishments in Dresden (alphabetically by streets, to show distribution):

A 24, Georg-Baehrstrasse 1	Institutes of Road Building and of the Construction of Foundations.
A 24, Georg-Baehrstrasse 1b	Electrotechnical Testing Station
A 24, Georg-Baehrstrasse 1c	Testing Station of Automotive Vehicles
A 24, Georg-Baehrstrasse 10	Institute of Automobilism
A 27, Einsteinstrasse 12	College of Traffic and Communications
A 24, Helmholtzstrasse 7	Testing Station for Material
A 24, Mommsenstrasse 11	Library
A 24, Mommsenstrasse 13	Main Building, Institute of Communal Economy, Education Department

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~~SECRET~~Addresses of University Establishments Outside Dresden:

Chemnitz (Karl-Mark-Statd)	Chemnitz Branch (19 teachers)
Dresden-Weisser Hirsch, Wolfshuegelstrasse 8	Institute of Wood Technology and Fibrous Building Material
Goerlitz	Goerlitz Branch (13 teachers)
Pillnitz an der Elbe, Schlossstrasse 3	Institute of Agricultural and Country Planning
Tharandt, Sa, Dippoldis- walderstrasse 158-59	Forstakademie (Forestry College), Central Institute of Forest Protection (founded 1926)

Staff: (Residence addresses as of 1949/50)

Rector Magnificus:	Prof. Dr. Kurt Koloc (born 1904). Residence: Dresden A 24, Zeunerstrasse 83. SED member. <u>80/</u>
Regents (Prorectors):	Prof. Werner Turski. SED member, in charge of student affairs, allegedly Secret Police officer, former FDJ leader.
	Prof. Dr. Kurt Schwabe (born 1905). Electrotechnics. Residence: Dresden, A 24, Georg-Baehrstrasse 1. In charge of research, no party. <u>81/</u>
	Prof. Werner Straub (born 1902). Residence: Dresden A 20, Pfaffensteinstrasse 3. In charge of recruitment and in- structors, SED member.
	Prof. Hermann Ley. Dialectic and historic materialism. In charge of basic social studies, SED member, allegedly for- mer dentist.
Administrative director:	Hermann Scheibner

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Librarians: Dr. Helene Benndorf (nee Richter) (born 1897). Residence: Radeleben near Dresden, Josef-Wagnerstrasse 8, College of Forestry in Tharandt; Prof. Dr. Heinrich Prell (born 1888). Zoology. Residence: Dresden-Loschwitz, Schillerstrasse 27.

**Deans and deputy deans:
(Dekane and Prodekane)**

**Mathematics and
Natural Sciences:** Prof. Dr. Friedrich Adolf Willers (born 1883). Residence: Dresden A 20, Dorotheenstrasse 12.

Deputy: Prof. Dr. Walter Koenig (born 1898). Chemistry. Residence: Dresden A 24, Bergstrasse 66c.

**Construction Engineering
and Architecture:** Dr. ing. Karl Beger (born 1885). Residence: Kreischa, near Dresden, Fichtestrasse 9, Haus Dr. Lotze.

Deputy: Prof. Dr. Georg Funk, Town Planning.

Electrical Technology: Prof. Dr. Fritz Obenaus. Reportedly non-partisan.

Deputy: Dr. Heinz Schoenfeld (born 1908). Residence: Dresden A 24, Georg-Baehrstrasse 1b.

Economic Sciences: Prof. Dr. Artur Bordag, SED member. His wife, Erika Wettengel-Bordag, also a teacher on the faculty, was reportedly investigated but absolved in 1953.

Education: Prof. Dr. Karl Trinks (born 1891). Residence: Dresden A 24, Hohendoeelzscherstrasse 27. Director of the Municipal Library of Dresden.

Machine Construction: Prof. Willibald Lichtenheldt.

Deputy: Prof. Dr. Karl Jante (born 1908). Automobile Construction. Dresden 23, Bolivarstrasse 56.

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Deputy: Dr. Hans Lohmeier.

Forestry:
(Forstakademie Tharandt) Prof. Dr. Erwin Kienitz
(born 1902). Residence:
Grillenberg ueber Klingenberg No. 20. SED member.

Deputy: Prof. Dr. Helmut Jahnel.

Workers and Farmers
Faculty: Leo Gottschalk.

Director of Studies: Albert Doege.

Correspondence
Courses: Ingenieur Dr. Albert Forst

Director of Chemnitz
Branch: Prof. Max Mayer

Director of Goerlitz
Branch: Prof. Helmut Grunwald 82/

Students: FDJ representative: Jochen Grenzdoerfer (1953)

Student dormitory at Weinheim, Bergstrasse

Correspondents whose letters appeared in the FDJ student journal Forum (1953):

Juergen Rugenstein, Dresden A 27, Nuernbergerstrasse 49

Erich Wuerger, Dresden A 27, Muellerbrunnenstrasse 7

Harry Frieser

Hans Gompert

Miscellaneous Information: Dr. ing. Hans Dehnert, director of construction of Paretz-Niederneuendorf Canal recently built as a by-pass to Berlin, was appointed professor in April 1953. 83/ His former address is Potsdam, Zeppelinstrasse 12.

Prof. Dr. Enno Heidebroek (born 1876). Mechanical engineering. Residence: Dresden A 24, Weissenbachstrasse 2. First rector after World War II, National Prize winner, 1952, for his merits in the reconstruction of the TU. 84/

The Technical University publishes a journal, Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift.

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Staff: Rector: Prof. Dr. Karl Laux.

(For departments and instructors, see Minerva, p. 205; and Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1949, v. 1, p. 517.)

12. Erfurt (Thuringia) - Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule (Philosophical-Theological College) Roman Catholic.

Founded: 1952. The only non-governmental school of higher learning in the Soviet Zone. 85/

Population of Erfurt: 175,000

13. Freiberg in Sachsen - Saechsische Bergakademie (Saxonian School of Mining)

Freiberg/Sa, Akademiestrasse 6. Tel,2269

History: Founded 1765. Confers degrees of Dr. ing.and Dr. rer. nat. and various diplomas. It is controlled by the State Secretary of Higher Education and the GDR Ministry of Heavy Industry.

Statistics: Population of Freiberg: 40,000

Students: About 700

Departments: Natural Sciences, Mines and Foundries, Workers and Farmers Faculty "Wilhelm Pieck," Correspondence Courses.

Locations: Main Building: Freiberg, Akademiestrasse 6
Library: Freiberg, Nonnengasse 35

Addresses of University Establishments in Freiberg (1949) (alphabetically by streets, to show distribution):

(For listing by fields, see Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, Berlin 1949, v. 1, p. 420, with addresses, and Minerva, p. 241, with directors.)

Agricolastrasse 1	Institutes of Organic Chemistry, of Mining and Mining Management, of Lignite Mining, of Lignite Research, of Coal Refinery and of Fuel Utilization; Training Coal Mine "Alt-Elisabeth"
Agricolastrasse 3	Laboratory for Ore Dressing

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Akademiestrasse 6	Main Building, Institute of Mathematics and Technological Mechanics, of Economics and Industrial Management, of Ore Dressing, of Applied Geophysics, of Metal Foundries with Laboratory and of X-Ray Metal Testing. Experimental Station "Reiche Zeche" (i.e. Rich Mine) of Mining and Founding Machines, Weisbach Collection.
Brennhausgasse 5	Institute of Inorganic Chemistry
Brennhausgasse 14	Institute of Geology, Museum for Geology and Paleontology, Laboratory for Blow Pipe Analysis Research, Sales Shop for Rocks and Minerals.
Heinrich-Heinestrasse 16	Research Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals
Leipzigerstrasse 17	Institute of Research in Metal Founding
Leipzigerstrasse 34	Experimental Foundry, Institutes of Iron Metallurgy and of Metal Founding
Nonnengasse 35	Library
Prueferstrasse 1	Institute of Geodesy
Prueferstrasse 9	Institute of Metallography and Material Testing
Silbermannstrasse 1	Physics Institute, Institutes of Research on Radioactive Springs and of Electrical Technology
Silbermannstrasse 8	Institute of Electrical Technology

Address of University Establishment Outside Freiberg:

Schloss Freudenstein	Institute of Fuel Geology
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Staff: Rector: Prof. Dr. Friedrich Leutwein
(born 1911). Mineralogy.
Residence: Freiberg, Bertold-
weg 44.

Prorector: Ingenieur Erich Rammler (born
1901). Fuels. Residence:
Freiberg, Forstweg 27.

Administrative director: Rudolf Wallner

Librarians: Dr. Gerhard Guess (born
1902). Mathematics. Resi-
dence: Freiberg, Ledebur-
strasse 6, W. Schellhas.

Deans:

Mathematics and Prof. Dr. Rudolf Liebold,
Natural Sciences: Mathematics. Residence:
Freiberg, Silbermannstrasse 1.

Mines and Foundries: Dr. ing. Walter Christian.
Residence: Freiberg, Leip-
zigerstrasse 32.

Workers and Farmers Leo Gottschalk, "Oberstudien-
Faculty: rat" (title)

Correspondence Courses: Gustav Klessling

(For other faculty members, see Minerva, p. 241, and Hand-
buch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 240.)

Miscellaneous Prof. Dr. Anton Lissner (born 1885). Inorganic chemistry.
Information: Office: Freiberg, Brennhausgasse 5. Specialist in coal
research, National Prize winner, 1952.

 Prof. Dr. Erich Rammler (born 1901). Combustibles.
Residence: Freiberg, Forstweg 27. National Prize winner.

14. Greifswald - University of Greifswald

Greifswald, Domstrasse 11. Tel. 60875

History: Founded 1456 by Duke Vratislav IX of Wolgast; belonged to
Sweden, 1635-1815, afterwards to Prussia. Although a
typical small town university, it numbered such outstanding
scholars among its teachers as Wilamowitz-Moellendorf,
Lachmann, Wellhausen and lawyers like Beseler and Windt-
scheid. It specialized in the study of Scandinavian coun-
tries and Finland. It used to be called the "water univer-
sity" because of its water sport activities.

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Statistics: Population of Greifswald: 46,000
 Teachers: 120 (1952/53) (1926: 135. 1946: 46)
 Students: 1,700 (1952/53). (1926: 900. 1947: 1,250)

Departments: Evangelical Theology, Law, Philosophy, Medicine, Mathematics and Natural Sciences (which absorbed Agriculture), Education, Workers and Farmers Faculty. After the Law Faculty was discontinued, the Leipzig Law Faculty was transferred to Greifswald in 1952. The Educational Faculty of Leipzig also was moved to Greifswald. 86/

Location: Main Building: Domstrasse 11
 Library: Rubenowstrasse 4

Addresses of University Establishments in Greifswald (alphabetically by streets, to show distribution):

(A list, according to fields of university institutes, clinics, experiment stations, etc., can be found in Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 111.)

