



Leonie Kayser

The Golm Campus of the University of Potsdam

Universitätsverlag Potsdam

The Golm Campus of the University of Potsdam

Leonie Kayser

The Golm Campus of the University of Potsdam

Bibliographic information of the German National Library

The German National Library has registered this publication in the German National Bibliography; detailed bibliographic information is available on the internet at <http://dnb.dnb.de>.

Universitätsverlag Potsdam 2019

<http://verlag.ub.uni-potsdam.de/>

Am Neuen Palais 10, 14469 Potsdam

Tel.: +49 (0)331 977 2533/Fax: 2292

E-mail: verlag@uni-potsdam.de

This book is licensed under the Creative Commons license agreement:

Attribution 4.0 International

To see the terms and conditions of this license, follow the hyperlink below:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.de>

Cover photos: The striking building of the Information, Communication and Media Center (ICMC) on the Golm Campus (photo: Karla Fritze) as well as some campus impressions (photos: see list of illustrations).

Composition and layout: typegerecht, Berlin

Print: druckhaus köthen

Translation: Susanne Voigt/Dr. Lee Holt

ISBN 978-3-86956-472-2

Published online on the publication server of the University of Potsdam:

<https://doi.org/10.25932/publishup-43140>

<https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:kobv:517-opus4-431404>

Contents

7	Preface
9	The Use Before 1951
13	The History of the Academy of Law in Potsdam
31	The University of Potsdam
43	Walk on the Grounds of the Golm Campus
83	Notes
88	Picture Credits
88	The Author



Potsdam

Universität



Preface

Golm is an exceptional place. Beginning in the 19th century, it was predominantly used for agriculture. During the Nazi era it was the base of the counterintelligence division under Admiral Canaris. In the GDR it was the seat of the notorious Stasi Academy and in 1991 it became one of the campuses of the University of Potsdam. Today it is home to our Faculty of Human Sciences and our Faculty of Science. Many twists of fate that reflect time in their very own way.

All these different uses have left their marks. Agriculture is still around, albeit much less than in the past. The deposited hazardous waste was disposed of or sealed off. Canaris' garages are still the base of our transport service, although the plaster is by now crumbling onto the university's own trucks and limousines. The outline of the large SED logo can still be made out in the biggest lecture hall of the campus, and the seating still breathes the spirit of the defunct German Democratic Republic. In between, there are modern buildings, students, and young researchers

from around the world, dormitories, institutes – the digitally shaped science of the 21st century is everywhere.

The University of Potsdam is glad to be able to use this special place. In close cooperation with local residents and politicians as well as the many non-university research institutes located here, we want to contribute to the quality of life of this place – by helping shape an urban infrastructure in which residents, newcomers, and professionals alike feel comfortable, where they start businesses and live and work with their families.

Although many things have gone well in the past 25 years, we still see potential for qualitative and quantitative growth. A new architectural and infrastructural masterplan would help to newly connect the existing facilities and create a consistent perspective for the next 25 years. The University of Potsdam will do its part.

Prof. Oliver Günther, Ph.D.
President of the University of Potsdam

At the Golm Campus



General-Wever-Kaserne — Potsdam-Eiche

The Use Before 1951

History of Golm

The first documentary evidence of Golm goes back to 1289. Golm's name is derived from the Slavic word "Chlum", meaning "hill or small mountain," and refers to the 68 meter high Reiherberg, a hill in the southwest of Golm. Both the founding and the name of the settlement can be traced back to the 7th/8th and the middle of the 12th century, when Slavic tribes from the East and South migrated to the Elbe-Oder area. On the island of Potsdam, they founded Golm along with other places like Bornim, Geltow, Grube, and Nedlitz. According to historian Helmut Assing, the settlement "was located at the crossroads of the big east-west trade route from Magdeburg to Kiev, which apparently led from Phöben via Töplitz-Grube-Golm to Potsdam."¹

The place and its surroundings were greatly influenced in their development by Swiss farmers who settled in the area in 1685.² The "Golmer Luch", an inhospitable marshland with meadows, presented a special challenge for the farming profession. Over the centuries, numerous attempts were made to drain the land.³ A part of the swamp was designated a nature conservation area in 1927 by the Federation for Bird Protection (today: Na-

ture and Biodiversity Conservation Union – NABU). This was one of the first nature protection areas of the then German Empire. The protection of this rare biotope was, however, short-lived. At the turn of the century, plans had been developed to use the marshy lowland Golmer Luch as a landfill, and these plans were finally implemented after 1934. Until it closed down in 1990, waste from Potsdam and the surrounding regions was dumped onto an area of 75 hectares. Today, Golmer Luch is a conservation area.⁴

Golm was not only a site of agriculture. A sawmill stood at the junction Golmer Damm – Mühlendamm – Galliner Damm from 1867 to 1910. An aircraft assembly hall was built on these premises in 1914, to which an aviation school was added in 1918. The factory was closed after a major fire in 1923.⁵ Golm's oldest building is the Protestant church, which was inaugurated in 1886. The neo-gothic-style church was a gift by Crown Prince Frederick William II, later Emperor Frederick III, and is one of the most beautiful churches of the March of Brandenburg. At the beginning of the 20th century, Golm with its lakes and good transport connections was a popular destination for people living in Berlin and Potsdam.⁶

*The Walter Wever Barracks
in Potsdam-Eiche, 1930s*



*The Walter Wever Barracks
in Potsdam-Eiche, 1930s*

The Walther Wever Barracks

As part of his war preparations, Adolf Hitler reintroduced compulsory military service in the German Reich in March 1935. The National Socialists wanted to establish 36 divisions with a total of 580,000 soldiers. By doing so, the Nazi regime breached the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, which had capped the size of the Germany army at 100,000 professional soldiers. By 1935, the German Reich also had an air force, which, too, was actually prohibited by the Treaty.⁷ The Western Powers protested against this rearmament – yet numerous barracks were constructed on German soil, for example in Traunstein and in Rosenheim.⁸ Military functional buildings were also built in the immediate vicinity of Berlin, the capital of the German Reich. In addition to the “Alfred Graf von Schlieff-

fen” barracks in Stahnsdorf,⁹ such a complex also existed on the territory of the former communities of Eiche and Golm from 1935 on.

The first barracks were built in Eiche, which – just like Golm – was incorporated into the city of Potsdam in 1939. The complex was named Walther Wever Barracks in 1936, after Lieutenant-General Wever, Chief of Staff of the Reich’s Ministry of Aviation, had died in a plane crash in June 1936.¹⁰ The same year, a training center for the lower-ranked officers (*Feldmeisterschule*) of the Reich Labor Service moved in further south on Kuhforter Damm.¹¹ Three kilometers away, at Geltow, the *Luftwaffenschule III*, a training center for aerial warfare, was put up at about the same time, serving Hermann Goering and his staff as the secret command center of the German Airforce.¹² The barracks grounds of the first construction phase in Eiche were used by units of the GDR’s National People’s Army between 1956 and 1990. Today, the *Havelland Barracks* of the German Federal Armed Forces is located here, which includes the “Brandenburg Landeskommando”.¹³

In 1937/38, additional military buildings were built on the adjacent premises in Golm – today’s university campus – including four barracks, several vehicle and equipment halls, and a casino. The facilities were centered around a parade square of 240 by 45 meters. The complex, which was guarded by the storm troopers,¹⁴ served as the headquarters of the Signal Intelligence Agency of the German Air Force and formed a network with the signal regiment-sized units in Bernau, Dresden/Klotzsche, Braunschweig/Querum, Münster/Gremmedorf, two Munich locations, and Vienna.¹⁵



In the GDR, military ceremonials were also part of everyday life on the site of the former barracks in Golm, which meanwhile housed the Academy of the Ministry of State Security, 1957.

In mid-1939, the division was incorporated into the Air Intelligence Regiment of the Commander in Chief of the Air Force. In April 1943, an air raid heavily damaged the Berlin headquarters of Division III (counterintelligence) of the defense intelligence. As a result, large parts of this military intelligence service of the Wehrmacht, led by Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, relocated to Golm.¹⁶

About 120 women from Golm worked as so-called “Blitzmädchen” – radio operators and telex and telephone operators in the Walther Wever Barracks.¹⁷ In addition, forced laborers from Ukraine, the Netherlands, France, and Belgium had to work here.¹⁸ An air raid in November 1943 killed ten of the young female signal-communication workers¹⁹ and one of the buildings burned out completely. In 1944, one of the vehicle halls was destroyed in an air raid by the Allied Forces.²⁰ All male civil

servants of the barracks were drafted for military service in the spring of 1945 and formed an “alarm company”. Golm survived the “Night of Potsdam” of 14–15 April 1945 unscathed – when the Royal Air Force dropped almost 1,800 tons of bombs on the city center – but was subsequently cut off from the electricity and gas supply. Parts of the barracks were destroyed in combat operations during the final days of the war and particularly after the Red Army had occupied Potsdam in late April 1945.²¹ After 1945, the remaining buildings were used as accommodation facilities, initially by the Soviet army. In 1949/50, an alert unit of the People’s Police was stationed here. The Golm part of the complex remained true to its military past in certain ways: In 1951, six years after the end of World War II, the cadres of the Ministry of State Security moved in.



The History of the Academy of Law in Potsdam

History of its Organizational Structure

The School of the Ministry of State Security was founded on 16 June 1951. Its task was to train and educate the staff of the Ministry of State Security (MfS), which had been set up only 16 months before. It was the most important of a whole series of institutions created especially for this purpose.²² The aim of this institution was “to produce politically and ideologically toughened fighters, versed in the skills of chekists,²³ militarily, physically, and psychologically prepared, willing and able to fight the enemy under any conditions [...]”, as it said in an MfS order.²⁴

The School of the Ministry of State Security moved into those buildings that remained on the site of today’s Golm Campus. The institution was directly subordinate to the MfS, which liked to present itself as the “shield and sword of the party”. The final authority was with the Minister for State Security. This close connection led to some name changes in the School’s early history. One month after the popular uprising of 17 June 1953, which the MfS had not foreseen and which meant a considerable loss of prestige, the State Security was denied the status of a ministry. From now on

until 1955 it was called State Secretariat for State Security (SfS) and became part of the Ministry of the Interior.²⁵ For this reason, the educational facilities in Golm also carried the name “School of the State Secretariat for State Security” for two years.²⁶ Although the institution was not officially awarded university status until 1965, internally it went by the name “Academy of the State Secretariat for State Security” as of October 1955. De facto, however, it had the status of a vocational school. After the SfS had again become a ministry at the end of November 1955, the name of the school changed yet again.²⁷

On 29 June 1965, the institution was solemnly awarded the title “Academy for Legal Education”. Until 1989 its name was “Academy of Law in Potsdam (JHS)”. Between 1976 and 1989, however, it was internally called the Academy of the Ministry of State Security (without a place name).²⁸ Erich Mielke, who had been Minister for State Security since 1957, explained at the opening ceremony that the founding of the JHS represented a new stage in the qualification of MfS personnel.²⁹ The Vocational School (Fachschule) of the MfS opened in 1970 and, until 1989, was an integrated component of the Golm institution. Its rector had to report to the president of the JHS.³⁰ Its task was “to give a

Function on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Academy of Law in Potsdam of the Ministry of State Security, 1981

*Building with living
quarters of the
“Kursanten”*



larger group of employees a Marxist-Leninist, legal, and political-operative training appropriate to their functions”.³¹

The admission criteria to the so-called “cadre training unit of the MfS” were strict. Only members of the Ministry of State Security were allowed to study in Golm. They had to be delegated by their service unit, have a high school diploma or vocational training that included a high school leaving certificate, and be a member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). Before studies could begin, there was a compulsory “qualifying interview”, a “preparatory course”, or at least one year of “political-operative” activity at the MfS. Finally, the applicants could not be older than 25 years.³²

The Academy of Law grew steadily over the course of its nearly 40-year-long history. In 1954, it had 132 employees,³³ and 20 years later 545 em-

ployees, including security personnel. By 1989, another 200 people had joined. There were 761 employees in the last year of the institution’s existence, half of them in the field of science.³⁴ The number of students also increased steadily. The nine-month opening course in 1951 had only 189 so-called “Kursanten” (upper-level students of military and police academies). By 1955, 1108 people had undergone three more one-year courses.³⁵ As the number of available courses increased, so did the number of graduates. In the 1970s, the JHS had an annual training capacity for about 900 students in the various direct and long-distance learning courses of the Academy and the Vocational School. Between 1951 and 1984, a total of almost 25,000 MfS employees completed the various training programs offered by the Golm educational facility.³⁶

As a result of the steady growth of the JHS, many new buildings were erected on and around the site. The buildings from the 1930s were renovated, rebuilt, and, especially on the western side, complemented by many new ones. As early as 1961, three blocks of apartment buildings were added on the newly-built Karl Liebknecht Strasse to accommodate staff.³⁷ Later, additional accommodation was added in the Academy's immediate vicinity.³⁸

In 1977, Building 14 was finished – a high-rise building that, among other things, housed the offices of the rector and is still the campus' tallest building today. Three prefabricated slab-construction buildings at the western end were built in 1985 as accommodation for students and three houses next to the large heating station were finished in 1986. All of them have since been demolished.

