

## THE STUDENTS-REFUGEES FROM LITHUANIA AT UNIVERSITIES OF GERMANY

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The presence of the Lithuanian students-refugees at postwar universities of Germany is a consequence of the second Soviet occupation of the Baltic States. Up to the reconstitution of Lithuanian independence, the problem had not been investigated for political reasons. This report has been prepared on the basis of the data in the World Lithuanian Archives in Chicago.

The refugees from the Baltic States, the same as from the other East European countries, fled before an advancing army and the enemy's ideology. After the end of the war they formed a stream of about 8,000,000 refugees and displaced persons which had knocked about the West European countries. By December 1945 a lot of them had returned to their homelands, so this stream decreased to 5,500,000. After one more year, in December 1946, there were still an estimated 1,600,000 refugees who needed some form of international help. At that time the General Assembly of the United Nations voted to create the International Refugee Organization (IRO). In July 1947 it was assumed that there were about 704,000 refugees and displaced persons in some kind of direct care of IRO. A year later, on June 30, 1948, the care coming from IRO had been reduced to 600,000 persons; this was the result of repatriation and resettlement of refugees. The location of the refugees was the following: in Germany — 508,000, in Austria — 37,000, in Italy — 25,000, in other countries — 29,000.<sup>1</sup>

During the first three post-war years the number of refugees from the Baltic States remained nearly stable. They did not repatriate to the occupied homelands for political reasons. So, in August, 1948, IRO presented the following statistics: the total number of the refugees receiving IRO care was 535,614, of which refugees from the Baltic States constituted 23%, from Poland — 24%, from the Ukraine — 15%, from Yugoslavia — 4%, Jewish people — 25%, from other countries — 9%.<sup>2</sup>

It must be pointed out that intellectual activity of the refugees continued even in the depressing living conditions in exile. A unique example of the unity of intellectuals from the Baltic States was the organization of the Baltic University in Pinneberg near Hamburg. The Baltic Univer-

<sup>1</sup> The facts about refugees. IRO, Geneva, 1948, 5.

<sup>2</sup> Vital statistics on refugees. IRO, Office of Statistics and Operational Reports, Geneva, August 1948, 14.

## Lithuanian students in the universities of post-war Germany

Universities	1945	1946		1947		1948	
	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
American zone							
1. Bamberg	6	2	3	5	5	1	1
2. Dillingen	12	61	62	44	30	7	—
3. Darmstadt	—	70	70	72	56	39	15
4. Eichstätt	32	30	40	63	72	67	56
5. Erlangen	—	26	51	97	81	60	41
6. Frankfurt	—	57	132	161	142	110	40
7. Gießen	—	8	15	15	15	17	7
8. Heidelberg	—	50	79	88	72	61	34
9. Karlsruhe	—	19	63	104	131	96	43
10. Marburg	—	9	13	15	15	12	8
11. München	—	209	302	324	164	126	103
12. Passau	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
13. Pullach b. München	—	—	5	6	4	—	—
14. Stuttgart	—	60	97	123	109	105	49
15. Würzburg	—	20	24	61	53	41	18
16. Regensburg	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
Total	50	621	956	1183	953	742	415
English zone							
17. Bonn	—	34	65	72	52	45	40
18. Braunschweig	16	16	17	22	18	18	18
19. Clausthal	—	6	2	2	1	1	—
20. Detmold	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. Düsseldorf	9	9	12	13	15	11	11
22. Göttingen	13	23	53	58	51	52	38
23. Hamburg "Hanza"	27	30	30	60	60	44	41
24. Hannover	20	43	44	44	37	18	15
25. Hannoversch. Münden	—	11	11	15	16	11	10
26. Kiel	5	17	15	27	19	12	10
27. Köln	—	18	11	14	15	11	8
28. Münster	16	16	34	33	13	17	16
29. Pinneberg-Baltic	—	440	440	297	138	100	100
Total	106	664	735	658	436	341	308
French zone							
30. Freiburg	—	33	79	132	147	168	118
31. Mainz	—	—	27	28	24	26	23
32. Tübingen	102	292	164	184	200	190	164
Total	102	325	270	344	371	384	305
In whole Germany	258	1610	1961	2185	1760	1467	1028



sity with about 150 professors on the teaching staff and about 1,000 students in 8 Faculties<sup>3</sup> and 15 subdivisions, was established in the spring of 1946 and worked until the autumn of 1949<sup>4</sup>.

Lithuanian students-refugees were resettled to the Displaced Persons' (DP) camps of American, English and French occupation zones. 170 DP camps are known to which Lithuanian refugees were resettled. So the young men entered the universities which were located near their temporary living places. The total number of Lithuanian students in the universities of West Germany, was found out.<sup>5</sup> In the Table are presented the number and dynamics of Lithuanian students in more than 30 universities of post-war Germany.

In March, 1949, only about 800 Lithuanian students remained in the universities of West Germany. The list of post-war universities confirms the high level of the educational system in independent Lithuania<sup>6</sup> and demonstrates the roots of our intellectual strength in exile.