Bahnhofstrasse 46/47	Institutes of Theoretical Pedagogy, of Psychology and of Physical Training
Domstrasse 9	Musicology Institute, Institute of Musical Education
Domstrasse 9a	Economics Seminar, History Seminar, Institutes of the Sociology of Education, of Archeology and of Historic Geography
Domstrasse 10	Slavonic Seminar
Domstrasse 10a	Physics Institute, Theoretical Physics Seminar
Domstrasse 11	Main Building, Institute of Prehistory and Museum, English Philology Seminar, Theology Seminar, Institute of Fisheries, of Christian Archeology and Ecclesiastical Arts; Gustav-Dalman-Institute of Biblical Geography.

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Domstrasse 14	Agriculture Institute, Institute of Animal Husbandry, Nordic Collection, Institute of Geography
Ellernholzstrasse 2	Psychiatric and Neurologic Clinic
Grimmerstrasse 86/88	Botany Institute and Botanical Garden
Johann-Sebastian-Bachstrasse 11/12	Zoology Institute and Museum
Kapaunenstrasse 5	Institute of Agricultural Machines
Kapaunenstrasse 7	Institute of Applied Pedagogy
Langefuhrstrasse 23	Anatomy Institute
Langefuhrstrasse 23a	Surgical and Internal Medicine Clinics
Langefuhrstrasse 23c	Pathology Institute, Pharmacology Institute
Langefuhrstrasse 23d	Provincial Geology Museum, Geological-Paleontological and Mineralogical-Petrographical Institutes, Mineralogical-Petrographical Collection
Langefuhrstrasse 32	Archives of Glacier Research
Martin-Lutherstrasse 6	Hygiene Institute
Muensterstrasse 1	Institute of Plant Ecology
Pommerndamm 1	Institute of Veterinary Hygiene
Pommerndamm 3	Institute of Agricultural Management
Pommerndamm 8	Romance Philology Seminar
Robert-Blumstrasse 8/10	Baltic Sea Metereological Station (founded 1946)
Robert-Blumstrasse 13	German Philology Seminar
Rotgerberstrasse 8	Clinic of Dentistry and of Diseases of the Jaw

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Rubenowstrasse 1	Philosophy Seminar
Rubenowstrasse 2	Ophthalmological Clinic
Rubenowstrasse 3	Physiological Institute
Rubenowstrasse 4	University Library
Schuetzenstrasse 14	Institute of Forensic Medicine
Schuetzenwall 3	Institute of Plant Diseases and Agricultural Parasitology
Soldtmannstrasse 15	Pediatric Clinic
Soldtmannstrasse 16	Chemistry Institute
Soldtmannstrasse 23	Pharmaceutical-Chemistry Institute
Steinstrasse 1	Institute of Historic Geography (also Domstrasse 9a)
Steinstrasse 23	Pharmaceutical Institute
Stralsunderstrasse 10	Institute of Art Education
Wallstrasse 19/20	Kaspar David Friedrich Institute of the Science of Art
Walther-Rathenau- strasse 42/45	Clinics for Dermatology and Venereal Diseases and for Laryngology
Wollweberstrasse 2/3	Gynecological Clinic and School of Midwifery

Addresses of University Establishments Outside Greifswald:

Garz (on the Island of Ruegen)	Home for Diabetics (Deutsches Diabetikerheim) and Institute of Diabetics Research
Greifswald-Eldena, Hain- strasse 5	Institutes of Plant Culture and Pedology and of Irrigation, Drainage and Soil Conservation
Griebenow (Kreis Grimmen (near Greifswald))	Home for Tuberculosis
Hiddensee	Birds Observatory
Kloster auf Hiddensee	Biological Research Station

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Staff: (Residence addresses as of 1949/50)

Rector Magnificus:	Prof. Dr. Hans Beyer (born 1905). Chemistry. Residence: Greifswald, Steinbeckstrasse 15 (another report gives Mehringstrasse 11). Former Wehrmacht officer and member of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Party. <u>87/</u>
Prorectors:	Prof. Dr. Alexander Bienengraeber. Pathological anatomy. Office:* Greifswald, Langefuhrstrasse 23a. Prof. Dr. Heinrich Borris (born 1909). Botany. Office:* Greifswald, Grimmstrasse 88. Prof. Dr. G. Karl. Prof. Dr. H. Strauss. Economics.
Administrative director:	Leopold Jacobson.
Librarian:	Dr. Wilhelm Braun (born 1889). Residence: Greifswald, Geudingstrasse 24.
Deans:	
Evangelical Theology:	Prof. Dr. Alfred Jepsen (born 1900). Old Testament. Residence: Greifswald, Robert-Blumstrasse 11.
Philosophy:	Karl Heinz Clasen (born 1893). Modern history. Residence: Greifswald, Duenenstrasse 6.
Mathematics and Natural Sciences:	Prof. Dr. Willi Rinow (born 1909). Mathematics. Formerly in Berlin.
Medicine:	Prof. Dr. Hanns Schwarz (born 1898). Office:* Greifswald, Ellernholzstrasse 2. Member of the German Peace Committee, 1953. <u>88/</u> Member of the presidium of the <u>Kulturbund</u> .

* No separate residence address listed.

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Education: Herbert Schmidt-Walter. Art education. Residence: Greifswald, Steinbeckstrasse 15.

Workers and Farmers Faculty: Guenter Koppelman. Geography.

(For other members of the faculty, see Minerva, p. 289, Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 107, Index Generalis 1952/53, p. 162, and World of Learning, p. 295.)

Students: Student delegate to the Third World Student Congress in Warsaw, 1953: Herbert Sperling, former POW in USSR.

FDJ members: Langstein, Schilkowski, Biernat

The FDJ student group in Greifswald published a paper Junge Universitaet in 1949.

Miscellaneous Information: Prof. (fnu) Kant is reported teaching on Workers and Farmers Faculty without any academic degree.

Prof. Dr. Gerhardt Katsch (born 1887). Internal Medicine. Address: Langefuhrstrasse 23.* Director of Diabetes Clinic in Garz on Ruegen, outstanding physician, National Prize winner, 1952. 89/

15. Halle an der Saale - Martin-Luther-Universitaet Halle-Wittenberg 90/

Halle/Saale, Universitaetsplatz 9. Tel.2-11-54/56

History: Founded in 1694 by Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony, the University of Halle absorbed in 1815 the older University of Wittenberg, dating from 1502. Wittenberg University was connected with such leaders of German Humanism and Reformation as Martin Luther and Melanchthon. Halle University was outstanding at the period of the eighteenth century Enlightenment (Wolf, Thomasius). During the nineteenth century it had many teachers of international fame, such as Abderhalden, Gesenius, Liszt and Gunkel. Halle, once called Saale-Athens, possesses many excellent scientific institutes. It is the seat of the August Herman Francke Endowment institutions. It is now also an industrial center (Buna Works for synthetic rubber).

* No separate residence address listed.

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Statistics: Population of Halle: 224,000

Teachers: about 200 (1926: 198. 1945: 40)

Students: 6,000 (1953) (1926: 2,700. 1946: 1,840)
Forum of September 1953 claims 14,000 for 1953/54.

Departments: Evangelical Theology, Law, Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Medicine, Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Economic Sciences, Education, Workers and Farmers Faculty "Walter Ulbricht." Expansion in the field of chemistry is planned. 91/

Locations: Main Building: Halle, Universitaetsplatz 10
 Library: Halle, August-Bebelstrasse 50
 House of the University (Social Work): Halle, Am Harz 41

Addresses of University Establishments in Halle (1949) (alphabetically by streets, to show distribution):

(A listing by fields of all institutes, clinics, experiment stations, with addresses, is contained in Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1949, v. 1, p. 117; also in Minerva, Berlin, 1952, indicating directors, p. 299.)

Am Harz 41	House of the University (Social Work)
Am Kirchtor 1/3	Botany Institute and Botanical Garden
August-Bebelstrasse (formerly Friedrichstrasse) 50	University and Provincial Library of Saxony-Anhalt
August-Bebelstrasse 50a - (formerly Friedrichstrasse) 50a	Orient Institute and Library of German Academy of Natural Scientists
Domplatz 1	Institutes of Chemical Technology, Institute and Museum of Mineralogy and Petrography
Domplatz 4	Zoology Institute
Domstrasse 5	Photography Institute, Institute of Mineralogy and Petrography
Franckeplatz 1	Institutes of Theoretical and of Applied Pedagogy, of School Hygiene, of Special Schools and of Linguistics

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Franzosenweg 1	Institute of Forensic Medicine and Criminology
Friedemann-Bachplatz (formerly Paradeplatz) 5	Institute of Physical Training and School Hygiene
Friedemann-Bachplatz 6 (formerly Paradeplatz)	Institutes of Theoretical Physics (III), of Experimental Physics (I) and of Applied Physics (II)
Friedrichstrasse, see August-Bebelstrasse	
Grosse Steinstrasse 19	Dental Clinic
Grosse Steinstrasse 52	Anatomy Institute
Grosse Steinstrasse 73	Philosophy, Economics, Dialectic and Historical Materialism, East European History, South-east European History, Modern History, Prehistory and Sociology of Education Seminars
Gruenstrasse 5/8	Clinic for Dermatology and Venereal Diseases
Gustav-Nachtigallstrasse 11	Institute of Journalism, of Sociology, of Economics and of East European History
Gustav-Nachtigallstrasse 22	History Seminar
Gustav-Nachtigallstrasse 26	Musicology Institute, Geography Seminar
Haendelstrasse 7	Provincial Institute of Prehistory
Hagenstrasse, see Strasse der Opfer des Faschismus	
Julius-Kuehnstrasse 7	Clinic for Psychiatry and Neurology
Julius-Kuehnstrasse 24/32	Experiment Station for Plant Nutrition
Kaulenberg 6	Institute of Art History
Leninstrasse (formerly Magdeburgerstrasse) 16	Gynecological Clinic