The fact that such construction projects were still being realized in the mid-1980s shows how unexpected the events of 1989 were. Beginning in November 1989, after the transformation of the MfS, the Golm facility was named “Academy of the Office for National Security” for a few months before the site was hastily vacated in late February 1990 under circumstances that have not been entirely reconstructed. Weapons and military equipment were probably handed over to the National People's Army. After an order of the GDR government from 1 March 1990, ownership of the property was transferred to the “Karl Liebknecht” College of Education at Neues Palais.³⁹ The last doctoral examination procedure at the JHS was completed on 15 December 1989.⁴⁰



Teaching

Over the course of its existence, the programs and degrees at the JHS changed in accordance with its tasks. According to political scientist Günter Förster, the School of the MfS was, until 1955, “a facility for the ideological and professional training of employees in a course system without scientific or academic standards”.⁴¹ Wilhelm Zaisser, the first Minister for State Security, said in his opening speech in 1951 that the School's most important task was to give the “cadres a basic political knowledge and teach them the doctrines of Marx, Engels, Lenin, as well as Stalin as a guide to action”.⁴² In 1952, the chairs of Political Education, Technical Training, and General Education were created. The courses took place alongside the duties in the governmental de-

Function on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Academy of Law in Potsdam of the Ministry of State Security in the large festive hall, at the lectern the head of the Stasi Erich Mielke, 1981



Lessons in uniform, 1957

partments and were, therefore, repeatedly interrupted by work assignments.⁴³ The main goal of the one-year courses was to prepare participants for practical intelligence operations. Additional objectives were ideological indoctrination as well as military and physical education. The fact that German was also taught as a subject shows the low average level of education of the “Kursanten”.⁴⁴ At an SED district party conference in January 1953, Erich Mielke, at that time still deputy head of state security, declared, “And if there is ever a time when he cannot sign his name, that’s not important, just as long as he knows who the enemies are, he’s on the right track.”⁴⁵

Between 1955 and 1963, the Academy was repeatedly restructured, which was particularly reflected in the recurrent reorganization of its chairs and departments. The chairs of Marxism-Lenin-

ism, State and Law, Special Discipline and Training Group were established in 1957. In 1963, the structure of the law school provided for a Department of Law, Marxism-Leninism, and Special Discipline each, which were then subdivided into several chairs. In addition, there were the working groups for German and foreign languages as well as military training.⁴⁶

In 1955, two-year courses (university-level courses) were introduced, which were to prepare operational staff for assuming senior positions. Participants were trained in the subjects Special Discipline, State and Law, and in the use of weapons. The largest part of the lessons (about a third) was reserved for teaching Marxism-Leninism. In 1960, the biennial courses were replaced by a three-year program of study and a five-year distance learning program.⁴⁷

These changes in the training programs are early signs of the desire for an increasing academization. Contrary to what Mielke said, this intention was articulated by many MfS employees from the beginning and was also expressed by internally elevating the status of the Golm institution to “Academy” in 1955.⁴⁸ Ernst Wollweber asked the Politbureau in 1954, “When an engineer prepares drawings for a machine, he must have graduated from university, and before a doctor can operate, he must have completed his studies. But for people who have to deal with the intricate task of exposing the enemy, we do not even have a university.”⁴⁹ This changed on 29 June 1965 with the opening of the “Academy of Law in Potsdam (JHS)”. In his speech, Erich Mielke referred to this as a new stage of qualification. His remarks on

the content of the study, however, did not differ significantly from what Wilhelm Zaisser had demanded 14 years earlier. Mielke said, “The education at the academy must be primarily geared to the goal that the comrades studying here acquire a thorough knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, that they are trained to correctly understand the law of social development and the problems of its enforcement.”⁵⁰

None of the numerous changes to the conceptualization of the various courses of study actually changed anything about this “primacy” of the ideological teaching content. It is not a coincidence that the JHS is considered one of the “ideology academies” of the GDR.⁵¹ The legal training in Golm accounted for only 25 percent of the overall study course.⁵² According to the 1975 curriculum for direct university studies, only 455 out of 2603 course meetings were scheduled for law (state and legal theory/constitutional law, international law, criminal law, and criminal law proceedings). By contrast, 2160 out of 3355 course meetings were allocated to this when studying law with a specialization in the judicial system.⁵³

Despite this rather poor jurisprudential education, the graduates of the Academy of Law and the Vocational School of Law were awarded the title of “Diplomjurist” (university diploma in law), “Fachschuljurist” (vocational training in law) and “Staatswissenschaftler” (degree in political science). The various study and training models included direct and distance learning programs. The duration of studies varied between 18 months and four years. In addition, there were special training



courses for certain groups of employees, some of which took only one week.⁵⁴ Although the distance learning programs only comprised about a third of the number of hours required for direct university studies, the degree certificates did not differ from one another.⁵⁵

Both the structure of the chairs and departments and the conceptualization of the various study programs changed several times over the years.⁵⁶ The commitment to the MfS remained unbroken throughout: All study and teaching programs, the research and work plans as well as the program of the Institute for International Relations had to be confirmed by the Minister for State Security.⁵⁷ The direct study program of 1986 is presented as an example here. It consisted of 12 teaching fields which were further divided into different „complexes“:

“Handling weapons and basic concepts of military training are part of the curriculum”, it says in a photo album of 1957.



Shooting and survival practice, 1957



The direct study program included 12 teaching fields which were divided into different „complexes“:

1. Foundations of Marxism-Leninism (316 hours)
2. Working with collaborators (*informelle Mitarbeiter*, or IM), as well as the application of selected operational and criminal means and methods (259 hours)
3. Basic questions of Marxist-Leninist theory of the socialist state and socialist law, the state law of the GDR, and international law (167 hours)
4. History of the German worker’s movement and the Ministry of State Security (115 hours)
5. Basic questions in the Marxist-Leninist analysis of imperialism and the subversions practiced by imperialism against real socialism (203 hours)
6. Operational psychology (131 hours)
7. Political-operational foundations for securing areas of society, territories, and groups of people (309 hours)
8. Basic questions in applying the law to the struggle against subversive attacks by the enemy (325 hours)
9. Processing operational procedures (258 hours)
10. Basic questions in leading political-operational work and using computer technology in political-operational work (109 hours)
11. Training in the Russian language (144 hours)
12. Military training (280 hours)

Even in this late version, jurisprudential topics including socialist legal theory only made up 19 percent of the curriculum. By contrast, 36 percent were allocated to the introduction to “political



*Military closing ceremony
for a course, 1957*

and operative” work and working with IMs (*Informelle Mitarbeiter*), and 24 percent to studying Marxism-Leninism, imperialism theory, and history.⁵⁸

The movie “The Lives of Others” (2006) by Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck gives a fictional but not unrealistic impression of these classes. In one of the first scenes of the film, which takes place in November 1984, the protagonist and captain of the Ministry of State Security, Gerd Wiesler, introduces students of the Academy of Law to MfS interrogation techniques and the subtleties of the work of the MfS with so-called “enemies of socialism”. The techniques they taught such as sleep deprivation, non-stop interrogations, and the use

of odor samples had little to do with the study of law.⁵⁹

Historians agree that the Academy of Law was neither a training center for a legal profession nor a legal research center. According to Förster, it was instead “a specialized institution imitating elements of academia in the form of a ‘technical’ university with a maximum of ideological determination.”⁶⁰ Historian Irina Stange writes, “The central goal of the training at the JHS, therefore, remained ‘fighting the enemies’, which hardly comes as a surprise.”⁶¹ She, too, believes that the Academy primarily served the MfS and not the law. At no point was there room for the formation of an independent opinion or a culture of discussion.⁶²



The whole area was surrounded by a wall, 1957.

Daily Life at the Academy

The training of the MfS cadres required a high degree of secrecy. After all, the Stasi had, since 1955/56, de facto taken over the function of a secret police, which used a so-called “territorial principle” to systematically collect information on all spheres of life in the GDR.⁶³ The content to be taught and the knowledge about the concrete working methods of the MfS were accordingly hot. The study of subjects relevant to intelligence operations could be realized much more easily at a separate academic institution than at a public university.⁶⁴ Accordingly, paragraph 1 of a 1956 statute referred to the institution as a “special school with a closed character”, which was “directly subordinate to and instructed and inspected by the Ministry of State Security”.⁶⁵ The Academy of Law

neither appeared in the media nor in the official university register of the GDR.⁶⁶

The site in Golm, which had been hermetically sealed off even before 1951, remained inaccessible to the public during the time of the JHS. To the east and south of the site were properties of the National People’s Army that had been located in Potsdam Eiche since 1956. There was a guard house built in 1974 on the side facing Karl Liebknecht Strasse and several watch quarters across the site for the approximately 45 members of the security staff.⁶⁷ The place resembled a microcosm: The facilities included, among other things, a fire department, an outpatient clinic, a bookstore, and a gym. The JHS also had a nursery and a kindergarten (1969) for 120 children and a swimming pool (1959/60) with a sauna (1974).⁶⁸ To prevent Stasi officers from revealing secrets in public pubs un-



der the influence of alcohol, there was a restaurant on site, and, in the 1980s, a club for the officer cadets. Other leisure activities included university sports as well as cabaret and music groups.⁶⁹ The students – first called “Kursanten” according to the Russian model and later “officers cadets”⁷⁰ – lived on the JHS premises in three-bed rooms.⁷¹ In addition to the new buildings constructed in 1985 and 1986 two old barracks were also used as dormitories (Building 3 and 7). The staff was housed in the immediate vicinity of the JHS. In addition to the apartment blocks built in 1961 on Karl Liebknecht Strasse, a horseshoe-shaped settlement of detached and semi-detached houses for the senior teaching staff was built to the northeast of the campus.⁷²

The everyday life of the officer cadets took place almost exclusively on the JHS grounds. During the

week, teaching staff and students alike lived in almost complete isolation. The permission to go out was strictly regulated for reasons of conspiracy.⁷³ In the early years of the institution, the regulations for activities besides the then fiercely infantry-focused training were very strict. Historian Stefan Gerber, author of a study on the training of qualified lawyers at the JHS, writes, “Permission to go out was granted only after weeks, initially only as a platoon and in uniform and for a specific area in Potsdam; entering certain restaurants was prohibited. A number of ‘Kursanten’ were unable to cope with the harsh study conditions.”⁷⁴ From 1958, the regulations were somewhat relaxed. Officer cadets who had completed their “study assignment” were granted 36 calendar days of recreational leave and could leave the JHS grounds after 5pm in plain clothes.

Celebrating the 7th anniversary of the GDR in the festive hall, 1957

Endurance runs are also part of military drill, 1957.



On the grounds of the Academy, however, teaching staff and officer cadets were required to wear a uniform. A distinction was made between people who had to wear a uniform “permanently” and “non-permanently”.⁷⁵ All members of the Academy were also armed with weapons and ammunition.⁷⁶ The entire daily routine was subject to military regulations. An order of 1953 already stipulated that the school of the MfS was to be exemplary “in the formation and consolidation of military discipline”.⁷⁷ The daily routine was regulated accordingly: after waking up at 6am, the morning started with exercise, followed by breakfast as a platoon and in uniform. Classes were considered hours on duty and started at 7:30am. A “platoon commander” reported to the lecturer at the beginning of class; at the end, the command “Attention” was given. A one-hour lunch break interrupted classes, which then continued until 4:30pm. After

10pm the lights had to be out.⁷⁸ The JHS’s military nature was exacerbated by the teaching content, which included the handling of weapons and an introduction to the basic concepts of military training.⁷⁹

Despite its closed-off character, the facility was not completely invisible to the outside world. Numerous officers employed at the Academy of Law lived in the municipality of Golm⁸⁰ and were tasked with holding lectures. The booklet “700 Years of Golm,” prepared by the working group “Orts-geschichte” (local history) in 1989, also reports on a joint project of the POS Eiche-Golm (primary and secondary school) and the JHS. When the secondary school was temporarily short of a music teacher, the Pioneer and Free German Youth Choir “Dr. Richard Sorge” was founded in 1966 together with the Academy. The cooperation lasted for two decades.⁸¹



Parades are part of everyday life, 1957.

Academization and Dissertations at the Academy of Law in Potsdam

The level of education at the Ministry of State Security was initially very low. Even ten years after its founding, only two percent of its employees had a university degree. The same was true for the teachers of the JHS. The 1960s in the GDR, however, witnessed an education campaign not only geared towards the general public but also the secret service. In 1965, Erich Mielke was able to report that by now 56 percent of the teaching staff had a university degree and all the others were enrolled in university studies. Three years later, on the occasion of Walter Ulbricht's 75th birthday, the JHS was given the right to award doctoral degrees.⁸² In the following 20 years, nearly 500 people earned a doctorate at the JHS.⁸³ Incidentally, Erich Mielke is said to not have welcomed this quest for

academization and the increasing number of doctors unequivocally. At a conference, he complained that he now “felt like at a hospital”. Using the titles during official business was forbidden in the early 1980s.⁸⁴

The increasing “fetishization” of academic degrees in the 1960s collided with the “anti-intellectual resentment of proletarian-style Czechism”⁸⁵, as illustrated by Mielke's quote above. Therefore, doctoral candidates were selected especially according to their social origin. For an “ideological and political assessment”, the MfS obtained information about parents' class affiliation for all of its employees. The “social background” was decisive for one's professional career in the “workers' and peasants' state”. Candidates for doctoral studies at the JHS had to disclose their fathers' occupation. The State Security had two concerns: examining candidates' ideological background

while at the same time assessing the potential risk of being a foreign agent. According to figures by the MfS, about 80 percent of doctoral students could demonstrate a proletarian background.⁸⁶ Being a member of the MfS was also important for admission into the doctoral studies program. From 1987 on, candidates who were not members of the MfS could only earn a doctorate with the approval of the Minister of State Security.⁸⁷ The average age of doctoral candidates was well above that of other universities in the GDR: On average, doctoral students of a “Promotion A” were between 38.7 years (1966–69) and 43.8 years (1975–80) old. The GDR-wide average, by contrast, was 36.8 years for men and 32.5 years for women.⁸⁸

In the GDR, it was not uncommon that several people worked on one dissertation. This was especially common practice at the Academy of Law, where up to eight authors would sometimes jointly write a doctoral thesis.⁸⁹ The idea that a doctorate should result from “collective research efforts” led to a significant increase in jointly written dissertations in the second half of the 1970s.⁹⁰ When a man and a woman worked together, they were almost always married to each other.⁹¹ The number of people who worked together on a dissertation was in no way reflected in the scope of the work. While a dissertation A comprising 592 pages and submitted in 1971 on the “Requirements of leadership and management for the optimal use of the operational base in the districts of the GDR to increase the effectiveness of the politico-operative work in the operational area” was written by only one author, a comparable

work completed in 1977 on “The attacks of the imperialist secret services against the Ministry of State Security and the main preventive tasks of the service units to ensure internal security” had four authors even though it was only 43 pages long.⁹² Günter Förster has calculated that a dissertation at the JHS averaged 402 pages, and the individual doctoral candidate delivered 139 pages on average.⁹³

In 1974, a 264-pages long paper was submitted entitled “The development of operational processes for the systematic penetration of the executive leadership of the Federal Chancellor of the FRG (Federal Chancellery)”⁹⁴ – in the same year that the West German Federal Intelligence Service unmasked Willy Brandt’s personal assistant Günter Guillaume as a GDR spy. After he returned to the GDR in 1981 as part of an exchange of agents, Guillaume was awarded an honorary doctorate and the title Dr. jur. h.c. by the Academy of Law.⁹⁵

The dissertation on the infiltration of the Federal Chancellery is marked “Vertrauliche Verschlussache” (confidential and classified information), which means that, like almost all dissertations at the JHS, it was classified as confidential. Since most of the dissertations dealt with sensitive topics that were of particular interest to the MfS but were to be kept from the public, the doctoral procedure regulations stipulated “conspiracy and secrecy”.⁹⁶ As a consequence, neither the doctoral defense nor the work itself was publicly accessible. Only those whom the rector had invited in written form were able to participate at the disputation of a dissertation.⁹⁷ An academic



Self-studies, 1957

discourse on new research findings was thus not possible. The political scientist Wilhelm Bleek and the historian Lothar Mertens report, “The undisclosed dissertations at the GDR institutions that were entitled to award doctoral degrees were therefore exemplary of the deformation of science by an authoritarian regime.”⁹⁸ They also suspected that secrecy was not always due to security considerations. Some dissertations were not supposed to be published because their authors were important officials of the party and state apparatus or the national industry. Other dissertations were probably not published because of their poor quality, so as not to question the awarding of the doctoral degree.⁹⁹