<sup>3</sup> At the Baltic University of Pinneberg the number of students and lecturers saw remarkable changes — new students and lecturers kept coming and leaving. According to Elmar Järvesoo, 2006 or 2008 students were matriculated into the Baltic University, 56—58% of them (1100—1200) being Latvians, up to 30% (500—600) — Lithuanians, 14% (up to 300) — Estonians. In 1947 the number of lecturers was the following: 111 Latvians, 48 Lithuanians, 36 Estonians. See: **Järvesoo, E.** (ed.). *Balti Ülikool Saksamaal 1945—1949*. ISBN, Toronto, 1991, 162—164.

<sup>4</sup> **Grāmatinš, A.** (ed.) *Baltijas Universitāte 1946—1949*. Stuttgart, 1989, 213.

<sup>5</sup> *World Lithuanian Archives* (in Chicago), *Archives of Tübingen DP*, file 10 (3195), p. 5, 18.

<sup>6</sup> **Lemežiene, D.** *Baltijos Tautu Universitatis Hamburgae*. — In: *Baltijos Valstybiu mokslu istorijas fragmentai*. Fragments of the History of Science in the Baltic States. *Фрагменты Балтийской истории науки*. Abstracts of the 16th Baltic Conference of History of Science. Spaude "Raides" spaustuve rotoprintu, Vilnius, 1991, 30.

## LEEDU PAGULASÜLIÕPILASED SAKSAMAA ÜLIKOOUIDES 1945—1949

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Ülevaade Leedu pagulasüliõpilastest Saksamaa ülikoolides sõjajärgsetel aastatel baseerub Ulemaailmsest Leedu Arhiivist Chicagos (*World Lithuanian Archives in Chicago*) leitud materjalidel. 1945. aastal oli Saksamaale Ida-Euroopast tulnud miljoneid sõjapõgenikke, kes siit järkjärgult rändasid edasi teistesse riikidesse või repatrieerusid kodumaale. 1948. aastaks oli põgenikke jäänud järele 535 614, neist 23% Balti riikidest, nende hulgas tuhandeid üliõpilasi ja gümnaasiumi lõpetanud. Viimased püüdsid jätkata oma õpinguid esialgu peamiselt Saksamaa ülikoolides. Aastail 1946—1947 õppis leedu üliõpilasi 32 Saksa ülikoolis veidi üle 2000 (1947. a. — 2185). Kõige rohkem oli neid Hamburgi lähedal Pinnebergis asutatud Balti ülikoolis (1947. a. — 440), mis tegutses aastail 1945—1949. Siin õppisid ainult eesti, läti ja leedu üliõpilased ning õpetasid ka samast rahvusest pagulasõppejõud. Professor Elmar Järvesoo andmetel immatrikuleeriti Balti ülikooli kuni 2008 üliõpilast, neist 56—58% lätlased, ligi 30% leedulased ja 14% eestlased. Opejõududest oli 1947. aastal lätlasi 111, leedulasi 48 ja eestlasi 36.



Paljudest tollal eksiilis õppinud üliõpilastest said hiljem kvalifitseeritud spetsialistid, sealhulgas ka teadlased. Toodud arvud tõendavad leedulaste suurt tungi hariduse poole hoolimata pagulaste raskest olukorrast sõjajärgsel Saksamaal, samuti iseseisvusaegse Leedu head koolikorraldust, sest Leedus saadud haridus võimaldas läbi lüüa välisriikide ülikoolides.

## ЛИТОВСКИЕ СТУДЕНТЫ-БЕЖЕНЦЫ В УНИВЕРСИТЕТАХ ГЕРМАНИИ В 1945—1949 ГОДЫ

Алгирдас ТУПЧАУСКАС

Сообщение посвящено литовским студентам-беженцам, обучавшимся в послевоенные годы в университетах Германии, и базируется на материалах Архива литовцев всего мира в Чикаго (World Lithuanian Archives in Chicago). В 1945 г. из стран Восточной Европы в Германию прибыли миллионы военных беженцев. Отсюда они один за другим перебирались дальше, в другие страны или репатриировались на родину. К 1948 г. в Германии оставалось 535 614 беженцев, из них 23% составляли лица из Прибалтики, в том числе тысячи студентов и выпускников гимназий. Последние, стремясь продолжить образование, поступали в высшие учебные заведения Германии. Так, в 1946—1947 гг. в 32 немецких университетах обучались более 2000 литовцев (в 1947 г. — 2185 человек). В 1945 г. в Пиннеберге вблизи Гамбурга был учрежден Балтийский университет, который функционировал до 1949 г. Здесь учились только литовские, латышские и эстонские студенты, причем обучение велось на родном для них языке преподавателями-беженцами. По данным профессора Эльмара Ярвесоо, матрикеры Балтийского университета получили 2008 студентов — 1100—1200 (56—58%) латышей, 500—600 (около 30%) литовцев и 300 (14%) эстонцев. Среди преподавателей было 111 латышей, 48 литовцев и 36 эстонцев.

Многие студенты, получившие образование в изгнании, в тяжелейших условиях послевоенной Германии, стали квалифицированными специалистами, учеными. Приведенные в сообщении цифры свидетельствуют о сильном стремлении литовцев к знаниям, а также о хорошей постановке школьного образования в Литве в годы независимости, что позволило им самоутвердиться в иностранных высших учебных заведениях.