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Leninstrasse 17	Joint Administration of the Clinics
Leninstrasse 17a	Children's Clinic
Leninstrasse 18	Surgical Clinic
Leninstrasse 19a	Laryngological Clinic
Leninstrasse 20	Pathology Institute
Leninstrasse 21	Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Pharmacology and Hygiene Institutes
Leninstrasse 22	Ophthalmological Clinic
Leninstrasse 22a	Clinic of Internal Medicine (II), Pharmaceutics Institute, Institute of Experimental Pathology
Ludwig-Wuchererstrasse 2	Institutes of Agricultural Management, of Plant Culture, of Genetics, of Vegetables, of Fruit Culture and of Plant Pathology, Agricultural Library
Ludwig-Wuchererstrasse 80/81	Institute of Agricultural Machines and of Agricultural Education
Luisenstrasse 12	Agriculture Institute
Magdeburgerstrasse, see Leninstrasse	
Melanchthonianum	Theology and Pedagogy Seminars
Muehlporfte 1	Institutes of Chemistry and Physical Chemistry
Muehlweg 52	Institute of Pharmacy and Food Chemistry
Paradeplatz, see Friedemann-Bachplatz	
Richard-Wagnerstrasse 9/10	Institute of Ancient History and Prehistory and Museum (founded 1823)

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Sophienstrasse 15	Joint Administration for the Agricultural Experiment Stations
Sophienstrasse 17	Institute of Plant Nutrition and Pedology
Sophienstrasse 35	Institutes of Animal Breeding and of Breeding of Small Animals
Steigerstrasse 3	State Research Institute for Plant Culture
Strasse der Opfer des Faschismus (formerly Hagenstrasse) 7	Clinic for Internal Medicine (I)
Universitaetsplatz 6	Labor Law, Romance Philology and English Philology Seminars
Universitaetsplatz 7	Institutes of Biology and of Psychology
Universitaetsplatz 8/9	Philosophy, Germanic Philology, Phonetics, Mathematics and Applied Mathematics Seminars
Universitaetsplatz 10	Slavic Philology Seminar, Institutes of Political Science, of Insurance and of Transport and Communications
Universitaetsplatz 10a	Jurisprudence, Public Law, Statistics and Insurance, Transport and Cooperative Societies Seminars
Universitaetsplatz 12	History, Archeology, Anthropology, Economic History and Comparative Philology and Indology Seminars; Institute of Archeology
Universitaetsring 5	Workers and Farmers Faculty, Office of FDJ; Archeological Museum
Wilheimstrasse 20	Agriculture Institute
Wilheimstrasse 25b	Institute of Animal Nutrition and Dairying

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Wilhelmstrasse 27/28

Institute of Veterinary Ana-
tomy and Physiology, Veter-
inary ClinicAddresses of University Establishments Outside Halle:

Biesdorf - Dormitory (in construction) <u>93/</u>	
Etzdorf (Mansfelder Seekreis, railway station Rosswein)	Agrometeorology Institute
Gatersleben (Kreis Qued- linburg, railway station Aschersleben)	Agricultural Experiment Station
Gross-Ottersleben (Kreis Wanzleben)	Horticultural Experiment Station
Hohenturm (Saalkreis) Uni- versity Farm	Institute of Plant Culture
Prussendorf (Kreis Bitter- feld, railway station Stams- dorf)	Horticultural Experiment Station
Reideburg (near Halle)	Lupus Sanatorium of the Uni- versity
Reilsberg (near Halle)	Zoological Garden
Schloss Ostrau	Biological Station
<u>Staff:</u> Rector Magnificus:	Prof. Dr. Eduard Winter (born 1896). Eastern European History. Residence: Halle, Kiefernweg 10.
Prorectors:	Prof. Dr. Rudolf Agricola. Economics. Residence: Halle, Im Tal 29b. SED member.
	Prof. Dr. Leo Stern. History. SED member, participated in the Congress of the Hungarian Historical Society on 6 June 1953. <u>94/</u> Fervent advocate of university reform. <u>95/</u>
	Prof. Dr. Heinrich Funk. Mathematics. Prorector for research. Office:* Halle, Gustav-Nachtigallstrasse 22.

* No separate residence address listed.

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Prof. Fritz Kaebel. Pro-
rector for student affairs.
(1953).

Administrative director: Fritz Stude

Librarian: Dr. Horst Kunze (born 1909).
Office*: Halle, Gustav-
Nachtigallstrasse 22.

Deans:

Evangelical Theology: Prof. Dr. Gebhardt Heinzel-
mann (born 1884). New Testa-
ment. Residence: Halle,
Mozartstrasse 20.

Law: Prof. Dr. Hans Hartwig (born
1894). Civil and commercial
law. Residence: Eythstrasse
22. City Corporation Counsel
("Stadtrechtsrat"). Denounced
anti-Communist demonstra-
tions of 17 June 1953. 96/

Philosophy: Prof. Dr. Eugen Haeusler
(born 1895). Slavonic phil-
ology. Residence: Halle,
Fischer von Erlachstrasse
(formerly Moltkestrasse) 11.
Author of a textbook of the
Russian language. Attacked
in Forum because he had de-
clared that he, as a scholar,
had a right to study Trotsky's
writings. 97/

Mathematics and
Natural Sciences: Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Messer-
schmidt. Physics. Residence:
Halle, Leipzigerstrasse 31. 98/

Economic Sciences: Prof. Dr. Werner Liebau
(born 1897). History of law.
Residence: Guestrow, Am
Muehlweg 15. 99/ SED member.

Medicine: Prof. Dr. Friedrich Winkler.
Hygiene. Residence: Dresden,
Koernerplatz 7. 100/

* No separate residence address listed.

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or

Prof. Dr. Paula Hertwig (born 1889). Biology. Residence: Halle, Humboldtstrasse 18.

Agriculture and Horticulture Faculty:

Prof. Dr. Karl Schmalfuss (born 1904). Botany. Residence: Halle, Julius-Kuehnstrasse 31.

Veterinary Medicine:

Prof. Dr. Maria Burstein. Residence: Halle, Staudestrasse 1.

Education:

Prof. Dr. Hans Ahrbeck. Pedagogy. Office*: Halle, Franckeplatz 1. 102/

Prof. Dr. Max Lange. Theory of Education. Office*: Halle, Franckeplatz 1.

Workers and Farmers

Faculty "Walter Ulbricht": Heinz Kursitza (Social Science)

Study Directors:

Rudolf Schaller
Herbert Grunert
Walter Grossert
Gottfried Richter

(For other members of the faculty, see Minerva, p. 297; Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 117; Index Generalis, p. 165; World of Learning, p. 275. 104/

Students:

Secretary of the FDJ Student Group:

Guenter Glodniak. Office: Halle, Universitaetsring 5, Tel. 7561.

Other functionaries:

Otto Kleine, Ernst Haak, Walter Boennewitz (fall 1952). Wolfgang Heuss, university editor for Halle of Forum (April 1953).

Secretary of GDSF (German-Soviet-Friendship Society) Student Group:

Dieter Bergner. Office*: Halle, Puschkinstrasse (formerly Kardinal-Albrechtstrasse) 7.

* No separate residence address given.

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Secretary of VVN (Victims of Nazi regime) Student Group: Herta Wagner

Secretary of FDGB (Trade Unions) University Group: Herbert Luedecke. Office*: Halle, Bruederstrasse 11.

The Workers and Farmers Faculty "Walter Ulbricht" has a tent camp on the Sieglitzer Berg near Dessau-Waltersee. 105/

Miscellaneous Information:

The following are Communist activists:

Prof. Dr. Heinz Mode (born 1913). Oriental archeology. Chancellor of the SED University Group. SED Office: Halle, Steinweg 17.

Prof. Dr. Viktor Klemperer (born 1881). Romance philology. Residence: Halle, Kiefernweg 10. Director of Romance Philology Institute, SED member, became Communist after 1945, deputy in the People's Chamber, member of the Central Council of Nazi Victims (VVN) and the Culture League (KB), teaches also at Humboldt University in Berlin, National Prize winner in 1952, honorary member of FDJ, lectured in FDJ uniform. 106/

Dozent Dr. Georg Mende. Dialectic and historic materialism. Residence: Halle, Schleiermacherstrasse 7. SED member.

Prof. Dr. Werner Rothmaler, (born 1908). Botany. Office*: Halle, Am Kirchtor 1. Participated in the deputation of German scholars to Peking, October 1953.

In spring 1953 several members of the Protestant "Youth Community" were expelled: Pastor Hamel, Johannes Altmann, Moosdorf, and others. They were readmitted after June 17, 1953. 107/

Prof. Dr. Kurt Aland (born 1915). Church history. Residence: Halle, Marsstrasse 9. Was under arrest from 2 February to 5 May 1953. 108/

Prof. Dr. Max Gallwitz (born 1896). Geology. Former Dean of Mathematics-Natural Science Department, was reprimanded by State Secretary Harig in 1952. 109/

Prof. Dr. Leo Kofler (born 1907). Philosophy of history (Marxist). Residence: Halle, Mozartstrasse 22. Was forced to resign because of his criticism of Stalin. 110/

* No separate residence address given.

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Prof. Dr. Theodor Roemer (born 1883). Plant genetics.
 Residence: Halle, Hoher Weg 34. Worked with the "Research
 Center" of the German Army in the Ukraine to restore agri-
 culture in occupied territory. 111/

16. Halle an der Saale - Staatliche Hochschule fuer Theater and Music (State
 College for Theater and Music)

Halle/Saale, Burgstrasse 46. Tel. 28322

History: Founded in 1947. Controlled by the State Secretary for Higher
 Education and the Ministry of Education.

Staff: Director: Prof. Bernhard Bennedik.
 Singing.

Administrative Director: Herbert Schulze

(For instructors, see Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften,
 v. 1, p. 521.)

17. Herrnhut (near Zwickau, Saxony) - Theologisches Seminar der evangelischen
Brueder Unitaet. (Theology Seminary of
 the Evangelic Brothers Union)

History: Founded in 1754. Not reopened after World War II.

18. Jena - Friedrich-Schiller-Universitaet (Jena, Neues Universitaetsgebäude)

Lutherplatz. Tel. 4054

History: Founded in 1558 by the Elector of Saxony as a Protestant uni-
 versity. Jena was a cultural center at the time of the German
 classics. Schiller, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel and Schlegel
 taught here. Goethe administered it when he was minister
 of state. In the nineteenth century Haeckel and Eucken be-
 longed to its faculty. It was the home of the German stu-
 dent associations, the Burschenschaften. Situated in beau-
 tiful surroundings, Jena became the center of the German
 optical industry and the seat of the Carl Zeiss Endowment
 institutions, established by Karl Abbe. After World War I,
 it was called Thueringische Landesuniversitaet (Thuringian
 Land University).

Statistics: Population of Jena: 88,000
 Teachers: 234 (of which 50 are temporary) (1926: 186)
 Students: 5,700 (Colloquium, Feb. 1953) (1926: 2,700
 1947: 2,800)

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Departments: Evangelical Theology, Law, Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, (including Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine), Medicine, Education, Workers and Farmers Faculty "Fred Oelssner." The university is connected with the College for Architecture and Fine Arts, the German Theater Institute and the State College for Music in nearby Weimar (which see). Expansion of the curriculum in the field of precision mechanics is planned. 112/ The faculty of Social Sciences (Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Gewifa) existed only from 1947 to 1952. 113/

Location: Main Building: Jena, Lutherplatz (Neues Universitaetsgebäude)
Library: Jena, Fuerstengraben 6

Addresses of University Establishments in Jena (1949) (alphabetically by streets, to show distribution):

(A listing by fields of university institutes, clinics, experiment stations etc., with addresses, is contained in Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 171.)