Förster found the following main dissertation topics at the JHS: “the West – the Federal Republic of Germany – the border – imperialism”, the work of IMs (*informelle Mitarbeiter* – unofficial

collaborators), the economy, historical and contemporary topics, the Academy of Law itself, legal issues, and a small number of dissertations on the church and new organizational-technical methods. Only 10 percent of dissertations had any relation to jurisprudence even when the topics of criminal law, investigation proceedings, pre-trial detention facilities of the MfS, and the penal system are included. 23 percent of the dissertations, by contrast, dealt with the inner and outer “enemy”.¹⁰⁰

Regardless of their topics, all dissertations cited the classics of Marxism-Leninism.¹⁰¹ Proving special knowledge in this field was a prerequisite for the doctorate.¹⁰² Academic accomplishments were apparently less important. Scientific standards were rarely achieved, in Förster’s opinion.¹⁰³ Some works, for example, lacked any bibliographic and source references.¹⁰⁴ Historian



On-site bookshop of the Academy, 1957

Jens Gieseke saw an extraordinary increase in the level of “analytical penetration and practical perfection of all aspects of the secret police and intelligence activities of the MfS” over the years. Yet he also makes clear that “Chekism” had little to do with academic jurisprudence. Numerous dissertations at the JHS only contributed to “replacing the brutal and primitive methods of the early years with ‘more subtle’, less visible, and more effective means”.¹⁰⁵ Anything resembling academic autonomy never existed at the JHS.¹⁰⁶ “The ideological character of the MfS dissertations remained unbroken,”¹⁰⁷ says Förster. Many works were written in a polemic language of propaganda. Written in “a kind of claustrophobic intrinsic world,” they “were merely manuals for ‘operative practice’.”¹⁰⁸

“Dictionary of Political and Operative Work”

Such a manual for operational practice was indeed compiled in Golm. The Dictionary of Political and Operative Work was published in January 1970 – a collection of definitions that initially included some 700 terms commonly used in the Ministry of State Security. There were other similar projects in the GDR: The Institute for International Relations of the “Academy for Political and Legal Science of the GDR” in Potsdam published the “Dictionary of Foreign Policy and International Law” in 1980 and the Karl Marx University in Leipzig published the “Dictionary of Socialist Journalism” from 1973 on.¹⁰⁹ The “Dictionary of Political and Operative Work” was initiated by the Academy of Law in



On the way to a class, 1957

1968 and was meant to develop a “consistent operative terminology”. Its rector Colonel Willi Pösel wanted to prove the practical usefulness of his institution.¹¹⁰

In cooperation with the ZAIG¹¹¹, a commission included the proposals submitted by the service units. The task of defining the terms was delegated to the individual department chairs. According to historian Hubertus Knabe, the collection was to fulfill both normative and descriptive functions. “On the one hand, it was supposed to list and define the terms actually used and, on the other hand, to standardize internal MfS language and provide mandatory regulations for its use.” After the first edition was published, Mielke released an order to uniformly use the terms listed in the dictionary at all MfS institutions.¹¹² The

dictionary was also to be updated on a regular basis by a special commission that met annually at JHS.¹¹³ After a second edition in 1981, a third and last edition followed in 1985, which included over 900 terms.

The terms were taken from the everyday intelligence jargon, the official regulations and instructions of the MfS, and from the field of criminalistics. The dictionary defined “asociality”, for example, as “a phenomenon that is alien to socialism”.¹¹⁴ The term “enemy” states, “people who intentionally develop political and ideological attitudes and intuitions in groups or individually and who strive to realize these attitudes and beliefs by a practical behavior that is meant to jeopardize or harm the socialist state and society in general or in parts by deliberately evoking corresponding events

*New buildings of the
Academy of Law, 1982*



or conditions.”¹¹⁵ Some terms were also attributed to different meanings. “Influencing someone is, depending on the underlying class interest, convincing someone (under socialist conditions) or manipulating someone (under imperialist conditions).”¹¹⁶

It is highly questionable how effective the “binding regulations” demanded by Mielke were in practice. Authors of doctoral theses used them as an orientation but they were not applied consistently in everyday language. Today, the dictionary, which was a classified document in the GDR, is above all an important source for historians. It provides an impression of the entire range of political and operational work of the MfS, the approach of the GDR intelligence service as well as the thinking and “language of the perpetrators”.

“The systematic instrumentalization of language to reinterpret reality and to overcome any moral concerns of the staff makes this dictionary informative but also difficult to tolerate,” writes Hubertus Knabe in his preface to the current edition of the “dictionary”.¹¹⁷

The End and Legacy of the Academy of Law

The Academy of Law was closed in 1990. Since December 1989, efforts had been made to lay off faculty. While older employees were classified as “disabled”, younger ones were turned into members of the Ministry of the Interior and received the corresponding attestations.¹¹⁸ The research



The high-rise block built in the 1970s, 1982

and teaching staff left Golm – only the technical staff remained in their positions after the transfer of the legal entity to the “Karl Liebknecht” College of Education/Brandenburg State University.¹¹⁹

And the graduates of the Academy of Law? The Unification Treaty of 31 August 1990 regulated the future handling of degrees obtained in the GDR. Article 37 states that “School, vocational or higher education certificates or degrees obtained or officially recognized in the German Democratic

Republic shall continue to be valid in the territory specified in Article 3 of this Treaty.”¹²⁰ However, the annex to the Treaty contains a provision stating that, “a degree obtained at the Potsdam-Eiche Academy of Law or a comparable institution [...] does not [entitle] the recipient to pursue a legal profession regulated by law”.¹²¹ However, the academic job titles, degrees, and titles may still be used – a regulation that fills many of the Stasi’s victims with bitterness to this day.¹²²



The University of Potsdam

Founding of the University

The state of Brandenburg has eight universities offering more than 350 degree programs. Three of them are in Potsdam, including Brandenburg's largest university.¹²³

This was not always the case: Unlike, Heidelberg or Leipzig for example, Potsdam does not have a long history as a university town. For centuries, it was a royal residence dominated by the military and garrisons. Compared to Berlin, where a university was founded in 1809,¹²⁴ in the eyes of Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859) Potsdam resembled a “dull [...] barrack town”.¹²⁵

Throughout the 19th and almost the entire 20th century, Potsdam had no university. During the GDR, Potsdam had the Film and Television Academy, today's Film University Babelsberg Konrad Wolf¹²⁶, the Academy of Law, the Teacher Training College, and the German Academy of State and Law.

The idea of founding a university in Potsdam was quite controversial after reunification. The debate took place against the backdrop of a possible merger of the federal states of Berlin and Brandenburg. Had these plans been implemented, it would most likely have meant consol-

idating the future Potsdam institution and Freie Universität in the southwest of Berlin.¹²⁷ That the University of Potsdam was nevertheless established in the summer of 1991 was largely thanks to the initiative of the then Minister of Science, Research and Culture, Hinrich Enderlein, who was convinced that the structurally weak region of Brandenburg would benefit from strong scientific institutions. His plan was to establish several small, specialized universities in the surroundings of Berlin.

The University of Potsdam was founded on 15 July 1991 – on the same day as the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder and the Technical University in Cottbus. While Cottbus was to primarily concentrate on technical subjects and Frankfurt on select disciplines from the humanities and social sciences, Potsdam was to cover teacher training and the natural sciences.¹²⁸ The founding senate also determined two other main areas of specialization: general linguistics and history with a focus on modern history.¹²⁹

Despite being the first university in Potsdam, it was not a greenfield project but rather a “new beginning on a historical site”. This is how chemist Rolf Mitzner put it, who was the university's first rector from 1991 to 1997.¹³⁰

Entrance area to the Golm Campus, in the early 1990s



Its formal predecessor institution was the Brandenburg State University (BHL) founded in 1948 and named College of Education between 1951 and 1990 (from 1971 with the addition of “Karl Liebknecht”). The University of Potsdam took over 900 of its employees as well as the rooms at Neues Palais (today Neues Palais Campus).

Ownership for two other areas was also transferred to the Brandenburg State University even before July 1991 and later became the property of the University of Potsdam: on 1 January 1991, buildings on the former site of the German Red Cross in Babelsberg, which accommodated the German Academy of Law and Political Sciences in the GDR¹³¹, were transferred (today Griebnitzsee Campus). The “Law Department” of this university was transformed into a law faculty after the University of Potsdam was founded.

The properties in Golm where the Academy of Law in Potsdam had been located for almost 40 years became part of the Brandenburg State University on 1 March 1990 (today Golm Campus).¹³² As a legal successor of the Brandenburg State University, the University of Potsdam also took over its premises.

Selecting and Developing the University Campus in Golm

The campus of the elite school of the Ministry of State Security in Golm covered about 20 hectares.¹³³ After it was closed, the site was of interest not only to the Teacher Training College but also



the local population.¹³⁴ It was ultimately granted to the educational institution, with some rooms being temporarily used by others. One of the former barracks buildings (Building 1) was a nursing home of the social welfare association Diakonie-Pflege Potsdam-Nord e. V. founded in 1991 and a dental practice between January 1991 and March 2012.¹³⁵

According to the German Council for Landscape Management, Golm’s good railway connection was a compelling reason to choose it as a university location. In October 1994, the Council discussed the “Maintenance and Development of the Potsdam Cultural Landscape” during an academic colloquium and even suggested expanding of the Berlin S-Bahn connection (Berlin’s urban-suburban railway system), a project that has

Golm Station, in the early 1990s

left: Aerial view, in the early 1990s

View of one the former hangars, today Building 11



not yet been implemented. The University was expected to focus its further expansion measures on Golm because, unlike the premises at Neues Palais, there was enough space without having to prioritize heritage preservation.¹³⁶

In 1993, the structural development plan of the Hochschul-Informationssystem GmbH Hannover registered 21 main and 23 adjoining buildings on the Golm Campus. It recommended the demolition of 18 buildings, including barracks with guard quarters and a multipurpose hall from the time of the Academy of Law.¹³⁷ The old boiler house and the gas station, which were classified in a 1998 explanatory report of land-use planning as “potentially contaminated sites”, also fell victim to the wrecking ball.¹³⁸ The first new buildings were erected at the southern end. A new gym (Building 19) was built in 1993 and three years later the

linguistics, psychology, geography, and primary school education building (Building 24) was completed.¹³⁹

In the initial years of the University’s founding, the Golm Campus had two faculties of philosophy, while the majority of mathematical and natural science subjects were located at the Neues Palais Campus. The 1997 development plan, however, stated that the “deficits in equipping the premises at the Neues Palais with facilities that meet the requirements of natural sciences [...] cannot be eliminated, since a structural enlargement is limited due to the premises’ integration into Sanssouci Park.”¹⁴⁰ Such areas were, however, available in Golm. There was also the opportunity to integrate the university campus into a scientific environment: the institutes of the Max Planck Society and the Fraunhofer So-



In the mid-1990s

ciety were the first research facilities of the Potsdam-Golm Science Park, having moved there in the mid-1990s. The proximity promised numerous opportunities for cooperation.¹⁴¹ Six years after its founding, it was, therefore, decided to relocate the natural sciences to the westernmost university location (Golm) and the humanities to the Neues Palais Campus.

For this purpose, several buildings of the Faculty of Science, today the largest of the seven faculties of the University of Potsdam¹⁴², were built on the northwestern campus in Golm starting in 1997. Until 2006, two buildings were constructed for the Department of Biochemistry and Biology and the Department of Chemistry (Buildings 25 and 26). The rooms are tailored to the researchers' needs. There are several special laboratories, microscopy halls, and an X-ray room. Between 2006 and 2008,

a third laboratory building was completed. Its roof clearly reveals the building's use. The complex with an observatory was especially designed for the Department of Physics and Astronomy (Building 28). Buildings 27 and 29 complete this area of the campus. Built between 2003 and 2014, they provide space for, among others, parts of the Department of Geosciences and the Cognitive Sciences structural unit.

Facilities in Golm were rebuilt not only for the natural sciences. In 2011, the Information, Communication and Media Center (ICMC, Building 18) opened its doors. The university library's main building has around a million media and is home to the University Publishing House, whose program currently includes over 600 available printed titles and many more on the publication server.¹⁴³ In 2015, a building for inclusive pedagogics was



*top: Construction work.
bottom: The buildings 29, 28, and 14*



At sunset, the ICMC turns into a shining “black diamond”.

completed south of the campus center (Building 31). This is part of the structure unit Educational Sciences of the Faculty of Human Sciences, which is also located in Golm.

Many buildings from previous periods were not demolished but instead renovated and rebuilt for new purposes by the University, such as the high-rise building (Building 14), which dates back to the 1970s. It was refurbished in 2010/11 and is still the tallest building on the campus. The former Air Force Casino from the first construction period now serves as a cafeteria (Building 4). Other buildings, such as the 1980s student dormitories on the southwestern end of the campus, are being replaced by new buildings. An additional third-party-funded building will be constructed on the premises in the Campus center in the coming years.