Bachstrasse 18	Medical Clinics (Internal Medicine, Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Neurology, Physical Therapy, Surgery, Dentistry), Institute for History of Medicine, the University Pharmacy
Berggasse 7	Ernst Haeckel House, Institute of the History of Zoology
Bismarckstrasse 4	Hygiene and Bacteriology Institute
Bismarckstrasse 12	Gynecological Clinic
Botzstrasse 4	Institute of Physiology
Dornburgerstrasse 23/29	Veterinary Institute, Thuringian Veterinary Examination Station
Erbertstrasse	Zoology Institute
Erfurterstrasse 35	Clinic for Dermatology and Venereal Diseases
Ernst-Thaelmanstrasse 3 (formerly Steigerstrasse)	Geography Institute, Institutes of Plant Culture, of Agricultural Management, of Agricultural Machines, Research Station of Pasture Lands and Fodder Growing and Research Institute for Plant Culture and Protection

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Forstweg 12	Institute of Dialectical and Historical Materialism
Forstweg 24	Institute of Prehistoric Arche- ology
Frauenhoferstrasse 1	Mathematics Institute (also at Helmholtzweg 1)
Froebelstieg 3	Central Institute of Seismology
Fuerstengraben 6	University Library
Fuerstengraben 23	English, Romance Languages, Phonetics, Economics and Forensic Medicine and Crim- inology Seminars
Grietgasse 11	Pedagogy Institute
Helmholtzweg 1	Mathematics and Applied Mathematics Seminars
Helmholtzweg 3	Institute of Physical Technol- ogy with a Division of Material Testing and Structural Research
Helmholtzweg 5	Institutes of Physical Chemis- try and of Theoretical Physics
Helmholtzweg 15	Institute of Organic Chemistry
Humboldtstrasse 11	Collection of Late Classical Art
Jahnstrasse 3	Thuringian Land Institute of Social Medicine and Professional Diseases (founded 1947)
Kahlaische Strasse 1	Theology, Slavic Languages, Musicology, Psychiatry and Forensic Medicine Seminars
Knebelstrasse 3	Institute of Didactics
Kochstrasse 2	Clinic for Pediatrics under the Carl Zeiss Endowment
Kollegiengasse 10	Institutes of Geology and Paleon- tology and of Anthropology and Ethnography

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Kriegerstrasse 1	State Research Institute for Animal Breeding, Institute of Dairying
Lessingstrasse 2	Laryngological Clinic
Loebdergraben 23a	Institute of Classical Archeology and Collection
Loebdergraben 24a	Art History Seminar
Marienstrasse-Fuerstengraben	Botanical Garden
Neugasse 23	Institute of Pharmacology
Neugasse 24	Institute of Pharmacy and Food Chemistry
Neugasse 25	Training Institute of Medical-Technical Assistants (Female)
Neutor 1	Phyletic Museum
Oberer Philosophenweg 3	Clinic for Psychiatry and Neurology
Oberer Philosophenweg 14	Institutes of Inorganic Chemistry and of Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Experiment Station for the Land Thuringia (founded 1862)
Oberer Philosophenweg 62	Institutes of Physical Chemistry and of Chemical Technology
Schillergaesschen 2	Observatory, Astrophysics and Meteorology Institute, Institute of Theoretical Physics
Seidelstrasse 20	Institute of Sociology and the History of Social Movements
Sellierstrasse 6	Institute of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Collection
Sophienhoehe	Trueper's <u>Jugendheim</u> (Youth Home), Institute of Social Case Work
Steigerstrasse, see Ernst-Thaelmannstrasse	

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Teichgraben 7	Anatomy Institute
Universitaetsgebaeude (Lutherplatz)	Main Building; Law, Economics, Philosophy, History, Pedagogy and Germanic Philology Semi- nars, Institute of Archeology; Ruprecht Collection of Prehis- toric Archeology; Ethnographic Collection; Institute of Local History; Folklore Archives, Hilprecht Collection of Near Eastern Antiquities
Ziegelmuehlenweg 1	Pathological Anatomy Institute and Collection
Zwaetzensgasse 9	Botany Institute and Collections

Addresses of University Establishments Outside Jena:

Altenberga (Kreis Stadtroda, railway station Kahla)	Agricultural Experiment Station
Dornburg an der Saale	Agricultural Experiment Station
Eichenberg (Kreis Stadtroda, railway station Orlamuende)	Agricultural Experiment Station
Jena - Zwaetzen	Agricultural Experiment Station
Koetschau (Kreis Stadtroda, railway station Grossschwab- hausen)	Agricultural Experiment Station
Martinsroda (railway station Orlamuende)	Agricultural Bacteriological Station
Remderoda (railway station Gross-Schwabhausen)	Agricultural Experiment Station
Weimar, Alexanderplatz 3	Thuringian State Archives
Weimar, Am Palais 4	State Academy of Music (see under Weimar)
Weimar, Belvedere Schloss	State Art Collections (founded 1898), German Theater Insti- tute (see under Weimar)
Weimar, Frauenplan 1	Goethe National Museum (founded 1885)

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Weimar, Hausknecht- strasse 7	Hausknecht-Herbarium (estab- lished 1809). Museum of Plant Ecology
Weimar, Jenaerstrasse 1	Goethe and Schiller Archives (founded 1885)
Weimar, Platz der Demo- kratie 1	Thuringian Land Library

Staff: (Residence addresses as of 1949/50):

Rector Magnificus:	Prof. Dr. Josef Haemel (born 1892). Dermatology. Resi- dence: Reichardstiege 4.
Prorectors:	Prof. Dr. Karl Arnold. Pro- rector for student affairs, SED member. Prof. Dr. Clemens Hochkeppler. Economics. Prof. Dr. Guenter Drefahl (born 1922). Chemistry. Prof. Dr. Georg Klaus. Dia- lectic materialism. Residence: Jena, Neugasse 23a. SED member.
Administrative Director:	Hanna Henniger
Secretary:	E. Funk
Librarian:	Prof. Dr. Albert Predeck (born 1883). Residence: Jena, Ricarda-Huchstrasse 24.
Deans and Pro-deans (Deputy Deans):	
Evangelical Theology:	Prof. Dr. Herbert Preisker (born 1888). New Testament. Residence: Jena, Postfach (P.O.B.) 172.
Deputy:	Prof. Dr. Rudolf Meyer (born 1909). Old Testament. Resi- dence: Otto-Devrientstrasse 16.

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Law: Prof. Dr. Fritz Steffen (born 1890). Private law. Residence: Frauenhoferstrasse 2.

Deputy: Prof. Dr. Arno Huebner. President of the Supreme Administrative Court of Mecklenburg. Residence: (1949) Schwerin, Obotritenring 15.

Philosophy: Prof. Dr. Karl Griewank (born 1900). History. Residence: Jena, Zenkerweg 8. *

Deputy: Eduard von Jan (born 1885). Romance Philology. Residence: Jena, Bismarckstrasse 29 II.

Mathematics and Natural Sciences: Prof. Dr. Friedrich Heide (born 1891). Mineralogy. Office**: : Jena, Urbanstrasse 2.

Deputy: Prof. Dr. Victor Goerttler. Veterinary medicine. Residence: Jena, Dornburgerstrasse 29.

Education: Prof. Dr. Karl Schrader. Residence: Jena, Marienstrasse 14.

Deputy: Prof. Dr. Friedrich Winnefeld

Medicine: Prof. Dr. Heinrich Hofmann (born 1909). Pharmacology. Office**: : Jena, Neugasse 23.

Deputy: Prof. Dr. Gustav Doederlein (born 1893). Gynecology. Residence: Jena, Bachstrasse 18.

Workers and Farmers Faculty "Fred Oelssner": Heinz Kessler

Directors of Study: Walter Radzioch
Dr. Otto Stamford

(For other members of the teaching staff, see Minerva, p. 343; Index Generalis 1952/53, p. 173; World of Learning, p. 297; Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 165.)

* Committed suicide in late 1953. 114/

** No separate residence address given.

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Students: FDJ student representative: Sonja Eichhofer (1952). SED university group. 115/

Secretary: Walter Boennewitz

Jena Workers and Farmers Faculty student correspondent of Forum: Rolf Appenzeller

Evangelic Student Community (Studentengemeinde) voluntarily dissolved. 116/

Student journal: Universitaetszeitung Jena, published 1950.

Miscellaneous Information: Prof. Dr. Eberhardt Buchwald (born 1886). Physics. Residence: Jena, Hermann-Loensstrasse 65. Formerly dean of the Mathematics-Natural History Faculty and Prorector; no party; was violently attacked by the leading Communist theoretician in Germany, Fred Oelssner, for satirical comments at a joint student group meeting in 1950. 117/

Prof. Dr. Fritz Deubel (born 1898). Geology. Residence: Jena, Saalbohnstrasse 19. Director of Institute of Geology and Paleontology, National Prize winner, 1952. 118/

Prof. Dr. Fritz Hein (born 1892). Inorganic chemistry. Residence: Jena, Reichardtstieg 3. National Prize winner, 1952. 119,

Dr. "h.c." Walter Wolf, formerly minister of education of the land Thuringia and an SED member, was made dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, although the Faculty refused to accept him, considering him completely unqualified. 120/ The former minister of education was alleged to have confused "ontology" and "ornithology."

19. Klein-Machnow (Kreis Teltow) - SED-Dozentenschule or Parteihochschule Karl Marx (Socialist Unity Party School for Lecturers or Party University "Karl Marx")

Klein-Machnow (near Potsdam) No. 62, 63 and 74. Tel. Berlin 425981

Since 1953, the school has conferred degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and of Economics (Dr. phil. and Dr. oec.) 121/

Director: Prof. Dr. Robert Alt, (born 1905). Residence: Klein-Machnow, Wendenmarken 3. Member of the German Delegation to Peking in October 1953.

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Miscellaneous

Information: Prof. Dr. Ernst Hermann Meyer (born 1905). Sociology of music. Residence: Klein-Machnow, Heimdallstrasse 58. An old Communist, taught during the War at Cambridge University (Great Britain), composer, SED member, National Prize winner (twice). 122/

20. Koethen - Hochschule fuer angewandte Technik (College for Applied Technology)

Founded: 1949

Koethen is an industrial town in Saxony of 43,000 inhabitants.

21. Leipzig - Karl Marx University

Leipzig C 1, Ritterstrasse 26

History: Founded 1409 by the Markgrave of Meissen for students expelled by the Hussites from Prague, the Leipzig University is the second oldest German university. Leipzig developed to a flourishing commercial emporium, the seat of the famous Leipzig fairs and the center of German publishing and book trade. In the eighteenth century it was a center of German literary activity (Gottsched, Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland). Goethe called it "Little Paris." Under the German Reich, Leipzig became the seat of the German Supreme Court. The university was equipped with excellent institutes and library facilities and ranged after Berlin and Munich as the third largest German university before World War II. It is now the tenth. 123/ Among its faculty were Wundt, Delitzsch, Lamprecht, etc. The university absorbed the Handelshochschule (Business College) which had been founded as the first of its kind in Germany in the year 1898. Since May 1953, Leipzig University has carried the name Karl Marx University, although Marx had no connection with it. Leipzig has become an experimental field, where new practices are tried first. 124/

Statistics: Population of Leipzig: 610,000

Teachers: 214 (1926: 307)

Students: 5,680 (1952/53), according to Deutschland-Jahrbuch, Bonn, 1953. Neue Zeit of 18 September 1953 claims 10,000. (1926: 5,500. 1947: 2,400)

The Journalism Institute has 260 students (Nov. 1952).

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Departments: Evangelical Theology, connected with the Predigerkolleg zu St. Pauli (Preachers' College of St. Paul's, which see), Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Agriculture-Horticulture, Economic Sciences, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Workers and Farmers Faculty. The old Faculty of Philosophy was divided into Faculties of Mathematics-Natural Sciences, Agriculture-Horticulture and Philosophy in 1950. From 1948 to 1950, a Faculty of Social Sciences existed (Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultaet, Gewifa), which was transformed later into the Faculty of Economic Sciences. 125/ The Publizistische Institut (Institute of Journalism and Broadcasting) was established to train cadres of journalists and radio broadcasters for the entire Soviet Zone and forms part of the body of the university. Incorporation of the Radio Broadcasting School of Gruenau is planned. 126/ The Deutsche Hochschule fuer Koerperkultur, DHfK (College for Physical Education, which see) was recently listed as independent. In 1952, the Leipzig Law Faculty and the Education Faculty were transferred to Greifswald and an Aeronautics Faculty was established. 127/

Location: Main Building: Leipzig, C 1, Ritterstrasse 26
Library: Leipzig, C 1, Beethovenstrasse 6

Addresses of University Establishments in Leipzig (1949) (alphabetically by streets, to show distribution):

(A detailed list of institutes, clinics, experiment stations, etc., is contained in Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, vol. 1, p. 215.)

C 1, Beethovenstrasse 6	University Library
C 1, Bruederstrasse 34	Institutes of Chemistry, of Physiological Chemistry and of Pharmacology.
C 1, Carolinenstrasse 7	Clinic for Dentistry and Diseases of the Jaw
C 1, Carolinenstrasse 19	Institute of Overseas Missions
N 21, Delitzscher Landstrasse 41	Hospital St. Georg
C 1, Emilienstrasse 14	Psychological and Neurological Clinic and Institute of Brain Research
S 3, Fichtestrasse 28	Institute of Physical Training
C 1, Goethestrasse 3/5	Institute of Journalism, Institutes of International Relations, of Planned Economy, Franz Mehring Institute of Social Policy and Trade Unionism

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S 3, Gustav-Freytag- strasse 42	Institutes of Practical and Applied Education
N 22, Gustav-Kuehnstrasse 8	Institute of Agricultural Bacteriology and Pedology
C 1, Haertelstrasse 16/18	Internal Medicine and Surgical Clinic and Institute of Physiology
C 1, Hinter der Johannes- kirche	Ethnology Museum
O 5, Johannisallee 19	United Agriculture Institutes, Institutes of Agricultural Machines, of Agricultural Management, of Horticulture, of Plant Culture, of Apiculture and Agricultural Building Construction
O 5, Johannisallee 28	Institute of Forensic Medicine and Criminalistics
O 5, Johannisallee 32	Clinic for Internal Medicine
C 1, Johannisgasse 9	Institute of International Economy
C 1, Kaertnerstrasse 4	Institutes of Veterinary Hygiene, of Veterinary Pathology, of Veterinary Pharmacology and of Animal Nutrition
C 1, Kaertnerstrasse 8	Institute of Animal Breeding and Obstetrics, Veterinary Clinic
C 1, Leibnitzstrasse 3	Economic and Statistical Seminars, Insurance Institute
C 1, Leibnitzstrasse 14	Ophthalmological Clinic
C 1, Leibnitzstrasse 16	Institute of Physiological Chemistry
C 1, Leibnitzstrasse 18a	Laryngological Clinic
C 1, Leibnitzstrasse 20	St. Jacob Hospital
C 1, Leibnitzstrasse 20a	Surgery Clinic
C 1, Leibnitzstrasse 21	Dermatological Clinic, Institute of X-Ray Research

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C 1, Leibnitzstrasse 26	Pathology Institute
Linnéstrasse 1	Botanical Garden
Linnéstrasse 5	Institute of Theoretical Physics
O 5, Oststrasse 25	Children's Clinic
O 5, Petersteinweg 2	Systematic Theology, Old Testament and Christian Archeology Seminars
C 1, Petersteinweg 8	English, Romance and Slavic Philology and Religious History Seminars; Civil, Labor, Foreign and International Law Seminars; Local Administration, Economics, Practical Theology and Local History Seminars; Institutes of German and of Universal History and History of Civilization, of New Testament, of Indology, of Religious and Church History; Museum of Biblical Archeology.
C 1, Philipp-Rosenthalstrasse 53	Orthopedic Clinic
C 1, Philipp-Rosenthalstrasse 55	Clinic for Dermatology and Venereal Diseases, Gynecological Clinic
C 1, Rainstrasse 11	Institute of Housing and Town Planning
C 1, Ritterstrasse 8/11	Business Management Seminar
C 1, Ritterstrasse 16/22	Philosophy and Psychology Institutes
C 1, Ritterstrasse 24	Institutes of Art History and of Musicology
C 1, Ritterstrasse 26	Main Building, Economic Seminar, Institute of Taxation and Finance and of Industrial Management
O 39, Russenstrasse 33	Institute of Plant Culture and Breeding

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C 1, Schillerstrasse 6	Geography Institute, Institute of Egyptology, Institute of Economic Geography
C 1, Stephanstrasse 3	University Observatory
C 1, Stephanstrasse 12	Institute of Speech Education
O 27, Stoermthalerstrasse 2b	Institute of Animal Breeding and Dairying
C 1, Talstrasse 2	Pharmaceutics Institute
C 1, Talstrasse 33	Anatomy and Botany Institutes, Karl Suthoff Institute of the History of Medicine and Science
C 1, Talstrasse 35	Mathematics Seminar, Geology and Paleontology Institute, Zoology Institute, Institute of Theoretical Physics and of Geophysics
C 1, Talstrasse 38	Institute of Mineralogy and Petrography
C 1, Tirolerstrasse 2	Institute of Veterinary Physiology (Institute of Vitamin Research now transferred to Potsdam-Rehbruecke)
C 1, Tirolerstrasse 4	Institute of Veterinary Anatomy
C 1, Universitaetstrasse 3/5	Institutes of Archeology, of Comparative Linguistics, of German Philology, Orient Institute
C 1, Zwickauerstrasse 59	Veterinary Clinic

A new building for the Workers and Farmers Faculty is under construction. 128/

Addresses of University Establishments Outside Leipzig:

Doesen	Hospital for Surgery
Gruenau	Radio Station connected with Journalism Institute
Oberholz (Gemeinde Gross-Poesna, railway station Liebertwolknitz)	School Garden and Animal Breeding Farm

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Probstheida

Agricultural Experiment Station

Staff: (Residence addresses as of 1949):

Rector Magnificus:

Georg Mayer (born 1892).
Economics. Residence: Leip-
zig N 22, Stallbaumstrasse 5.
A serious scholar, is said
deliberately to exaggerate Com-
munist propaganda in his
speeches. 129/

Prorector:

Professor Robert Schulz. Pro-
rector for basic social studies,
director of the Franz Mehring
Institute for Social Policy and
Trade Unionism, SED member,
has had no academic examina-
tions. 130/

Administrative director:

Oberregierungsrat Dr. Such
Alfred Moeschke

Librarian (acting):

Dozent Dr. Karl Buchheim
(born 1889). Modern history.
Residence: Leipzig, C 1,
Schreberstrasse 4.

Deans*:

Evangelical Theology:

Prof. Dr. Ernst Sommerlath
(born 1889). New Testament.
Residence: Markleeberg,
Gustav-Frevtagstrasse 8.

or

Albrecht Oepke. Residence:
Leipzig, W 35, Karl-Schurz-
strasse 14 I.

Law:

Prof. Dr. Erwin Jacobi (born
1884). Labor law. Residence:
Leipzig, S 3, Mensdorferstrasse
5 (formerly in Berlin).

* The reference sources Minerva and Index Generalis show different names. It could not be determined which is the more recent list.

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Philosophy:

Prof. Dr. Fritz Dornseiff (born 1888). Classical philology. Residence: Leipzig O 27, Nauenerstrasse 47.

Mathematics and Natural Sciences:

Prof. Dr. Anton Arland (born 1895). Plant culture. Office*: Leipzig O 5, Johannisallee 19.

or

Prof. Dr. Herbert Staude (born 1901). Residence: Schmoelin in Thuringen, Am Brauereiteich 1.

Economic Sciences:

Prof. Dr. Friedrich Behrens (born 1909). Economics. Residence: Leipzig N 21, Graefestrasse 36. SED member.

or

Hans Thalmann. Former address: Berlin-Mariendorf Wandelsteinweg 6.

Medicine:

Prof. Dr. Heinrich Bredt. Office*: Leipzig C 27, Stoermthalerstrasse 2b.

or

Prof. Dr. Rudolf Kleeberg. Dentistry. Residence: Leipzig C 1, Ferdinand-Lassallestrasse 16.

Veterinary Medicine:

Prof. Artur Ketz. Animal nutrition. Former address: Klein-Machnow Kreis Teltow, Auf der Trift 11.

or

Alfred Hemmert-Halswick (born 1898). Animal pathology. Office*: Leipzig C 1, Kaertnerstrasse 4.

* No separate residence address is listed.

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Agriculture and Horticulture: Prof. Dr. Ottokar Hainisch (born 1896). Former address: Greifswald-Eldena, Hainstrasse 6.

Education: Prof. Dr. Hugo Mueller.