Development and Figures

The University of Potsdam enrolled 20,878 students in the winter semester 2018/19¹⁴⁴, significantly exceeding the expectations of those who were involved in the early development of the University. The 1994 report of the German Council for Landscape Management was based on a long-term goal of 15,000 students. Estimates that expected 30,000 students were then dismissed as “completely unrealistic”. For one, competition with the Berlin universities was too great. Also, the demand for study places in the coming two decades was expected to decrease; it did not.¹⁴⁵ As early as 2001, the long-term goal planned for the period after 2010 had almost been reached, with over 13,000 students enrolled. The number of first-year students increased from 260 in the win-

*Students in front
of Building 26*



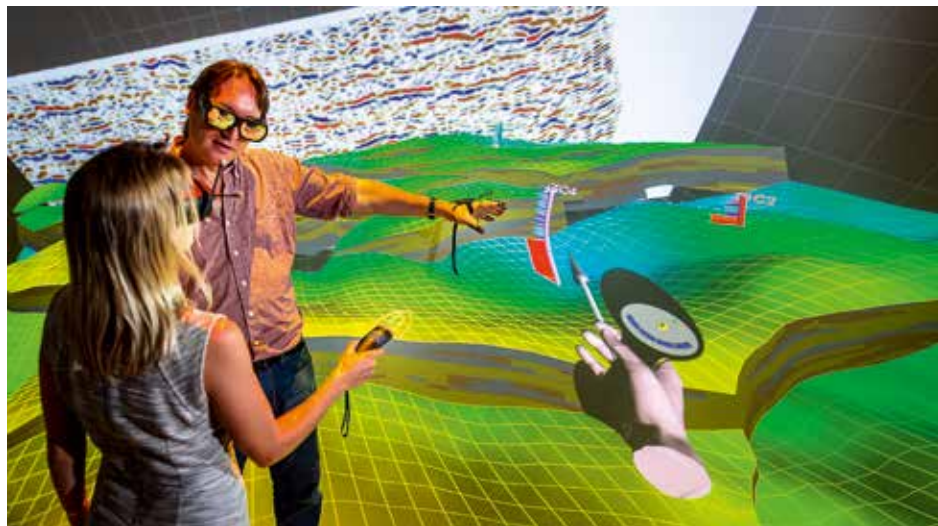
ter semester 1990/91 to about 3,000 in the winter semester 2000/01.¹⁴⁶ 2,894 first-semester students were enrolled in the winter semester 2018/19.¹⁴⁷

About 6,000 students studied in Golm in the winter semester 2016/17. 1,394 of the 2,622 university employees work at the Golm campus.¹⁴⁸ The University covers a main effective area of 63,016 m². This makes Golm by far the largest campus, followed by the Neues Palais Campus at 25,920 m², and the Griebnitzsee Campus at 21,458 m².¹⁴⁹

The Golm location continues to grow, together with the Potsdam-Golm Science Park. With a total size of 50 hectares, the complex is the largest science location in Brandenburg.¹⁵⁰ University President Prof. Oliver Günther predicted in September 2017, “Many of us will witness the emergence of DAX companies here. I would bet a lot of money

on that.”¹⁵¹ At the northern end of the university campus, for example, a supply center is planned to provide space for smaller retail outlets.¹⁵² The expansion will also focus on more intensively promoting start-ups. In 2014, there was a peak of 50 spin-offs. To keep young companies in Potsdam, a second center will be built on the Science Park grounds.¹⁵³ This commitment has been recognized: The University of Potsdam was one of the winners of the “Innovative University” funding initiative. For its concept of an “Entrepreneurial University”, it will receive over 6 million euros until 2022. The Golm site should particularly benefit from it, as it will be expanded into a technology, education, and social campus over the next five years.¹⁵⁴

In the coming years, new buildings of the Faculty of Science, the Faculty of Human Sciences,



*top: Course on practical physics and in the library
bottom: The chemistry and 3d laboratories*



*top: View of the courtyard of Building 28 and lecture hall of Building 27
bottom: The observatory and a staircase in Building 28*



and Potsdam Transfer will be erected north of the street In der Feldmark. About 30,000 m² are available for these projects. Golm is also home to divisions of the new Brandenburg Faculty of Health Sciences.¹⁵⁵ For the planned expansion of teacher

training with 22 additional professorships and the gradual increase in teacher students, new buildings with seminar rooms and lecture halls need to be built in the next few years. The Golm Campus will continue to develop.

The many new buildings now form a large campus – and it continues to grow.





Walk on the Grounds of the Golm Campus

The Golm Campus, in the far west of the city, is the largest of the University of Potsdam's three campuses, covering over half of the approximately 120,000 m² of the university's primary floor space.¹⁵⁶ The 25 buildings on these premises date back to three periods and were built, expanded, and used by very different institutions: the barracks of the Air Force Intelligence Division (1936–1945), the Academy of Law (1951–1990), and the University of Potsdam (1991–today). On the following pages, we invite you to tour the area. Please note: The shifting history of the campus is reflected both in its structural design and in the buildings' numbering, which sometimes seems a bit arbitrary. For better orientation, refer to the campus map at the end of this book (see page 82). Information on the accessibility of individual houses can be found on the "Accessibility Project" websites. Students at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences rated the accessibility of the university buildings using a traffic light system.¹⁵⁷

*Aerial view of the
Golm Campus, 2015*

The Campus was gradually extended up to the station, 2006.



The underpass was built in 2007.



Train Station and Connection to Public Transport

Let's begin our walk at Golm station. Most students and employees reach the university site by train – about 12,000 university employees travel by train each day (on the RB20 and RB21 trains).¹⁵⁸ Already in the 1840s the Berlin-Magdeburg railway line passed Golm and was eventually connected to the network after the expansion of the “ring railway”, which went from Nauen to Wildpark after 1902. The station was originally at ground level and stood west of the tracks. The railway line was elevated after 1955. At about the same time, Karl Liebknecht Strasse and five blocks of apartments were built to meet the increased demand for housing after the founding of the Academy of Law in 1951. A new station building – now east of the tracks – designed in the “Heimatschutz” architectural style, which was meant to emphasize local cultural heritage, and was opened in 1959. Since 2014, it has housed the restaurant “Herr Lehmann”. An underpass was built in 1957 on Reierbergstrasse (about 600 meters east of the present station)¹⁵⁹ instead of a level crossing. Another undergrade crossing was added in 2007 under the tracks in the immediate vicinity of the station, bringing the eastern and western parts of Golm Science Park closer together.¹⁶⁰

The station also connects the campus with the University's two other campuses. The Griebnitzsee campus is a 15-minute train ride away, and it



takes four minutes to reach the train station Park Sanssouci, which is only a 10-minute walk from the Neues Palais Campus, which can also be reached by bus (bus lines 605, 606, and X5) within 15 minutes.

Leaving Golm Station on the eastern side and crossing Karl Liebknecht Strasse brings you to the first buildings at the northwestern corner of the campus. It may be hard to believe that you can find historical traces on the site, since all the buildings are very modern. This part of the campus – the new construction and extension area – was created in 1997 to house the departments of the Faculty of Science.

View to the northwest across the Campus; in the background to the left the Potsdam city center, 2017



left: Foyer, Building 25

right: Exterior view of Building 25



Buildings 25 and 26

On the left are two buildings that accommodate the Department of Biochemistry and Biology and the Department of Chemistry.¹⁶¹

Both buildings (25 and 26) were designed by the Kaiserslautern architecture firm ASPLAN, which also designed some buildings of the University of Applied Sciences Potsdam.¹⁶² Building 25, built between 1997 and 2000, houses a variety of specialized laboratories (including an open-air, water, and high-pressure laboratory), a lass-blowing workshop, seminar rooms, two large lecture halls, and offices. The distinctive floor plan, an axis with six laboratory wings, is best seen from above. In the ground-floor hallway is a “self-study zone”, which offers 14 spots for students to study.¹⁶³

Building 26 – built between 2000 and 2006 – is, like Building 25, a three-story complex with usable basement space. In addition to offices, it also houses a plant breeding chamber, an acoustic laboratory, two microscopy rooms, and an X-ray room. Between the buildings is a seepage system for decentralized rainwater management, which is a slightly sloping, grassy trench with several small bridges. Like many other outdoor facilities and courtyards on the Golm Campus the area was planned by Karsten Standke and Katrin Fischer-Distaso at the landscape architectural firm Standke Landschaftsarchitekten GmbH.¹⁶⁴ The land on which Buildings 25 and 26 now stand was wasteland when the site was used by the Academy of Law.



*Building 25 (left) and
Building 26*



Foyer, Building 26



*Fountain between
Building 28 and the
ICMC*



Seminar room, Building 28



Building 28

On the property opposite building 25 however, which was part of the Academy of Law, stood a multi-purpose hall for years. Today the “Golden Cage” – a building with a gold-colored metallic facing that was completed in 2008 after only two years of construction – stands in its place.

The entire façade is covered with perforated aluminum panels, some of which are movable

and can be folded up to provide shade and folded down to darken the rooms.¹⁶⁵ The architectural office *BLK2 Böge Lindner K2 Architekten* won the Brandenburger Baukulturpreis for the building’s design in 2009.¹⁶⁶ The building, which has a spacious courtyard, houses the Dean’ Office of the Faculty of Science and the Department of Physics and Astronomy. There are numerous offices, laboratories, and a large lecture hall. The observatory’s dome on the roof is visible from afar.

Courtyard, Building 28



Building 27



Foyer, Building 27



Buildings 27 and 29

Opposite Building 26 is Building 27, which was completed in April 2006. Its foundation stone was laid in 2003. At about 4,200 m², the building contains two experimental lecture halls, workrooms, and laboratories of the Institute for Geosciences and the Institute for Environmental Sciences and Geography. A highlight is the revolving stage in the physics lecture hall.¹⁶⁷

The eastern side of the building connects with Building 29 – built between 2008 and 2014 – by a

passage on the first floor. Both buildings were designed by the architecture firm *ASPLAN*. Building 29 houses several laboratories and offices of the Departments of Biochemistry and Biology, Chemistry, Earth and Environmental Sciences, and the Structural Unit Cognitive Sciences. It is the seat of the business incubator “Potsdam Transfer – Centre for Start-Up, Innovation, Knowledge and Technology Transfer” and UP Transfer GmbH founded in 1998. Nothing remained of the gas station built in 1980 and the barracks with guard quarters, which stood here when the Academy of Law was in operation.¹⁶⁸

left: Building 29

right: Foyer, Building 29



*View across the fire pond
to Building 8 (left) and
Building 9*

Building 8 and Fire Water Pond

East of Building 29, we see, for the first time on our tour, walls that had been erected before the University of Potsdam moved to the site. On the premises to the left of the path, three low-rise Z-shaped buildings were built in 1936, which served as a vehicle and equipment depot of the Air Intelligence Division of the German Airforce Supreme Commander. The first building, which is now Building 8, was destroyed in an air raid in 1944 and rebuilt in 1961. The Academy of Law had a lecture hall, a restaurant, and the fire department in it.¹⁶⁹

Let's take the path that leads past Building 8. To our right is a reed pond. The rainwater-fed pond was created in the early 2000s when many of the new buildings were being erected. It serves

as the campus's fire water supply.¹⁷⁰ Since 2014, part of the green area around the pond has been run by the "Bunte Wiese" Potsdam ("Colorful Meadow") initiative, a group of university members who campaign for more biological diversity in inner-city areas.¹⁷¹ The symmetry of the former Nazi development planning suggests a fourth vehicle hall was to be built where the fire water pond now sits.¹⁷²

Back to Building 8: After the University of Potsdam moved in, Building 8 initially housed part of the University Library and the Language Center.¹⁷³ The building is now the seat of the University Facility Management Potsdam (HGP) – University of Potsdam Department and parts of the ZIM – Center for Information Technology and Media Management. It also houses a part of the University archives, the headquarters of



Building 8

*View of Building 8 across
the boiler house*

which are in Griebnitzsee. The archive contains documents dating back to 1948 and the inventory of the Potsdam Teacher Training College/ Brandenburg State University (1948–1990/91), the Workers' and Peasants' Faculty in Potsdam (1949–1964) and the Academy of Political Sciences and Law of the GDR (1949–1990).¹⁷⁴ The documents of the Academy of Law are stored in the archives of the Federal Commissioner for the Files of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic.





Building 10



TIP-Golm in Building 10



Building 9, domicile of the Department of Mathematics

Buildings 9 and 10

The inhabitants of Building 9 – across from Building 8 – are easily recognizable from the outside because of the two large panels with mathematical formulas on two sides of the façade. The building contains PC pools, the offices, and seminar and group study rooms of the Department of Mathematics. Until 1991, it served as an institute and administration building. This three-storey head-end building built in 1961 was annexed to Building 10, one of the vehicle and equipment depots of the Walther Wever Barracks.¹⁷⁵

This part of the building, which clearly shows its age, still serves its original purpose to some extent because this is where the vehicle pool of the University Facility Management Potsdam (HGP) is parked. In addition, the Pedagogical Workshop



and the Center for Teacher Training and Education Research are located in Building 10a. In July 2017, the Transfer & Innovation Point Golm (TIP Golm) opened its doors here. It offers rooms for up to five scientific start-ups and is part of the “Golm Innovation Campus”.¹⁷⁶



left: Building 11 with sports halls ...

right: ... and a gym

Building 11

The third and last former vehicle and equipment depot was converted into a sports hall in the 1960s. It once also housed an arms depot. According to a 1957 photo album, the “weapon handling and basic military training concepts [...] were part of the curriculum” at the Academy of Law.¹⁷⁷

To distinguish it from a sports hall built further south (Building 19) in 2003, the one in Building 11 is now called the “Old Sports Hall”. While Building 4 was being refurbished, Building 11 served as an interim cafeteria.¹⁷⁸ Renovated in 2011, it now houses the student fitness club *goFIT* as well as a sports hall, a climbing wall, and a



bouldering course. The head building (Building 11b) is home to the Economics-Labor-Technology teaching unit.¹⁷⁹

The area around Building 11 is also used for sports, with table tennis tables to the west of the building and a beach volleyball court to the south. In addition, there are six different pieces of sports equipment along the halls “On the Move to the Cafeteria”. The leg lift machine and balancing beam, which are meant to train strength, coordination, and dexterity, were developed and set up in 2011 by the company Playparc as part of their 4Fcircle concept.¹⁸⁰ Since October 2018, the course has got another attraction: a climbing rock in the shape of a red eagle (Brandenburg’s heraldic sign), whose body and wings can be climbed separately.



Building 1

Turning east from here, we can see the first of four Nazi-era barracks (Buildings 1, 3, 5, and 7). The 80-meter-long buildings are symmetrically arranged around a square, which we enter as we go up the stairs and through the double arches of Building 1. The Academy of Law used it as a clinic and office building after the mid-1960s. In the company outpatient clinic, the “Med Point” had a general practitioner and an ambulance.

Even after the Academy of Law had been dissolved and the newly founded University of Pots-



dam had moved in, Building 1 maintained its medical character. Until 2007, the building was used by the social welfare association Diakonie-Pflege Potsdam-Nord e. V., which was founded in 1991. In 1992, this welfare center cared for up to 180 patients.

Between January 1991 and March 2012, some rooms were also used by a dental practice.¹⁸¹ It now houses the Department of Environmental Sciences and Geography (hydrology, climatology, landscape ecology, soil science). Until a few years ago, an “air-raid shelter” sign hung on the south side of the building pointing to a steel door.¹⁸²

left: Building 1 with passage, 1990s

right: Building 1, 2018



Building 3

Building 3

At the time of the Academy of Law, the dental practice was located on the opposite side of Building 3. The former barracks were also used as a service building and accommodation, for which it is still partially used; a 42-room dormitory is in the southern part of the building.¹⁸³ The remaining rooms are used for teacher training, with a focus on inclusive education.

Building 4

The next building on the site dates again back to the first use and construction phase. It is the former Casino of the Air Force, which was built in 1936. As during the time of the Academy of Law, it now accommodates the cafeteria. Complemented with an arcade porch in 2005, it offers over 400 seats on two floors. During the lecture period, the Studentenwerk (Potsdam Association of Student Affairs) offers about 1,350 meals a day.¹⁸⁴ In summer, benches in front of the building invite visitors to linger.



View of the cafeteria



There are seats outside ...



... and inside on two floors.