Workers and Farmers Faculty: Dr. Sacke-Gaudig, Horst Ebschbach

Director of Studies: Fritz Krolenski

Journalism Institute:

Director: Prof. (fnu) Eildermann (born 1902). No academic background, former member of the SED Central Committee (information of November 1952), former Social Democrat. 131/

Deputy: Prof. (fnu) Bruhn (born 1912). No academic degree, was in USSR, is an old Communist. He is the actual director. 132/

Assistant: Reinhard Gruner

(For other faculty members, see Minerva, p. 399; Index Generalis 1952/53, p. 181; Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 284; World of Learning, p. 298.)

Students:

FDJ Student Group Leaders: Friedrich Keibl
Erika Auerbach (student in Education Department)

SED University Group (1953): Reinhard Fischer

Occasional Correspondents of FDJ student journal Forum: Fritz Gruner, of Workers and Farmers Faculty. Residence: Leipzig N 22, Coethenerstrasse 33.

Heinz Guenter Meyer, student of economics. Residence: Leipzig S 3, Scharnhorststrasse 5.

There were seven student dormitories for 600 students in 1952 and a club house "Michael L. Kalinin." 133/

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Of the 260 Journalism Institute students in 1952, about 51 per cent belonged to the FDJ, 20 students belonged to a student group of the CDU, 10 to the LDP group. A small NDP group also existed in the Journalism Institute. Only 5 per cent of the students have a workers or small farmers background. All unmarried students of the institute are required to live in the dormitory on Tieckstrasse. The student group of the Society of Sport and Technology has a summer camp on the Island of Ruegen. 134/

Miscellaneous
Information:

The following faculty members are SED activists:

Prof. Dr. Ernst Bloch. Philosophy. Residence: Leipzig W 31, Wilhelm-Wildstrasse 8. Has been in US; although a serious scholar, he publishes Communist articles, perhaps as camouflage; 135/ member of Kulturbund presidium.

Dr. Hermann Budzislawski. Former director of Journalism Institute, believed later to be a broadcaster with Radio Leipzig, SED member, described as completely ignorant. 136/

Prof. Dr. Emil Fuchs. Systematic theology and sociology of religion. Father of atom spy Klaus Fuchs, was a member of the German Peace Committee, 1953. 137/

Dr. Gerhard Harig (born 1890). Residence: Leipzig C 1, Sebastian-Bachstrasse 18. Former professor for dialectical and historical materialism and prorector in charge of student affairs, is GDR state secretary for higher education, SED member, was in the USSR in 1933-38, returned to Germany and was sent into the Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

Prof. Dr. Johannes Herz. Theology. Member of the German Peace Committee, 1953. 138/

Prof. Dr. Berthold Rassow (born 1866). Chemical technology. Residence: Leipzig C 1, Schwaegrichenstrasse 4. Was awarded the title "Outstanding Scientist of the People" in December 1953. 139/

Prof. Albert Schreiner (born 1892). Modern history. Residence: Leipzig N 22, Viertelsweg 24. Communist since 1919; no academic background; during Nazi period in France, Spain, US; contributor to New Masses; author of new textbooks; National Prize winner in 1952. 140/

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The following individuals are probably non-Communist:

Prof. Dr. Max Buerger (born 1885). Internal medicine. Residence: Leipzig, O 27, Naunhoferstrasse 48. Reputed scholar, National Prize winner in 1952. 141/

Prof. Dr. Werner Krauss (born 1900). Residence: Leipzig, O 27, Gletschersteinstrasse 53. Romance philology. Described as a scholar of integrity. 142/

Prof. Dr. Hans Mayer (born 1907). History of literature. Residence: Leipzig, Johannstrasse 23. Described as friend of the West. 143/

22. Leipzig - Deutsche Hochschule fuer Koerperkultur, DHfK (German College for Physical Education)

Leipzig C 1, Friedrich-Ebertstrasse. Tel. 32676

History: Founded in 1950

Statistics: 500 students (1952/53)

23. Leipzig - Predigerkolleg zu St. Pauli (Preachers College at St. Paul's)

Leipzig - Alfred-Kaestnerstrasse 11 and Blumenstrasse 76

History: Founded in 1862. It is under church administration, but connected with the Theology Faculty of Leipzig University.

Staff: Director: Prof. Dr. Dedo Mueller (born 1890). Residence: Leipzig W 31, Rochlitzerstrasse 7.

24. Leipzig - Staatliche Hochschule (Akademie) fuer Graphik und Buchkunst (State Academy for Graphic and Book Arts)

Staff: Rector: Prof. Carl Kurt Massloff. Graphic Arts.

Prorector: Prof. Max Schwimmer.

(For teaching staff, see Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 542)

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~~SECRET~~25. Leipzig - Staatliche Hochschule (Konservatorium) fuer Musik, Mendelssohn-Akademie (State Academy of Music)

Leipzig C 1, Grassistrasse 8. Tel. 35496

History: Founded in 1843. Controlled by the State Secretary for Higher Education and the Ministry of Education.Staff: Acting Director: Prof. Rudolf Fischer(For departments and instructors, see Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1949, v. 1, p. 525.)Miscellaneous Information: Prof. Hugo Steurer (born 1914). Piano. National Prize winner, 1952. 144/26. Leipzig - Thomasschule

Leipzig, W 31, Karl Heinestrasse 22b

History: Founded in 1202. School of Church Music. Bach was Kantor of this school from 1735 to 1750.Staff: Cantor: Prof. Guenter Ramin

Director of studies: Helmut Heinze

27. Potsdam - Paedagogische Hochschule (Teachers College)

Potsdam, Sans-Souci, Roemische Baeder. Tel. 9941

History: Founded in 1948. Controlled by the State Secretary for Higher Education and the Ministry of Education; concentration of secondary teacher training in this school is planned. 145/Statistics: Population of Potsdam: 114,000Students: 2,000 (1952) 146/Departments: Pedagogics and General and Technical Science Departments and Workers and Farmers Faculty.Location: New building in the park of Sans-Souci and in the Orangerie are planned: Institutes of Botany and of Zoology and of Physical Education. A dormitory also is planned.Staff: Rector: Prof. Dr. Arno Mueller

Prorector: Prof. Dr. Konrad Lehmann

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Administrative director: Arnold Jentzsch *

Deans, Sciences:

General Faculty: Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Hauser
(born 1883). Mathematics.
Residence: Berlin-
Niederschoenhausen, Platanen-
strasse 6.

Pedagogic Faculty: Prof. Dr. Martin Schellenberger
(born 1907). Formerly with
Dresden Technical University.

Workers and Farmers
Faculty: Ilse Petzold

Director of studies: Friedrich Eckart

(For other instructors, see Minerva, p. 671.)

Students: FDJ Student Group Leaders: Ulrich Biesel (1951)
Rolf Kilian (1951). Allegedly
pro-West. 148/

FDJ Office: Potsdam, Kupferschmiedgasse

28. Potsdam-Babelsberg - Deutsche Verwaltungsakademie "Walter Ulbricht", DVA
(German College of Administration)

Potsdam, Schlosspark. Tel.3876

History: Founded in 1948, in Forst-Zinna. Since 1953 located in
Potsdam-Babelsberg. Admission controlled by SED.
Trains higher echelons of administrative personnel. 149/

Staff: President: Prof. Dr. Peter Alfons
Steiniger (born 1904). Public
law. Residence: Berlin-
Treptow, Dammweg 63
(West Sector). Active SED
member.

29. Potsdam-Babelsberg - Deutsche Hochschule fuer Justiz (German Law College)
formerly called "Zentrale Richterschule" (Central
School of Judges)

Potsdam, Schlosspark. Tel.1313

* In 1953 Jentzsch was attacked in Forum: "What are you paid for, Mr.
Jentzsch?" 147/

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History: Founded in 1952, partly replacing the law schools of the universities.

Staff: Director: Prof. Dr. Rolf Helm

30. Reichenbach im Voigtland - Ingenieurschule fuer Textilindustrie (School for Textile Technology)

School for Spinning, Weaving, Dressing and Finishing.

History: Founded in 1898.

Statistics: Population of Reichenbach: 32,000

Teachers: 30

Students: 312

Apprentices: 100

Staff: Director: Dr. Anton Michel

Secretary: Max Brame

31. Rostock - University of Rostock

Rostock, Stalinplatz (Universitaetsgebaeude)

History: The oldest North German university, founded in 1419. Before World War II it was the Mecklenburg Land University. Rostock is an old walled city, and the university is partly housed in the former Grand-Ducal Palace. It is a typical small town university in the vicinity of the beach of Warnemuende. Rostock is the site of the Neptune Wharves and the Heinkel Airplane Factory.

Statistics: Population of Rostock: 115,000

Teachers: 121 (1952/53) (1926: 107. 1946: 47)

Students: 960 (1947) (1926: 700)

Departments: Evangelical Theology, Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Economic Sciences, Medicine, Agriculture, Education and the Workers and Farmers Faculty. The Faculty of Social Sciences (Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultaet, Gewifa) existed only from 1948 to 1950 and was succeeded by the Faculty of Economic Sciences. 150/ The Law Faculty has been "temporarily closed." A special Faculty of Shipbuilding was established in 1950 and a new building is under

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construction at Warnemuende. It will be enlarged to include Naval Machine Engineering and Naval Electrotechnology. 151/ In 1952 an Aeronautics Faculty was added. 152/

Location: Main Building: Stalinplatz (Universitaetsgebäude)
Library: Stalinplatz (Universitaetsgebäude)

Addresses of University Establishments (1949) (alphabetically by streets, to show distribution):

(A listing by fields of university institutes, clinics, experiment stations, etc., with addresses is contained in Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, Berlin 1949, v. 1, p. 295 and Minerva, Berlin 1952, p. 704, indicating directors.)