Building 5



Foyer



Lecture hall



Building 12

Building 5

On the eastern side, next to the cafeteria, we come to the third barracks with an adjoining festival hall. Building 5 was destroyed during an Allied air raid in 1944 and rebuilt in 1951, remaining true to the Nazi architecture of the barracks. The building boasts 35 window axes, a three-arched main and a one-arch side entrance, marble floors, travertine cladding, cassette parapets, ornamental lighting, and other decorative elements. It served as a seminar building and as a cultural center of the Ministry of State Security. The former festival hall seated 500 in the auditorium maximum, which was also used as a movie theater. Today it is a listed historical building and houses a lecture hall and seminar rooms as well as another part of ZIM.¹⁸⁵

Building 12

A bit hidden behind Building 5, Building 12 is home to the geo-ecologists of the Department of Environmental Sciences and Geography with laboratories, offices, and a lecture hall. The building was constructed between 1966 and 1968 as a Stasi training center;¹⁸⁶ at the time of the Academy of Law it was the Chair for Criminology. Some of the 12 teaching areas at the “University of the Ministry of State Security” included Basics of Marxism-Leninism, Operational Psychology, Russian, and Military Education.¹⁸⁷



Aerial photo of the former barracks grounds



View of the former roll call square from Building 5

Former Roll Call Square and Building 6

Let's go back to the big square, the architectural historical core of Golm Campus. It covers about 10,000 m² and is easily recognizable as a roll-call square. In this capacity, it served not only the Air Intelligence Division (1936–1945) but also the Red Army (1945–1951) and then the Academy of Law (1951–1990), which also used it for graduation ceremonies.

The area retained its military character until 1990, although an educational institution the "Academy of the MfS" formally moved into the former barracks. Teachers and students wore uniforms, and although the courses were usually held in a typical class format, they also followed military rules. Those who belonged to the Academy of Law were also armed.¹⁸⁸ The roll-call square has since been transformed into a meeting place with lawns and seating according to designs of Standke Landschaftsarchitekten GmbH and in coordination with the Lower Monument Protection Authority.¹⁸⁹

On the northern and southern sides, the area is bounded by two 40-meter transversal buildings. We are at the northern end, facing Building 6, which was used by the Academy of Law for hous-



ing and lecture halls. Since the University of Potsdam moved in and the completion of renovation works in 2003, it has been home to the Department of Teacher Training – Music and Music Education, Department of Primary Education/Art.¹⁹⁰ It has been used, among other things, as a training room for music didactics, a chamber music hall, and a recording studio. Solar cells were installed on the roof of the building in 2010. The energy they produce can be tracked on the UniSolar Potsdam e. V. website.

Building 6



left: The former roll call square is now an open space



right: Building 7

Building 7

The last barracks building, Building 7, is the architectural counterpart to Building 1 and has the same staircase and a double-arched passage in the middle. The Academy of Law housed their students here. Today, it is part of the Studentenwerk Potsdam (Potsdam Association of Student Affairs) and is used as a dormitory for 91 students in 3- or 4-person shared apartments near the University.¹⁹¹

A colorful phone booth has been standing in front of the building since June 2015. Like the

photovoltaic system on Building 6, it is a project of UniSolar Potsdam e.V. This non-profit association, founded in 2008 by a student initiative, promotes its project with the slogan “Energie Sans Souci” (carefree energy/energy without worries) – inspired by the Potsdam Palace and Park of Sanssouci. The phone booth is the result of the project “Zellteilung” (cell division) and allows for functional but no-longer-needed things (books, household items, etc.) to be exchanged or redistributed.¹⁹²



Building 2

Building 2 and “The BUD”

There are still another two buildings grouped around the former roll-call square: Building 2 and “the BUD”. Building 2 is set slightly back between the Buildings 7 and 1. Built in 1936 as a boiler house, it is said to have been used as a sauna in the time of the Academy of Law.¹⁹³ The University of Potsdam initially accommodated the Department of Music and Music Education¹⁹⁴ here before the Potsdam Research Institute for Multilingual-

ism (PRIM) moved in. PRIM was founded in 2011 and researches multilingualism.

At the southern end of the square is the counterpart to Building 6. The two-storey transverse building was converted and extended on the south side. It is now the seat of the Brandenburgische Universitätsdruckerei und Verlagsgesellschaft Potsdam mbh (BUD) (Brandenburg University Printing Office and Publishing Company) and stays true to its history: the Academy of Law had also a printing office here.



Foyer, Building 20



Building 20 and 35

Let's go east past the printing house, leaving the area built before 1991. Between the trees we can see a blue, container-like steel structure building, The Department of Biochemistry/Biology (Building 20). It accommodates, among other things, a room for plant husbandry, a climate chamber, and several isotope laboratories.

In the immediate vicinity are the offices of the Department of Linguistics/General Linguistics, which are housed in a two-storey, oxblood-colored cube (Building 35).¹⁹⁵



Building 20



Building 35



Building 24

Building 24 and 19

Directly across from Building 35 is Building 24, one of the first new construction projects after the University of Potsdam moved to the Golm Campus. The building – with video labs, offices, and seminar rooms – was completed in 1996. Initially, the Departments of Linguistics/General Linguistics and Psychology were housed here. Later, the Department of Teacher Education – Department of Primary Education, the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences – Geography and Natural Risk Research, and the Institute of Geography were added.¹⁹⁶

Diagonally opposite is the first building built after 1991 on the Golm Campus: the new gym built in 1993 (Building 19).¹⁹⁷ The 1,235 m² gym has a flexible partition wall in the middle and about 300 moveable spectator seats.¹⁹⁸ The premises of

Havelland Kaserne, barracks of the Bundeswehr (German Federal Armed Forces) begin right behind Building 19.

Building 31

Between September 2013 and March 2015, a new building of the Department Inclusive Education was built on the property northwest of Building 24. Building 31 was planned by the architect Haie-Jann Krause at the Hamburg company Inros Lackner SE.¹⁹⁹ The building owes its nickname “Rostlaube” (rust bucket) to its exterior walls, which are clad with rusty-looking pre-oxidized steel plates. The seminar and office rooms are home to the six professors of Inclusive Pedagogics and the interdisciplinary research group “Heterogeneity and Inclusion”. The scientists and

right: Building 31



students also have at their disposal a laboratory with an ERP booth, force plate, eye tracking, and 3D motion analysis system.²⁰⁰ The entire building is completely accessible, in line with the teaching and research. Among other things, the door handles are at a height also accessible for people in wheelchairs and the high-contrast interior and room designations in Braille facilitate the orientation for the visually impaired. There is an outdoor digital display at the north end of the building's eastern side. This "electronic window", on which pictures and videos can be shown, will provide an insight into the work being done in inclusive education.²⁰¹





Building 30 and Open Space in the Middle of the Campus

Next to Building 31 are glass greenhouses built in 2006 by *Gewächshaustechnik Werder* (Building 30). The transparent buildings are composed of rowed, narrow saddle-roof modules and are used as a research field by the Department Biology.²⁰²

As the Academy of Law grew, so did the space requirements of the institution. Therefore, an extension concept was prepared in 1970, which provided for several buildings on former land parcels of the agricultural production cooperative (LPG) “Thomas Müntzer”.²⁰³ The hermetically shielded area of the “School of the MfS” functioned like a small town, with the “officer cadets” rarely having to leave: There was medical care, a gym, a swimming pool, a sauna, a kindergarten, a fire station, a gas station, and a restaurant. The stu-



dents of the Academy of Law lived on-site in one of the dormitories. When the number of officer cadets rose, more dormitories were built on the new grounds.

The area north of the greenhouses was densely covered with buildings at the time of the Academy of Law. In addition to the large heating station, which still exists today, was a three-house complex built in 1986: two dormitories (Buildings 21 and 23 with a total of 75 units²⁰⁴) and, in between, the library (Building 22). The University

of Potsdam initially used Buildings 21 and 22 in their original function,²⁰⁵ but all three buildings were eventually demolished. At the northwestern corner of the resulting open space, a stele was erected in 2017, which documents the history of the Golm Campus as part of the project “Zeitzeichen” (signs of the time). A new research facility is being built here to housing the research and technology center Earth & Environment Center (EEC) and the Center for Natural Substance Genomics (NSG).

A new research building is being built on the undeveloped area behind the ICMC.

*left:
top: Greenhouses between the buildings 31 and 14
bottom: Commemorative plaque “Zeitzeichen” in front of Building 28*



Building 14

Buildings 14 and 14a

The seven-storey building to the south of this open space was built in 1977 and remains the Campus's tallest one. The high-rise block (Building 14) was originally home to a department and the seat of the rector or commander, respectively. In 1978, the Central Heritage Gallery of the Ministry of State Security (later renamed Central Heritage Site) was opened here.²⁰⁶ Because of the many offices in this building, the University of Potsdam accommodated numerous departments here in the early years, among them the Dean's Offices of the two then-separate philosophical faculties, which were later to move to the Neues Palais Campus.²⁰⁷ In 2010 and 2011, the building was refurbished for energy optimization carried

out by the architectural office ASPLAN. The new cladding is visible from afar, and its black and white stripes resemble a bar code. Photovoltaic modules were installed on its south side and roof.²⁰⁸ From the corridor window on the top floor, visitors have a good view over the northwestern part of the campus. Building 14 now houses the departments of Education, Linguistics, and Psychology as well as the Dean's Office of the Faculty of Human Sciences, parts of the Center for Languages and Key Competences (Zessko), the Post Office, and the Printing/Copying Service (ZIM).

On the ground floor of the high-rise building is a corridor that connects to a low-rise annex (Building 14a), which was also built in 1977 and is an example of the lightweight and economic con-

struction method in the GDR. The Academy of Law had a conference room and a rector's cafeteria in this building. After the University had moved in, the building housed a small Senate Hall and parts of the University Library. Today, there is a reading room and a lecture hall.

Dormitories, Memorial Stone and Guardhouse

Until the spring of 2017, three dormitories (Buildings 15, 16, and 17) were located west of Building 14. They were built in 1985 as four-storey prefabricated buildings and housed 114 students. On a wall of one of these building was a Heinz Karl Kummer mosaic, which was preserved during demolition and will serve as the back wall of a bicycle stand.²⁰⁹ The new dormitories, which will be ready for occupancy in 2019, offer space for about 300 students.²¹⁰

Across the street, south of the new library, a memorial stone designed by Volker Bartsch was erected in January 2016. It calls to mind the training of state security employees in Golm and commemorates the victims of the Stasi as well as the spying and persecution of many people in the GDR.

In 2012, Thomas Gröbel and Irina Stange, under the auspices of the Faculty of Science, developed a travelling exhibition on the "History of Potsdam-Golm, 1935–1991", which provides detailed information about the Academy of Law. The thirteen panels can also be downloaded from the Publication Portal of the University of Potsdam.²¹¹



The site of the Air force intelligence Division built between 1935 and 1939 was shielded by walls from the curious eyes of outsiders. The successor tenants also insisted on secrecy: The new premises of the Academy of Law, where we are now standing, was fenced in and secured towards Golm station by an entrance building with guard house, which were built in 1974. Today, the new Building 18 sits on this site. The security facilities have long since been demolished.²¹²

Unveiling of the memorial stone, 2016



Workplaces at ICMC overlooking the Science Park



ICMC



Large reading room

Staircase

Information, Communication and Media Center (ICMC, Building 18)

Let's finish our tour with one of the most striking new buildings on the Golm Campus: The Information, Communication and Media Center (ICMC), which opened its doors in 2011 in Building 18. Construction on this building designed by Volker Staab began in 2004. The building known as the "Black Diamond"²¹³ received the German Higher Education Construction Prize in 2014 and stands on the site of the Academy of Law's guardhouse that was built in 1974.

The large archive rooms in the basement cover an area of almost 1,500 m². In addition to information and media lending, the ground floor also offers space for a newspaper lounge, a lecture room, a training room, and a café. The textbook collection and inventories of educational science, psy-



right:
top: Brandenburg Central State Archive and at the same time Building 60
bottom: home of startups – the GO:IN

chology, and general and comparative linguistics and literature are located on the first floor. The second-floor freehand collection includes natural and humanistic studies in addition to law, economics, social sciences, geography, and musicology. The third floor houses magazines and the collection of the German Geological Society (DGGV). A walk-in roof terrace provides space to study and relax in the open air. All upper floors provide 476 workspaces. A virtual tour through the ICMC is offered on the University of Potsdam website.²¹⁴

From the large windows on the top floor facing northwest, visitors have a good view of the “Golden Cage” of the former station building and the railway line. Beyond the tracks, you will see

Reflection of Building 28 on the ICMC building



more buildings. Like the campus itself, they belong to the Potsdam-Golm Science Park. You can reach this area by using the underpass next to the railway station.

Potsdam-Golm Science Park²¹⁵

Potsdam-Golm Science Park covers over 50 hectares and is home to the faculties of the University of Potsdam Golm Campus and the institutes of the Max Planck and Fraunhofer Society. Since 1995, the now-internationally important science location attracts researchers from around the world.²¹⁶ The name “Mühlenberg”, also the address of the science park, is reminiscent of a windmill that stood there from 1441 to 1913. During World War II, there was an anti-aircraft gun emplacement. In the GDR, the area was first a machine and tool rental station and later an Agricultural Production Cooperative.²¹⁷

After passing the railway underpass, we turn north at the roundabout and walk along the street Am Mühlenberg. On the left is the GO:IN Golm Innovation Center. The scientifically oriented innovation and incubator center celebrated its topping out in 2006; today it is home to 18 companies. The premises to the left and right of the road cover about 3.8 hectares for additional office and laboratory buildings. A second innovation center is being built on the property south of GO:IN. Starting in 2021, 5,000 m² will be available for new start-ups and young entrepreneurs.

The building across from it is the headquarters of the Brandenburg Central State Archive



(BLHA),²¹⁸ which has been there since 2016. About 51,000 linear meters of documents, files, maps, and photos from authorities and institutions of the state of Brandenburg from the Middle Ages to the recent past are kept here and can be perused in the reading room.²¹⁹ The library holds well over 125,000 books and magazines.²²⁰ At the same time, the building houses the Center for Innovation Competence Research (innoF-SPEC), a joint project of the Leibniz Institute for Astrophysics Potsdam (AIP) and the University of Potsdam. The Center deals with “Fiber Optic Spectroscopy and Sensor Technology”.²²¹ On the third floor are laboratories and offices of the Department of Biochemistry and Biology of the University of Potsdam (Building 60).

Following the road, we see the three buildings of the Max Planck Society on the right. Since 1999, the Institutes of Molecular Plant Physiology, Col-



*Max Planck Institute of
Colloids and Interfaces*



*right:
Max Planck Institute
of Molecular Plant
Physiology*



loids and Interfaces, and Gravitational Physics (Albert Einstein Institutes) have been accommodated there.²²² Over 850 people work at these institutes, including numerous visiting scientists.²²³ These scientists have access to an on-site guest house. Across the street are the Fraunhofer Institutes for Applied Polymer Research IAP, Cell Therapy and Immunology, and a branch of the Institute of Bioanalytics and Bioprocesses IZI-BB²²⁴ including housing, a kindergarten, and a canteen. To the south of the site, which has been developed by the Fraunhofer Institute, six buildings of the BaseCamp Potsdam-Golm have offered students housing since 2017.

Here, our tour comes to an end but by no means the development of the scientific and business location Golm. Not least the funds provided by the federal initiative “Innovative University” will propel this development. Plans include a





technology campus to set up joint labs together with non-university research institutions, an educational campus focusing on digital learning, and a primary lab school as well as a social campus at the interface of science and civil society. All this will be done in close cooperation with the city of Potsdam and the state of Brandenburg, already manifested by the fact that Golmer Standortmanagement GmbH was taken over by the state capital Potsdam and the University of Potsdam.

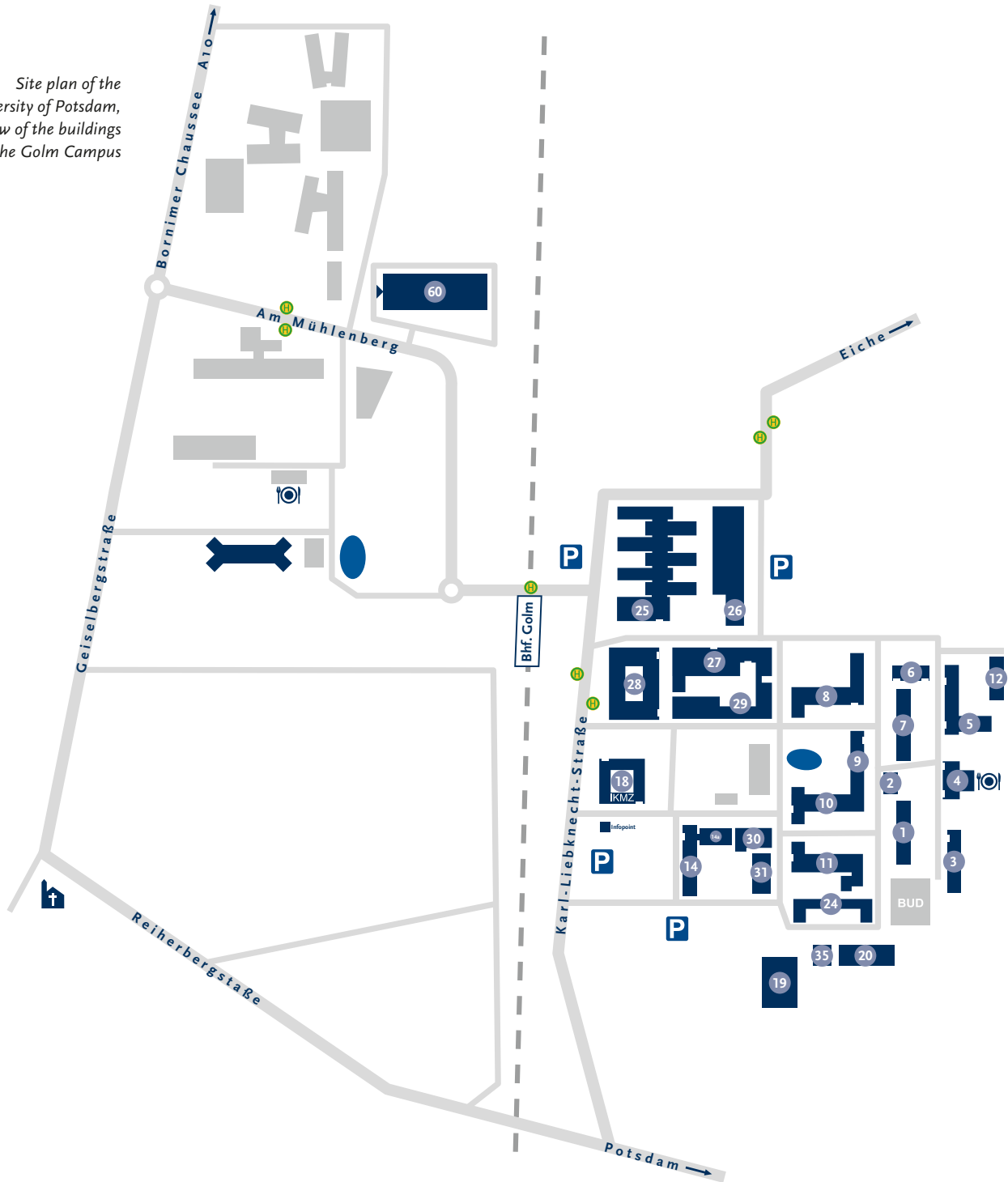


*The Fraunhofer Institutes
IAP and IZI-BB*



*left:
Greenhouses of the
Max Planck Institute of
Molecular Plant Physiology*

Site plan of the
University of Potsdam,
overview of the buildings
on the Golm Campus



Notes

- 1 Helmut Assing: Die Anfänge des Dorfes Golm, in: *14476 Golm*, 1/ 2012, p. 1. See also in general *ibid.*, *passim.*; Siegfried Seidel: Portrait, in: Potsdam OT Golm, online at: <http://www.golm-info.de/portrait/>.
- 2 See also *ibid.*
- 3 See also Volker Oelschläger: Hoffnung für verlorenes Paradies, in: *Märkische Allgemeine Zeitung*, 6 March 2015, online at: <http://www.maz-online.de/Lokales/Potsdam/Hoffnung-fuer-verlorenes-Paradies>; Seidel: Das Golmer Luch, p. 18.
- 4 See also Siegfried Seidel: Das Golmer Luch. Eine Wanderung nach historischen und biologischen Gesichtspunkten, in: *14476 Golm*, 2/2015, p. 14; Ingo Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, in: *25 Jahre Universität Potsdam. Rückblicke und Perspektiven*, ed. by Manfred Görtemaker, Berlin-Brandenburg 2016, pp. 93–137, here p. 111.
- 5 See also *ibid.*, p. 16f.
- 6 See also Seidel: Portrait.
- 7 See also Claudia Prinz: Die Wiedereinführung der allgemeinen Wehrpflicht 1935, in: *Deutsches Historisches Museum et al. (ed.): Lebendiges Museum Online*, 9 October 2015, online at: <https://www.dhm.de/lemo/kapitel/ns-regime/aussenpolitik/wehrpflicht-1935.html>.
- 8 See also Das war die Kaserne in Traunstein. Erinnerungsausstellung in der “Alten Wache” im Rathaus bis 27. Mai. – Teil I, in: *Chiemgau-Blätter*, 18/2002, online at: https://www.traunsteiner-tagblatt.de/das-traunsteiner-tagblatt/chiemgau-blaetter/chiemgau-blaetter-2018_ausgabe,-das-war-die-kaserne-in-traunstein-_chid,110.html; Stadtarchiv Rosenheim: Die Pionierkaserne und das Rosenheimer Pionierbataillon 7, online at: <https://www.stadtarchiv.de/stadtgeschichte/rosenheim-im-20-jahrhundert/1930-1939/pionierkaserne-und-bataillon-7/>.
- 9 See also Georg Jopke: Kaserne in Trümmerfeld verwandelt, in: *Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten*, 20 May 2005, online at: <http://www.pnn.de/pm/136523/>.
- 10 See also Thomas Pösl: Die Standorte – Ihre Bau- und Nutzungsgeschichte, in: Manfred Görtemaker (ed.): *Die Universität Potsdam. Geschichte – Bauten – Umgebung*, Berlin 2001, p. 95.
- 11 See also Vorwurf: Golmer Ortsblatt verharmlost Nazi-Zeit, in: *Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten*, 5 September 2007, online at: <http://www.pnn.de/potsdam/37166/>.
- 12 See also Galina Breitreiter: Geheimnisvolle Orte – Das geheime Militärkommando in Geltow, in: Pressearchiv des Rundfunks Berlin-Brandenburg, online at: https://www.rbb-online.de/unternehmen/presse/presseinformationen/pressearchiv/2014/rbb-fernsehen/01/20140114_geheimnisvolle_orte_militaerkom_geltow.html.
- 13 See also Die Bundeswehr: Landeskommmando Brandenburg, online at: <http://www.kommando.streitkraeftebasis.de/portal/a/kdoskb/start>. Since 2007, the *Landeskommmando* has been the supreme territorial command authority of the Bundeswehr in the federal state and reports to the Territorial Tasks Command (Berlin).
- 14 See also 700 Jahre Golm. Ein Streifzug durch die Geschichte des märkischen Dorfes am Reiherberg, ed. by the Rat der Gemeinde Golm, Golm 1989, p. 88.
- 15 See also Wolfgang Loschelder: Universität Potsdam. Kulturskizze, Potsdam 1998, p. 17.
- 16 See *ibid.*, p. 19; Jürgen Angelow: Wissenschaft und Diktatur – Die DDR-Geschichte dreier Bildungseinrichtungen in Potsdam, Berlin 2011.
- 17 See also Loschelder: Kulturskizze, p. 19.
- 18 See also Seidel: Zwangsarbeiter, Fremdarbeiter, Kriegsgefangene, in: *14476 Golm*, 3/2013, pp. 2–4.
- 19 See also 700 Jahre Golm, p. 93.
- 20 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 115.
- 21 See also 700 Jahre Golm, pp. 94–99.
- 22 See also Günter Förster: Die Dissertationen an der “Juristischen Hochschule” des MfS. Eine annotierte Bibliographie (Dokumente – Reihe A), ed. by the BStU, Berlin 1994, p. 4.
- 23 The term comes from the “Cheka”, the Russian and later Soviet secret police organization founded in 1917. For a more detailed definition, see Jens Gieseke: Der entkräftete Tschekismus. Das MfS und die ausgebliebene Niederschlagung der Konterrevolution 1989/90, in: Martin Sabrow (ed.): *1989 und die Rolle der Gewalt*, Göttingen 2012, pp. 56–81.
- 24 Order No. 15/84 on the Education and Training of Members of the Ministry of State Security (Ordnung Nr. 15/84 über die Aus- und Weiterbildung der Angehörigen des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit), BStU, DSt 103132, p. 1, cited in Stefan Gerber: Zur Ausbildung von Diplomjuristen an der Hochschule des MfS (Juristische Hochschule Potsdam) (= *Berliner Juristische Universitätsschriften. Grundlagen des Rechts*, Bd. 21), Berlin 2000, p. 7.
- 25 See also BStU: Volksaufstand 17. Juni 1953. Die Rolle des MfS, online at: https://www.bstu.bund.de/DE/Wissen/DDRGeschichte/17-juni-1953/Rolle-MfS/_node.html. See also Irina Stange: Die “Juristische Hochschule Potsdam” des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit in Golm, in: Görtemaker (ed.): *25 Jahre Universität Potsdam*, pp. 76–91, here p. 78.
- 26 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 5.
- 27 See also BStU: Staatssekretariat für Staatssicherheit (SfS), online at: <https://www.bstu.bund.de/SharedDocs/Glossareintraege/DE/S/staatssekretariat-fuer-staatssicherheit.html?nn=5976488>.
- 28 The official title was “Ministerrat der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik – Ministerium für Staatssicherheit – Juristische Hochschule (JHS) Potsdam” (Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic – Ministry of State Security – Academy of Law (JHS) in Potsdam). See Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 5.
- 29 See also Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 31.
- 30 See *ibid.*, p. 37f.
- 31 Förster: Die Juristische Hochschule des MfS (= *Anatomie der Staatssicherheit – Geschichte. Struktur. Methoden*, Teil III/6), Berlin 1996, p. 14. See also Gieseke: Die hauptamtlichen Mitarbeiter der Staatssicherheit. Personalstruktur und Lebenswelt 1950–1989/90 (= *Analysen und Dokumente. Wissenschaftliche Reihe des Bundesbeauftragten*, Bd. 20), Berlin 2000, p. 343.
- 32 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 14f. Other admission requirements applied during the age of the “School of the MfS”.
- 33 See also Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 27. In 1964 there were 223 employees. See *ibid.*, p. 30.
- 34 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 13f. Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 42, speaks of 758 people.
- 35 See *ibid.*, p. 27.
- 36 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 14.
- 37 See also Seidel: Kreis Potsdam-Land von 1949–1990. Historischer Beitrag in der Ortsteilzeitung *14476 Golm*, Ausgabe 1/2014, pp. 25–36, here p. 31.
- 38 See also Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 42.
- 39 See also *ibid.*, pp. 43–47; Stange: Die “Juristische Hochschule Potsdam”, p. 89.
- 40 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 6f.
- 41 Förster: Die Juristische Hochschule, p. 28.