Augustenstrasse 80	Dermatological Clinic
Buchbinderstrasse 9	Institutes of Physical Chemistry and Chemistry
Doberanerstrasse 37	Laryngological Clinic
Doberanerstrasse 140	Ophthalmological Clinic
Doberanerstrasse 142	Gynecological Clinic and School of Midwifery
Doberanerstrasse 143	Institute of Botany, Botanical Garden
Gertrudenplatz	Internal Medicine Clinics
Gertrudenstrasse 9	Institutes of Anatomy and of Physiology and Pharmacology; Central Office for Hygiene
Graf Lippestrasse 1	Agricultural Experiment Station
Massmannstrasse 35	Surgical Clinic
Palaisgebäude	Theology, Economics, Statistics, Sociology and Combined Law Seminars; Institutes of Chemistry, of Pathology, of Journalism, and of Town and Country Planning; Land Veterinary Station
Rembrandtstrasse 17/19	Children's Clinic

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Seminargebaeude	Geography Institute, Swedish and Lower German Seminars, History of German and General Literature Seminars
Stalinplatz, see Universitaetsgebaeude	
Stempelstrasse 12	Dental Clinic
Stempelstrasse 14	Pathology Institute
Ulmenstrasse 44/45	Orthopedics Institute and Clinic
Universitaetsgebaeude, Stalinplatz	Classic, German, Slavic, English and Comparative Philology Seminars; Mathematics, Archeology and Psychology Seminars; Institutes of Agricultural Management, of Plant Culture, of Soil Conservation, of Plant Pathology and Plant Conservation, of Animal Breeding, of Art History, of Prehistory, of Physiological Chemistry, of Education, of Physical Education and of Musicology; University Library; Coin Collection.
Universitaetsplatz	Institutes of Zoology and Physics
Wismarsche Strasse 8	Mineralogy-Petrography and Geology-Paleontology Institutes

Addresses of University Establishments Outside Rostock:

Gehlsheim (near Rostock)	Clinic for Psychiatry and Neurology, Land Veterinary Institute
Warnemuende	Special School for Shipbuilding (under construction)
Warnemuende, Leestrasse 15a	Metereological Station (founded 1946)
<u>Staff:</u> Rector Magnificus:	Prof. Dr. Ernst Struck (born 1890). Education. Residence: Rostock, Wielandstrasse 5.

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Prorector: Prof. Dr. Erich Schlesinger.
Residence: Rostock, August-
Bebelstrasse 38.

Administrative director: Rudolf Wobitha

Librarian: Dr. Bruno Claussen (born 1880).
Residence: Rostock, Herrigen-
strasse 8.

Deans:

Evangelical Theology: Prof. Dr. Konrad Weiss (born
1907). New Testament. Resi-
dence: Rostock, Parkstrasse 3.

Philosophy: Prof. Dr. Rudolf Brummer
(born 1907). Romance philology.
Residence: Schliemannstrasse 27.

or

Prof. Dr. Werner Hartke (born
1907). Classical philology.
Residence: Schliemannstrasse 13a.

Mathematics and
Natural Sciences: Prof. Dr. Rudolf Kochendoerffer
(born 1901). Mathematics.
Formerly in Greifswald.

Economic Sciences: Prof. Dr. Heinz Herz, Jr.
(born 1907). Sociology. Resi-
dence: Rostock, Palaisgebäude.
Member of the German Peace
Committee, 1953.

Medicine: Prof. Dr. Peter Holtz (born
1902). Pharmacology. Office*:
Rostock, Gertrudenstrasse 9.
National Prize winner, 1951. 153/

Agriculture: Prof. Dr. Asmus Petersen.
Residence: Rostock, Schliemann-
strasse 17.

Education: Prof. Fritz Mueller. History of
education. Residence: Rostock,
Wielandstrasse 5.

* No separate residence address given.

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Shipbuilding: Prof. Dr. Theodor Mecklin

Director of the Gehlsheim
Clinic for Psychiatry and
Neurology: Dr. Hans Høygster. Residence:
Gehlsheim near Rostock.

Workers and Farmers
Faculty:

Acting Director: Werner Loch

Director of studies: Johannes Rempel
F. Sielaff

(For other instructors, see Minerva, p. 702; Index Generalis
1952/53, p. 191; Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften, v. 1,
p. 284; World of Learning, p. 302.)

Students: FDJ Student Group leaders: Uwe Claass, (fnu) Foerster
(1952)

Student's Cafeteria (Mensa
Academica): Rostock, Schaansche Strasse

NDP Student Group Party Office: Rostock, Ernst Barlachstrasse
8, Tel. 4026, 154/

The students of the School of Shipbuilding at Warnemuende are temporarily housed in Osteebad Kuehlungsborn, 155/

Miscellaneous
Information:

Fifty-eight professors of Rostock sent a letter to Secretary of State Gerhard Harig protesting the university reform of 1952 (the 10-month study year, the centralized examination board, the appointment of the prorectors by the government, etc.). Among them were Deans Weiss, Brummer and Kochendoerffer. 156/

Awards: Prof. Dr. Kurt Nehring (born 1898), Agricultural chemistry. Address: Graf Lippestrasse 1.* Director of Institute of Agricultural Chemistry and Pedology. National Prize winner, 1952. 151/

32. Rostock - Staatliche Hochschule fuer Musik und Theater (State College for Music and Theater)

Rostock, Schillerplatz 2

* No separate residence address given.

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Rector: Josef Wagner-Regeny. Com-
position.

Prorector: Prof. Nelly Bischoff-Warsitz.
Singing.

33. Schwerin - Staatliches Konservatorium (State College for Music)

Schwerin, Puschkinstrasse (formerly Koenigsstrasse) 6. Tel. 5071

History: Founded in 1929 as a private institution. Nationalized in 1947.

Staff: Director: Albert Krietsch (1949)

Deputy: Dr. Hans Rentzow (1949). His-
tory of music.

(For instructors, see Handbuch der deutschen Wissenschaften,
v. 1, p. 528.)

34. Weimar - Deutsches Theaterinstitut (German Theater Institute)

Weimar, Schloss Belvedere. Tel. 2983 and 3422

Connected with Jena University.

35. Weimar - Staatliche Hochschule fuer Baukunst und bildende Kunst (State College
for Architecture and Fine Arts)

Weimar, Geschwister-Schollstrasse 8. Tel. 3734/36

History: Founded in 1860. Connected with Jena University. Controlled
by the State Secretary for Higher Education and the GDR
Ministry for Reconstruction. Has a Workers and Farmers
Faculty.

Statistics: Population of Weimar: 70,000

Teachers: 30 and 60 assistants.

Students: 242 (1949)

Staff: Director: Prof. Hermann Henselmann
(born 1905). Architecture.
Residence: Weimar, Windmuehlen-
strasse 31.

Deputy Director: Prof. Friedrich Daehn. Painting.

(For departments and instructors, see Handbuch der deutschen
Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 546.)

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36. Weimar - Staatliche Hochschule fuer Musik (State College for Music)

Weimar, Platz der Demokratie (formerly Am Palais) 4. Tel, 2456 & 2490

Staff: Director: Prof. Willi Niggeling

Deputy Director for
Student Affairs: Paul Michel

(For departments and instructors, see Handbuch der deutschen
Wissenschaften, v. 1, p. 532.)

37. Wittenberg - Evangelisches Predigerseminar (Protestant Preachers Seminary)

Wittenberg, Kollegienstrasse 54

History: Founded in 1817.

Statistics: Population of Wittenberg: 42,000 inhabitants

Teachers: 5

Students: 25

Staff: Director with title "Studienrat and Ephorus": Pastor Walter Ruff

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	<u>East Berlin</u>	<u>Greifswald</u>	<u>Halle</u>	<u>Jena</u>	<u>Leipzig</u>	<u>Rostock</u>
Evangelical Theology	X	X	X	X	X	X
Law	X	X	X	X	-	-
Medicine	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philosophy	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mathematics and Natural Sciences	X	X	X	X	X	X
Economic Sciences	X	-	X	-	X	X
Agriculture (Horti- culture)	X	-	X	-	X	X
Veterinary Medicine	X	-	-	-	X	-
Education	X	X	X	X	-	X
Shipbuilding	-	-	-	-	-	X
Aeronautics	-	-	-	-	X	X
Forestry	X	-	-	-	-	-
Workers and Farmers Faculty	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Appendix 2: The Free German Youth (FDJ)

Addresses of FDJ Offices: 158/

Central Council: Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 36/38. Tel. 220241

Other university towns:

Dresden A, Guentzplatz 5. Tel. 34291

Halle, Universitaetsring 5. Tel. 7561

Leipzig, C1, Karl Rottestrassse 4. Tel. 67952

Potsdam, Stalinallee 49. Tel. 4205

Rostock, St. Georgstrasse 111. Tel. 2047

Schwerin, Weinbergstrasse 1. Tel. 2621

Central Council (Zentralrat) Members (June 1951): 159/

Member for student and
university affairs:

Peter Heilmann (born 1925). Residence (1951):
Berlin-Charlottenburg, Zikadenweg 49 (West
Sector). SED member of the People's Chamber
of the GDR (1949). Son of Ernst Heilmann, SPD
Reichtag-member before the Nazi period. His
mother Margarete Heilmann, Berlin-Wilmersdorf,
Saechsische Strasse 48 (West Sector), is opposed
to him politically and is a member of the SPD.
His brother also rejoined the West Zone SPD.
Peter Heilmann was sentenced to several years
of imprisonment and serves now in the peni-
tentiary of Bautzen, Saxony. 160/

Members of the Department for Student and University Groups under the Central
Council:

Kurt Turba : Chief SED member. Still in office in 1953. 161/

Margit Grosse Born 1930.

Manfred Grossmann

Arno Heim Born 1927, former POW in the Soviet Union, at-
tended the Antifascist (Antifa) School.

Sonja Prudnik Born 1933.

Sepp Roemisch (Also reported as Joseph Ruermich) still in office
in 1953.

Walter Seyfahrt

Joachim Walter

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~~SECRET~~Appendix 3: Chronology of Events and Legislative Measures

(After establishment of the GDR, laws and decrees were published in the official Gesetzblatt fuer die Deutsche Demokratische Republik.)

9 June 1945	Establishment of the Soviet Military Administration, SMA, in the Eastern Zone of Germany.
9 July 1945	Five provincial (land) administrations established (existed until 23 July 1952).
14 July 1945	Formation of a coalition of "antifascist-democratic parties," the National Front.
11 September 1945	Establishment of the German Administration for Popular Education (<u>Deutsche Verwaltung fuer Volksbildung, DVV</u>), headed by Paul Wandel.
16 October 1945- 25 February 1946	Reopening of Jena, Berlin, Halle, Leipzig, Greifswald and Rostock Universities.
Easter 1946	Formation of the Social Unity Party (SED), by a forced merger of the Social Democratic and Communist Parties.
Spring 1946	Setting up of <u>Vorstudienanstalten</u> (Preparatory Study Institutions).
December 1946	Decree of the German Administration for Popular Education on the election of student councils (Provisional Student Regulation for Schools of Higher Education in the Soviet Zone of Occupation).
Spring 1947	Decree on the disciplinary punishment of students. Regulation on the admission of students to schools in the Soviet Zone of Occupation.
3 December 1947	Resolution of a conference of land (provincial) education ministers on the incorporation of the <u>Vorstudienanstalten</u> (Preparatory Study Institutions) into the universities.
12 February 1948	Establishment of the German Economic Commission (DWK).
17 April 1948	Expulsion of the students Hess, Schwarz and Stolz from Berlin University, provoking formation of the Free University in West Berlin.
31 October 1948	Establishment of the German Academy of Administration "Walter Ulbricht" (DVA) in Forst Zinna (now in Potsdam-Babelsberg).