- 42 Cited in Förster: Die Juristische Hochschule des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit. Die Sozialstruktur ihrer Promovenden, Münster u. a. 2001, p. 26.
- 43 See also Universität Potsdam: Die Schule des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit 1951 bis 1955, in: Geschichte des Standortes Potsdam-Golm, online at <https://www.uni-potsdam.de/de/standort-geschichte-golm/mfs-schule.html>.
- 44 See also Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 27; Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 4.
- 45 Erich Mielke at an SED District Party Conference, 28 January 1953, BStU, ZA, KL-SED 570, Bl. 24, cited in Universität Potsdam: Die Schule des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit 1951 bis 1955.
- 46 See also Gerber: Diplomjuristen, pp. 28–30; Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 4f.
- 47 See also Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 29f.
- 48 See also Gieseke: Doktoren der Tschekistik. Die Promovenden der “Juristischen Hochschule” des MfS (BF informiert 6/1994), Berlin 1994, p. 3.
- 49 Cited in Die hauptamtlichen Mitarbeiter der Staatssicherheit, p. 188.
- 50 Cited in Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 31.
- 51 See also Ilko-Sascha Kowalczuk: “Sie sind wieder da” – Vom Stasi-Offizier zum Rechtsanwalt, in: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung: Kontraste – Auf den Spuren einer Diktatur, 30 September 2005, online at <http://www.bpb.de/geschichte/deutsche-geschichte/kontraste/42491/vom-stasi-offizier-zum-rechtsanwalt>.
- 52 See also Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 35.
- 53 See also *ibid.*, p. 40f.
- 54 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 16. See *ibid.* for an exact list of the various programs of study on offer.
- 55 See also *ibid.*, p. 24.
- 56 After the third university reform in 1969/70, for example, there was a major reorganization of teaching operations and of academia into sections with professorial chairs. See *ibid.*, pp. 7–12.
- 57 See also *ibid.*, p. 12.
- 58 All information according to *ibid.*, pp. 19–21.
- 59 The scene was apparently filmed in the Berlin Charité hospital complex.
- 60 Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 52.
- 61 Stange: Die “Juristische Hochschule Potsdam”, p. 82.
- 62 See also *ibid.*, p. 89.
- 63 See also *ibid.*, p. 79.
- 64 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 6.
- 65 Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 28.
- 66 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 7.
- 67 This figure comes from the year 1974. See also *ibid.*, p. 13 f.
- 68 See also Jürgen Angelow: Bildung in symbolträchtigen Räumen. Zur Bau- und Nutzungsgeschichte der Potsdamer Universitätsstandorte vor 1990, in: *die hochschule*, 1/2011, pp. 171–185, here p. 183.
- 69 See also Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 64; Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 115.
- 70 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 4.
- 71 See also Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 64.
- 72 See also *ibid.*, p. 42.
- 73 See also Stange: Die “Juristische Hochschule Potsdam”, p. 85.
- 74 Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 68.
- 75 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 15 f.
- 76 See also Tschekistik als Wissenschaft. Die Juristische Hochschule des MfS, in: Lothar Mertens/Dieter Voigt: Humanistischer Sozialismus? Der Umgang der SED mit der Bevölkerung, dargestellt an ausgewählten Gruppen (= Studien zur DDR-Gesellschaft 2), Münster 1995, pp. 7–50, here p. 19.
- 77 Cited in Förster: Die Juristische Hochschule, p. 28.
- 78 See also Die Dissertationen, p. 15 f.; Gerber: Diplomjuristen, pp. 62–64.
- 79 Stange: Die “Juristische Hochschule Potsdam”, p. 79.
- 80 See also Seidel: Kreis Potsdam-Land von 1949–1990, pp. 28–31.
- 81 See also 700 Jahre Golm, pp. 187–189. The citation is at p. 187.
- 82 See also Gieseke: Doktoren der Tschekistik, p. 3 f. The Academy offered A- and B-level doctoral degrees; a B-level doctoral degree replaced the *Habilitation* (the conventional post-doctoral dissertation in Germany) and required an A-level doctoral degree as a prerequisite. For more on this see Förster: Die Dissertationen, pp. 25–29.
- 83 In Bibliographie der geheimen DDR-Dissertationen, Bd. 1: Bibliographie, ed. by Wilhelm Bleek and Lothar Mertens, Munich 1994, 481 doctoral students are listed. The number of dissertations submitted is significantly lower because it was often the case that more than one person worked on a single dissertation.
- 84 See also Gieseke: Doktoren der Tschekistik, p. 24. See *ibid.* for the citation.
- 85 Gieseke: Die hauptamtlichen Mitarbeiter der Staatssicherheit, p. 250.
- 86 See also Gieseke: Doktoren der Tschekistik, p. 14 f.
- 87 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 28.
- 88 See also Gieseke: Doktoren der Tschekistik, p. 8. The average age for those completing a B-level doctoral degree was 44.7, which was close to the figures for the entire GDR (men: 43.9; women: 42.3). See also *ibid.*
- 89 See also Wilhelm Bleek/Lothar Mertens: Einführung, in: Bibliographie der geheimen DDR-Dissertationen, Bd. 1, pp. XXI–XXXII, here p. XXVIf.
- 90 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 28
- 91 See also Bleek/Mertens: Einführung, p. XXVII.
- 92 See Bibliographie der geheimen DDR-Dissertationen, Bd. 1, p. 582, no. 8947 and p. 577, no. 8843.
- 93 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 45.
- 94 See also Bibliographie der geheimen DDR-Dissertationen, Bd. 1, p. 580, no. 8911. The dissertation was classified as “confidential classified information”.
- 95 See also Förster: Die Juristische Hochschule des MfS (MfS-Handbuch), ed. by BStU, Berlin 1996, online at <http://www.nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0292-97839421302265>, p. 13.
- 96 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 38 f. See *ibid.* for further security classifications. See also Bleek/Mertens: Einführung, pp. XXI–XXXII.
- 97 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 29.
- 98 Bleek/Mertens: Einführung, p. XXVI. Since the mid-nineteenth century, the publication of a dissertation is an essential component of completing a doctoral degree at a university in Germany. This requirement was re-introduced in Western Germany after having been set aside during the war and post-war period, but the GDR dispensed with the publication requirement. See also *ibid.*, p. XXI.
- 99 See also Bleek/Mertens: Einführung, p. XXIXf.
- 100 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, pp. 47–52; Gerber: Diplomjuristen, p. 23.
- 101 See also Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 46.
- 102 See also *ibid.*, p. 26, 28.
- 103 See also *ibid.*, p. 51.
- 104 See also *ibid.*, p. 47.
- 105 For the first citation, see Gieseke: Doktoren der Tschekistik, p. 23 and for the second, *ibid.*, p. 24.
- 106 See also Gieseke: Doktoren der Tschekistik, p. 4.
- 107 Förster: Die Dissertationen, p. 47.
- 108 *Ibid.*, p. 51.
- 109 See Institut für Internationale Beziehungen an der Akademie für Staats- und Rechtswissenschaft der DDR (ed.): Wörterbuch der Außenpolitik und des Völkerrechts, ed. by Werner Hänisch et al.

- Berlin 1980; Emil Dusiska (ed.): Wörterbuch der sozialistischen Journalistik, Leipzig 1973.
- 110 See also Siegfried Suckut (ed.): Wörterbuch der Staatssicherheit. Definitionen zur "politisch-operativen Arbeit", 3rd edition, Berlin 2001, p. 9.
- 111 The Central Evaluation and Information Group, a service unit of the Stasi founded in 1953, which regularly prepared secret assessment and situation reports for the party and state leadership.
- 112 See also Hubertus Knabe: Vorbemerkung, in: Das Wörterbuch der Staatssicherheit. Definitionen des MfS zur "politisch-operativen Arbeit", 2nd edition, Berlin 1993, pp. V–VII, here p. V. The citation is at *ibid.*
- 113 See also *ibid.*, p. VI.
- 114 Das Wörterbuch der Staatssicherheit, p. 30.
- 115 *ibid.*, p. 110.
- 116 *ibid.*, p. 49.
- 117 Knabe: Vorbemerkungen, p. VII.
- 118 See also Gerber: Diplomburisten, p. 47.
- 119 See also Stange: Die "Juristische Hochschule Potsdam", p. 89.
- 120 Bundesministerium der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz: Vertrag zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik über die Herstellung der Einheit Deutschlands (Einigungsvertrag), Art 37 Bildung, online at: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/einigvtr/art_37.html.
- 121 Bundesministerium der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz: Vertrag zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik über die Herstellung der Einheit Deutschlands (Einigungsvertrag), Anlage I Kap III A III Anlage I Kapitel III, Sachgebiet A – Rechtspflege, Abschnitt III, online at: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/einigvtr/BjNR208890990BJNE007711377.html>.
- 122 See also Kowalczyk: "Sie sind wieder da".
- 123 In addition to the universities already mentioned, these include the University of Applied Sciences in Potsdam, the Film University Babelsberg Konrad Wolf, the Eberswalde University of Applied Sciences for Sustainable Development, the Brandenburg Technical University (THB), and the Wildau Technical University (as of January 2018). See also Land Brandenburg: Studieren in Brandenburg, online at: <https://www.studieren-in-brandenburg.de/>. There is also the University of Applied Sciences for the Police of Brandenburg and the University of Applied Sciences for Finance in Brandenburg. See ZE Studienberatung und Psychologische Beratung (Freie Universität Berlin): Studieren in Berlin und Brandenburg, online at: <https://studieren-in-bb.de/>.
- 124 The "Berlin University", today Humboldt Universität zu Berlin.
- 125 Humboldt to Varnhagen, 4 July 1854, in: Ludmilla Assing (ed.): Briefe von Alexander von Humboldt an Varnhagen von Ense aus den Jahren 1827 bis 1858, Leipzig 1860, p. 282 f., here p. 283. For the history of Potsdam as a military and garrison city, see also Manfred Görtemaker: Die Universität in der Potsdamer Kulturlandschaft, in: Görtemaker (ed.): Die Universität Potsdam, pp. 11–44.
- 126 The Film University Babelsberg Konrad Wolf was founded in 1954 as the German University for Film; it is Germany's oldest and largest film university.
- 127 See also Görtemaker: Einleitung, in: Görtemaker (ed.): 25 Jahre Universität Potsdam, pp. 7–9, here p. 7.
- 128 See also Tilmann Warnecke: Feiern mit Konflikten. 25 Jahre Unis in Brandenburg, in: *Der Tagesspiegel*, 14 July 2016, online at: <http://www.tagesspiegel.de/wissen/25-jahre-unis-in-brandenburg-feiern-mit-konflikten/13878288.html>.
- 129 See also Rolf Mitzner: Neubeginn an historischem Ort, in: Görtemaker (ed.): 25 Jahre Universität Potsdam, pp. 11–29, here p. 28 f.
- 130 See also *ibid.*
- 131 The Academy was founded in 1948 as the "German Administration Academy" in Forst Zinna (Luckenwalde District) and the name "Walter Ulbricht" was appended in 1950. In 1952 the Academy moved into the building in Griebnitzsee, In 1953 the Academy was merged with the "German Academy of Justice" (founded in 1951 as the "hCentral Academy for Judges") to become the "Walter Ulbricht German Academy for Law and Political Science". The institution was renamed in 1973 as the "GDR Academy for Law and Political Science", and for a short time in 1990 was called the "University for Law and Administration". See also Markus Wicke: Chronik, in: Juristische Fakultät der Universität Potsdam/ Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät der Universität Potsdam (ed.): Der Universitätsstandort Griebnitzsee. Eine Standortgeschichte, Potsdam 2016, pp. 44–46.
- 132 See also Mitzner: Neubeginn, p. 11.
- 133 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 117.
- 134 See also Seidel: Von der Quacksalberei bis zur Malariaforschung. Das Gesundheitswesen in Golm. Historischer Beitrag in der Ortsteilzeitung 14476 Golm, Ausgabe 3/2015, p. 12. See also Jürgen Angelow: Bildung in symbolträchtigen Räumen. Zur Bau- und Nutzungsgeschichte der Potsdamer Universitätsstandorte vor 1990, in: *die hochschule*, 1/2011, pp. 171–185, here p. 185.
- 135 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 113; Seidel: Von der Quacksalberei bis zur Malariaforschung, p. 9 f., 12.
- 136 Deutscher Rat für Landespflege (ed.): Pflege und Entwicklung der Potsdamer Kulturlandschaft. Gutachtliche Stellungnahme und Ergebnisse eines Wissenschaftlichen Kolloquiums vom 17. bis 18. Oktober 1904 in Potsdam, Heft 66 (1995), p. 19 f.
- 137 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 117.
- 138 See also Erläuterungsbericht zum Flächennutzungsplan (Entwurf. Nicht genehmigt), in Auftrag gegeben durch die Gemeinde Golm, Landkreis Potsdam – Mittelmark, 1998, p. 34.
- 139 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 117 f.
- 140 Loschelder (ed.): Hochschulentwicklungsplan der Universität Potsdam (September 1997), Potsdam 1997, p. 147 f., citation at p. 147.
- 141 See also *ibid.*
- 142 See also Sommer: Architektur, p. 112, 118 f.
- 143 See also Frank Mangelsdorf (ed.): Einst und Jetzt. Universität Potsdam, Berlin/Wildeshausen 2011, p. 54; Universitätsverlag Potsdam: Veröffentlichungen in Zahlen, online at: <http://www.ub.uni-potsdam.de/de/publizieren/universitaetsverlag.html>.
- 144 Universität Potsdam, Dezernat 1: Aktuelle Daten der Universität Potsdam, in: Statistiken & Zahlen über die Universität, online at: <https://www.uni-potsdam.de/de/verwaltung/dezernat1/statistiken.html>.
- 145 Deutscher Rat für Landespflege (ed.): Pflege und Entwicklung der Potsdamer Kulturlandschaft, p. 20.
- 146 Loschelder: Zwischenbilanz nach zehn Jahren. Ausbau und Perspektiven, in: Görtemaker (ed.): Die Universität Potsdam, pp. 63–76, here p. 64.
- 147 Universität Potsdam, Dezernat 1: Aktuelle Daten der Universität Potsdam.

- 148 See also Universität Potsdam, Dezernat 3: Studierende und Mitarbeiter nach Standorten, in: Daten/Entwicklungsplanung, online at: <http://www.intern.uni-potsdam.de/u/statistik/flaechen.htm>.
- 149 See also Universität Potsdam, Dezernat 1: Gesamtfläche der Universität Potsdam (as of 2 June 2016), in: Statistiken & Zahlen über die Universität, online at: <https://www.uni-potsdam.de/de/verwaltung/dezernat1/statistiken.html>.
- 150 See also Einst und Jetzt, p. 58.
- 151 Thorsten Metzner: Zum Dax-Konzern aus Potsdam, in: *Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten*, 6 September 2017, online at: <http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1214830/>.
- 152 See also Internetauftritt des Wissenschaftsparks Golm, online at: <http://www.wissenschaftspark-potsdam.de/>.
- 153 See also Jan Kixmüller: Uni-Präsident Günther: "Die Stunde von Golm", in: *Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten*, 1 June 2016, online at: <http://www.pnn.de/campus/1082048/>.
- 154 See GO:UP – Universität Potsdam startet ihr Projekt "Innovationscampus Golm", online at <https://www.uni-potsdam.de/natrisckchange/nachrichten-veranstaltungen/press-releases/detail-list/article/2018-05-07-goup-universitaet-potsdam-startet-ihr-projekt-innovationscampus-golm.html>.
- 155 See also Peer Straube: Mehr Platz für Studierende und Forscher, in: *Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten*, 23 January 2018, online at: <http://www.pnn.de/potsdam/1251768/>.
- 156 The main useable area in Golm is 63,016 square meters. Including rented rooms for non-university facilities, the University of Potsdam has a total usable area of 204,294 square meters. See also Universität Potsdam, Dezernat 1: Gesamtfläche der Universität Potsdam (last updated: 2 June 2016), in: Statistiken & Zahlen über die Universität, online at: <https://www.uni-potsdam.de/de/verwaltung/dezernat1/statistiken.html>.
- 157 See also Universität Potsdam: Projekt Barrierefreiheit. Lageplan Komplex II – Golm, online at: <http://www.uni-potsdam.de/projekt-barrierefreiheit/lageplan-golm.html>.
- 158 See also Anja Lauterbach: Interview mit Friedrich W. Winkowski, Standortmanager im Wissenschaftspark Potsdam-Golm, in: *14476 Golm*, Ausgabe 1/2013, p. 14.
- 159 See also Seidel: Kreis Potsdam-Land von 1949–1990, S. 28–31. See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, here p. 111; Nadine Fabian: Café im Bahnhof Golm eröffnet, in: *Märkische Allgemeine*, 17 July 2014, online at: <http://www.maz-online.de/Lokales/Potsdam/Golm-Cafe-Herr-Lehmann-eroeffnet>.
- 160 See also Günther Schenke: Bahnhof Golm: Neuer Zugang, in: *Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten*, 14 August 2007, online at: <http://www.pnn.de/potsdam/33502/>.
- 161 Information regarding the current use of buildings and available rooms are taken from the current map (Universität Potsdam: Lagepläne. Gebäudeübersicht: Campus II – Golm, online at: <http://www.uni-potsdam.de/db/zeik-portal/gm/lageplan-up.php?komplex=2>) or room plans on the Intranet (Universität Potsdam: Struktur der Universität. Gebäudeatlas, online at: <http://www.hgp-potsdam.de/up/gebatlas/>).
- 162 2005–2009: FH Potsdam (Hörsaal | Werkstätten | Mensa | Bibliothek); 2010–2013: FH Potsdam, Annex I. See Realisierte Projekte – Übersicht, in: ASPLAN Architekten, online at: http://www.asplan.de/asplan/projekte_asplan/realisierung/index.htm.
- 163 See also Barbara Eckardt: Chillen und Studieren. Am Uni-Standort Golm gibt es eine neue Selbstlernzone, in: *Portal. Die Potsdamer Universitätszeitung*, 1/2017, p. 15.
- 164 See also Landschaftsarchitektur heute: Universität Potsdam, Standort Golm, 5. Bauabschnitt, online at: <http://www.landschaftsarchitektur-heute.de/projekte/details/1992>.
- 165 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 119.
- 166 See also BLK2 Böge Lindner K2 Architekten: Projekte. Bildung und Forschung, online at: <http://www.boegelindnerk2.de/projekte/bildung-und-forschung/institut-fuer-physik-und-astronomie>.
- 167 See also Fast wie im Theater. Besonders ist nicht nur die Drehbühne im Hörsaal, in: *Portal. Die Potsdamer Universitätszeitung*, 4–5/2006, p. 3.
- 168 Unless noted otherwise, all information on the use of the site by the Academy of Law is based on the reconstruction of the 1989 building and use plans on the basis of BStU documents. Cited in Universität Potsdam: Die Geschichte des Standortes Potsdam-Golm 1951–1991, online at: <https://www.uni-potsdam.de/standortgeschichte-golm/uebersicht.html>. See also Angelow: Bildung in symbolträchtigen Räumen, p. 184.
- 169 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 115.
- 170 See also Landschaftsarchitektur heute: Universität Potsdam, Standort Golm, 5. Bauabschnitt; Elke Schnarr: Neues Gesicht für Uni-Standort Golm, in: *14476 Golm*, 1/2006, p. 8.
- 171 See also Bunte Wiese Potsdam: Campus Golm, online at: <https://buntewiesepotsdam.wordpress.com/campus-golm/>.
- 172 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 115.
- 173 See also Loschelder (ed.): Hochschulentwicklungsplan, Anhang: Lageplan.
- 174 See also Universitätsbibliothek Potsdam: Universitätsarchiv, online at: <http://www.ub.uni-potsdam.de/de/ueber-uns/universitaetsarchiv.html>.
- 175 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 116.
- 176 See also Jan Kixmüller: Uni Potsdam erhält Millionen für Innovation, in: *Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten*, 5 July 2017, online at: <http://www.pnn.de/campus/1197477/>.
- 177 Stange: Die "Juristische Hochschule Potsdam", p. 79.
- 178 See also Elke Schnarr: Neues Gesicht für Uni-Standort Golm, in: *14476 Golm*, 1/2006, p. 8.
- 179 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 116.
- 180 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 113; Seidel: Von der Quacksalberei bis zur Malariaforschung, p. 9 f., 12.
- 181 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 113; Seidel: Von der Quacksalberei bis zur Malariaforschung, p. 9 f., 12.
- 182 See also Anna-Maria Engelmann: Stasi, Spitzel und Studenten – Die Juristische Hochschule Potsdam in Golm, in: *Potsdamer Ge(h)schichte. Streifzüge ins 20. Jahrhundert*, ed. by Arnim Lang and Matthias Rogg, Berlin 2005, pp. 80–87, here p. 80.
- 183 See also Studentenwerk Potsdam: Wohnanlagen des Studentenwerks Potsdam, online at: <http://www.studentenwerk-potsdam.de/wohnheime.html>.
- 184 Figures according to the website of the Golm canteen, online at: <http://www.studentenwerk-potsdam.de/mensa-golm.html>.
- 185 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 113 f.; Kulturhaus für das Ministe-

- rium für Staatssicherheit (now the seminar building with the Auditorium Maximum of the University of Potsdam, Golm Campus), ID-Nummer 09156792, in: Stadt Potsdam: Denkmalliste des Landes Brandenburg (last updated: 31 December 2016), p. 47.
- 186 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 114.
- 187 See also Gerber: Diplomburgen, pp. 69–189.
- 188 A distinction was made between “permanent” and “non-permanent” weapon carriers. See also Förster: Tschechistik als Wissenschaft, p. 18 f.
- 189 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 114; Landschaftsarchitektur heute: Universität Potsdam, Standort Golm, 5. Bauabschnitt.
- 190 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 112 f.
- 191 See also Studentenwerk Potsdam: Wohnanlage Potsdam OT Golm, online at: <http://www.studentenwerk-potsdam.de/wa-gkls.html>.
- 192 See also UniSolar Potsdam e.V.: Projekt Zellaufteilung, online at: http://www.unisolar-potsdam.de/?page_id=2589.
- 193 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 113.
- 194 See also Loschelder (ed.): Hochschulentwicklungsplan, Anhang: Lageplan.
- 195 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 118.
- 196 See also Loschelder (ed.): Hochschulentwicklungsplan, p. 147.
- 197 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 118.
- 198 See also Landeshauptstadt Potsdam: Integriertes Stadtentwicklungskonzept. As of 23 November 2007, Potsdam 2007, p. 48, 107.
- 199 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 118; Inros Lackner: Lehrgebäude, Universität Potsdam. Neubau für Inklusionspädagogik, online at: https://www.inros-lackner.de/de/projekte/komplexe_gebaeudeplanung/forschungs_und_bildungsbauten/lehrgebäude_universität_potsdam.
- 200 See also Universität Potsdam, Forschungsgruppe Heterogenität & Inklusion: Eröffnung des neuen Inklusionsgebäudes 2015, online at: <https://www.uni-potsdam.de/fghi/events/eroeffnung-des-neuen-inklusionsgebäudes-2015.html>; Marco Zschieck: Forschen in der “Rostlaube”, in: *Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten*, 13 October 2015, online at: <http://www.pnn.de/campus/1014374/>.
- 201 See also Ein Haus für die Inklusionspädagogik. Neues Lehr- und Forschungsgebäude öffnet zum Semesterstart, in: *Portal. Die Potsdamer Universitätszeitung*, 3/2015, p. 16.
- 202 See also Gewächshaustechnik Werder: Gewächshausbau für Forschung und Wissenschaft. Universität Potsdam – Golm, online at: http://www.gewaechshaustechnik-werder.de/gewaechshausbau_forschung.htm.
- 203 See also Angelow: Bildung in symbolträchtigen Räumen, p. 184.
- 204 See also Ildiko Röd: 300 neue Wohnheimplätze für Studenten, in: *Märkische Allgemeine*, 18 February 2015, online at: <http://www.maz-online.de/Lokales/Potsdam/Golm-300-neue-Wohnheimplaetze-fuer-Studenten>.
- 205 See also Loschelder (ed.): Hochschulentwicklungsplan, Anhang: Lageplan; Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 117.
- 206 The tasks of the Heritage Gallery included the preservation and cultivation of the “traditions of the Ministry for State Security (MfS) in close connection with the traditions of the revolutionary struggle, the transmission of lessons and experiences from the decisive blows of the MfS under the leadership of the SED against imperialism” and the portrayal of the “Chekist traditions of the MfS”. Cited in Bürgerkomitee Leipzig e.V., online at: <http://www.runde-ecke-leipzig.de/sammlung/index.php?inv=14344>.
- 207 See also Loschelder (ed.): Hochschulentwicklungsplan, Anhang: Lageplan.
- 208 See also UniSolar Potsdam e.V.: Zebras im Sonnenschein: Haus 14 am Campus Golm saniert und mit Photovoltaik ausgestattet (10 November 2011), online at: <http://www.unisolar-potsdam.de/?p=1701>.
- 209 See also Martin Janecke: Mosaik am Universitätsstandort Golm, online at: <https://prlbr.de/2016/mosaik-mfs-jhs-potsdam-golm/>.
- 210 See also Ildiko Röd: 300 neue Wohnheimplätze für Studenten, in: *Märkische Allgemeine* 18 February 2015; Marco Zschieck: Neubau für Studenten ausgeschrieben, in: *Potsdamer Neueste Nachrichten*, 12 November 2015, online at: <http://www.pnn.de/campus/1023643/>.
- 211 Thomas Göbel/Irina Stange: Die Geschichte des Standortes Potsdam-Golm 1935–1991, ed. by the Faculty of Science at the University of Potsdam, Potsdam 2012. Download via the University of Potsdam Publication Portal (<https://publishup.uni-potsdam.de/home>).
- 212 See also Sommer: Die Architektur der Universität Potsdam, p. 116.
- 213 Mangelsdorf: Einst und Jetzt, p. 54.
- 214 See *ibid.*, p. 54. For the tour, see University of Potsdam, University Library: Virtual Tour of the ICMC, online at: http://info.ub.uni-potsdam.de/php/show_multimediafile.php?mediafile_id=600.
- 215 Unless otherwise stated, the information cited here was taken from the website of Wissenschaftspark Golm, online at: <http://www.wissenschaftspark-potsdam.de/index.html>.
- 216 See also Klaus Arlt: Wissenschaftsgeschichte in Potsdam, in: Internetauftritt der Stadt Potsdam, online at: <https://www.potsdam.de/content/wissenschaftsgeschichte-potsdam>.
- 217 See also Seidel: Das Golmer Lurch, p. 11.
- 218 See also Geschichte, in: Internetauftritt des Brandenburgischen Landeshauptarchivs, online at: <http://blha.brandenburg.de/index.php/das-archiv/geschichte/>.
- 219 See also Fundament von Gegenwart und Zukunft, in: *ibid.*, online at: <http://blha.brandenburg.de/index.php/2017/11/10/das-archiv-als-bruecke-zwischen-vergangenheit-gegenwart-und-zukunft/>.
- 220 See also Die Bibliothek, in: *ibid.*, online at: <http://blha.brandenburg.de/index.php/bestaende/40-2/>.
- 221 innoFSPEC (Innovative faseroptische Spektroskopie und Sensorik) – Potsdam, in: Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung: Unternehmen Region, online at: <https://www.unternehmen-region.de/de/3002.php>.
- 222 See also Max-Planck-Institut für Molekulare Pflanzenphysiologie: Portrait, online at: <http://www.mpimp-golm.mpg.de/3772/portrait>.
- 223 See also *ibid.*; Max-Planck-Institut für Kolloid- und Grenzflächenforschung: Organisation, online at: <http://www.mpikg.mpg.de/7394/2Organization>; Max-Planck-Institut für Gravitationsphysik: Mitarbeiter/-innen am AEI Potsdam-Golm, online at: http://www.aei.mpg.de/145888/Stafflist_Potsdam_Golm.
- 224 See also Fraunhofer Institut für Zelltherapie und Immunologie: Standorte und Infrastruktur, online at: <https://www.izi.fraunhofer.de/about-us/locations-and-infrastructure.html>.

Picture Credits

Fotoarchiv der Universität Potsdam 8, 10

Fraunhofer IAP 81bottom (photographer Andreas Bandow), 81top (photographer Till Budde)

Fritze, Karla 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36top left, 36top right, 36bottom left, 36bottom center, 36bottom right, 37, 38, 39bottom left, 44top, 44bottom, 46right, 47top, 50top, 51right, 57left, 59bottom left, 59bottom right, 60top, 61, 64right, 67top, 69bottom/cover page 4 second from the right, 73, 74bottom, 76, 77top, 77bottom, cover page 1 top, cover page 1 bottom left

Granzow, Uwe (edited: Ernst Kaczynski) 45, 62top

Laubner, Dirk 42

Max-Planck-Institut für Kolloid- und Grenzflächenforschung 79top (Josef Bergstein), 79bottom (Lox und Bergmann), 80top left (Josef Bergstein), 80top right (Lox und Bergmann), 80bottom (Lox und Bergmann)

Max-Planck-Institut für Molekulare Pflanzenphysiologie 78top (Göran Gnaudschun), 78bottom (Göran Gnaudschun)

Bundesbeauftragte für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (BStU) 11 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0100), 12 (MfS-HA-BdL-Fo-0203-Bild-0015), 14 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-

1413-Bild-0026), 15 (MfS-HA-ZAIG-Fo-1192-Bild-0001), 16 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0042), 17 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0046), 18right (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0047), 18left (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0050), 19 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0104), 20 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0023), 21left (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0091), 21right (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0093), 22 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0097), 23 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0038), 25 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0043), 26 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0075), 27 (MfS-HA-IX-Fo-1413-Bild-0037)

Roese, Thomas 6, 39top left, 39top right, 39bottom right, 40top left, 40top right, 40bottom left, 40bottom right, 41, 46left/cover page 4 left, 47bottom, 48top, 48bottom, 49/cover page 4 second from the left, 50bottom, 51left, 52, 53top, 53bottom, 54top, 55top, 55bottom, 56left, 56right, 57right, 58, 59top/cover page 1 bottom second from the left, 60bottom left, 60bottom right, 62bottom, 63, 64left, 65, 66top, 66bottom, 67bottom, 68, 70top, 70bottom, 71, 72/cover page 4 right, 74top/cover page 1 second from the right, 75top, 75bottom, cover page 1 bottom right

Seibt, Uwe/Potsdam Transfer 54bottom

Spitzner, Steffen 69top

ZIM – Zentrum für Informationstechnologie und Medienmanagement/Multimedia-Dienste 82

The Author

Leonie Kayser was born in 1993. She earned a master's degree in contemporary history at the University of Potsdam. Since April 2013, she has been a research assistant at the chair History of the 19th and 20th Century. She intermittently worked as a student assistant at the Centre for Contemporary History in Potsdam. She has done editing work for the publishing house *be.bra verlag* and the *Ernst Reuter Archives Foundation*. In 2019, she was a publishing trainee at the C.H.Beck publishing company.

West of Potsdam's city center lies the Golm Campus, the largest campus of the University of Potsdam. Its different buildings tell of the numerous institutions that were established at this site over the years: From the mid-1930s, the Walther Wever Barracks were located here. From 1943, it housed the Air Intelligence Division of the German Airforce Supreme Commander. In 1951, a training institution of the Ministry of State Security moved in, which existed until 1989 under different names. In July 1991, the newly founded University of Potsdam took over the premises, which are now part of the Potsdam-Golm Science Park.

The book takes you on a historic journey of the place and invites you to take a walk across today's campus. The book includes over 110 photos and a detailed map.



ISBN 978-3-86956-472-2



9 783869 564722