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4 December 1948 Opening of the Free University in West Berlin.

1 January 1949-
31 December 1950 Period of the Two-Year Plan.

31 March 1949 Decree on Culture (Kulturverordnung) issued by the German Economic Commission: Transformation of the Vorstudienanstalten into Workers and Farmers Faculties (ABF), grant of economic benefits and titles to scholars, establishment of the annual "National Prizes" from 25,000 to 100,000 marks.

23 May 1949 Temporary Working Regulation for the Universities and Schools of Higher Education of the Soviet Zone of Occupation of Germany (Vorlaeufige Arbeitsordnung der Universitaeten und wissenschaftlichen Hochschulen der sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands).

End of May 1949 Regulation on the admission of students for the school year 1949/50.

7 October 1949 Law on the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic (GDR). The German Administration for Popular Administration becomes the Ministry for Popular Education.

30 December 1949 Decree of the Ministry for Popular Education on the election of student councils in 1949/1950, establishing uniform one-party elections.

19 January 1950 Regulation on the reorganization of scholarships on higher and special schools.

8 February 1950 Law on the Participation of Youth in Building Up the German Democratic Republic.

16 March 1950 Regulation Concerning Development of a Progressive Democratic Culture of the German People and Further Improvement of Working and Living Conditions of the Intelligentsia, which increased the number of scholarships for academic aspirants.

22 March 1950 Law on Awarding National Prizes.
Decree on reorganization of special schools.

29 August 1950 Study Directives for Social Science Lectures (Minimum Program of Social Science Studies) at all Departments of Universities and Schools of Higher Education in the German Democratic Republic.

4 October 1950 Establishment of the College for Planned Economy in Berlin-Karlshorst.

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5 October 1950 Decree on training of candidates for scientific teaching and research.

1 January 1951 -
31 December 1955 Period of the Five-Year Plan.

22 February 1951 Decree on the Reorganization of the Schools of Higher Learning (Verordnung ueber die Neuorganisation des Hochschulwesens). Establishment of the office of the State Secretary for Higher Education, with Gerhard Harig heading the office.

3 March 1951 -
2 December 1952 Thirteen executive instructions implementing the Decree of 22 February 1951 on the Reorganization.

3 March 1951 First Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 22 February 1951 on the Reorganization, concerning questions of organization.

4 May 1951 Second Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 22 February 1951 on the Reorganization, concerning the 10-month study year and annual intermediate examinations.

21 May 1951 Third Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 22 February 1951 on the Reorganization, concerning the appointment of pro-rectors with special assignments.

June 1951 Fourth Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 22 February 1951 on the Reorganization, concerning the school administration.

12 July 1951 Decree on Retirement Benefits of the Intelligentsia of the Scientific, Artistic, Pedagogic and Medical Institutions of the GDR.

 Decree on the Remuneration of Teachers on Schools of Higher Education and of Scientific and Artistic Assistants and on the Retirement of Professors.

 Decree on the Conclusion of Individual Contracts with Members of the Intelligentsia.

4 August 1951 Fifth Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 22 February 1951 on the Reorganization, concerning the basic social studies.

3 September 1951 First Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 13 July 1951 on Retirement Benefits.

15 August 1951 Sixth Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 22 February 1951 on the Reorganization, concerning graduate placement, commissions.

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24 August 1951 Eighth Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 22 February 1951 on the Reorganization, concerning obligatory student sport.

7 September 1951 Ninth Executive Instruction implementing the Decree on the Reorganization, concerning central examination boards.

20 September 1951 Directives for Scholarships on Universities and Schools of Higher Learning in the GDR.

16 October 1951 First Executive Instruction implementing the Directives of 20 September 1951 on Scholarships.

8 November 1951 Instruction No. 17 of the State Secretary for Higher Education on the form of academic instruction and the admission of students in 1951/1952.

8 November 1951 Decree on awarding the honorary title of "Outstanding Scholar of the People."

15 November 1951 Decree on the Organization of the Training of Academic Aspirants (Aspirantenordnung).

20 December 1951 Decree on correspondence courses of special schools.

15 January 1952 Third Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 12 July 1951 on Retirement Benefits.

6 March 1952 Decree on the establishment of the College of Transportation in Leipzig.

27 March 1952 Decree on practical training periods (Berufspraktikum) of students of universities and schools of higher learning in the GDR.

2 May 1952 Decree on the establishment of the German College of Justice (Deutsche Hochschule fuer Justiz, DHJ) in Potsdam-Babelsberg.

7 May 1952 Fifth Executive Instruction implementing the Decree of 12 July 1951 on Retirement Benefits.

28 June 1952 Decree on raising salaries of scholars, civil engineers, and technicians in the GDR.

23 July 1952 Abolition of the land (provincial) administrations; establishment of 14 districts.

24 July 1952 Decree on the establishment of state committees for physical education and sport.

7 August 1952 Decree on the Formation of the Society for Sport and Technology, GST.

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28 August 1952 Ministry directive on the adoption of Model Statutes for Universities. Establishment of scientific advisory councils (Wissenschaftliche Beiräte).

6 September 1952 Instruction No. 26 of the State Secretary for Higher Education on the formation and the tasks of seminar groups.

17 September 1952 Instruction on drawing up plans for the requirements, the training and the distribution of graduates of the scientific, technical and artistic cadres of universities, schools of higher learning and special schools.

30 April 1953 Decree on awarding Karl Marx scholarships to students of universities and schools of higher education ("as the highest distinction for students").

15 May 1953 Decree on the reorganization of general schools.
Decree on the education of teachers of general schools.

9-10 June 1953 New course for the Soviet Zone announced.

17 June 1953 Revolt in the Soviet Zone: Dr. I. J. ...

28 August 1953 Amendment to First Executive Instruction of 10 October 1951, implementing the Directives on Scholarships of 20 September 1951.

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56. Aufbau, New York, 18 Dec 53.
57. Mueller, op. cit., pp. 48-9.
58. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
59. Army, WDGS Rpt. 115-51, ID-826834, 9 Jul 51, Secret.
60. Ibid.
61. Mueller, op. cit., p. 38.
62. CIA, FBIS Daily Report, 17 Dec 53, op. cit.
63. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
64. Ibid.
65. CIA, FBIS Daily Report, 17 Dec 53, op. cit.

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66. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
67. Ibid.
68. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
69. Mueller, op. cit., pp. 41, 58, 100, 136.
70. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
71. CIA, FBIS Daily Report, 17 Dec 53, op. cit.
72. Deutsche Hochschulinformationen, Summer 1953.
73. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
74. Mueller, op. cit., p. 361.
75. Colloquium, Jan 53.
76. Forum, May 53.
77. On the Technical University of Dresden, see AIR, ATI-145-53, Germany, 20 Jan 53, Restricted.
78. Deutschland Jahrbuch 1953, op. cit., p. 533.
79. Walter Ulbricht on 27 May 53, Neues Deutschland, 28 May 53.
80. AIR, ATI-145-53, op. cit.
81. Ibid.
82. Minerva, p. 203. 25X1A2g
83. [REDACTED]
84. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
85. Deutschland Jahrbuch 1953, op. cit., p. 533.
86. Ibid.
87. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
88. [REDACTED]
89. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
90. On the University of Halle, see ONI, IR-16-53, Germany, 9 Jan 53, Confidential.
91. Walter Ulbricht on 27 May 53, Neues Deutschland, 28 May 53.

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92. Revised according to Oct 52 information in ONI, IR-16-53, op. cit.
93. Junge Welt, 5 Aug 53.
94. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
95. Mueller, op. cit., p. 238.
96. Protest against the revolt of 17 June 1953, Forum, 20 Jun 53.
97. Mueller, op. cit., p. 220.
98. Forum, 20 Jun 53.
99. Ibid.
100. Ibid.
101. Ibid.
102. Ibid.
103. Ibid.
104. See also ONI, IR-16-53, op. cit.
105. Forum, 1 Aug 52, No. 15, p. 5.
106. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.; Mueller, op. cit., p. 304.
107. Mueller, op. cit., pp. 334-5, 357.
108. Ibid., p. 364.
109. Ibid., p. 283.
110. Ibid., p. 221. 25X1A2g
111. [REDACTED]
112. Walter Ulbricht on 27 May 53, Neues Deutschland, 28 May 53.
113. Mueller, op. cit., pp. 49 ff. and 150 ff.
114. Aufbau, New York, 25 Dec 53.
115. Mueller, op. cit., p. 335.
116. Forum, 25 Apr 53.
117. Mueller, op. cit., pp. 156-7.

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118. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
119. Ibid.
120. Mueller, op. cit., p. 42.
121. Ibid., p. 361.
122. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
123. Deutschland Jahrbuch 1953, op. cit.
124. For a description of present conditions, see Michael Lipsius (Gelsenkirchen) "Das Bild einer Sowjetuniversitaet" (A Picture of a Soviet University) in Deutsche Rundschau, v. 77, No. 8, pp. 688-94.
125. Mueller, op. cit., p. 150 ff. 25X1A2g
126. [REDACTED]
127. Deutschland Jahrbuch 1953, op. cit., p. 533.
128. Forum, Sept 53.
129. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
130. Lipsius, loc. cit.
131. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
132. Ibid.
133. Deutschland Jahrbuch 1953, p. 542.
134. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
135. Ibid.
136. Mueller, op. cit., p. 52.
137. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g
138. Ibid.
139. CIA, FBIS Daily Report, 17 Dec 53, op. cit.
140. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
141. Ibid.
142. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g

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143. Ibid.
144. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
145. Mueller, op. cit., p. 356.
146. Colloquium, Mar 53.
147. Forum, 10 Apr 53.
148. Army, CIC-ID-Eucom, R-141-51, Germany, 23 Aug 51, Secret.
149. Mueller, op. cit., p. 361.
150. Ibid., pp. 150 ff.
151. Ibid., p. 356.
152. Deutschland Jahrbuch 1953, p. 533.
153. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
154. Adressbuch fuer das Land Mecklenburg, 1951, Berlin, Berliner Addressbuchverlag, 1951.
155. Colloquium, Jan 53.
156. Mueller, op. cit., pp. 382 ff.
157. Nationalpreistraeger 1952, op. cit.
158. Taschenbuch fuer das Wirtschaftsjahr 1953, Berlin, Verlag Die Wirtschaft, 1953, pp. 244-5.
159. Army, WDGS Rpt. 115-51, op. cit.
160. Ibid. and Mueller, op. cit., p. 185.
161. Mueller, op. cit., pp. 329, 332-4, 347, 362.

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