

Summary

The veterinary school of Berlin between 1933 and 1945. The development of the institutes and clinics.

The object of the thesis in question is to portray accurately in every detail the development of the individual veterinary institutes and clinics of the University of Berlin between 1933 and 1945 in the fields of science, research and personnel policy. The sources used for thesis are papers and documents from the archives of the Humboldt University Berlin, the Geheime Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz (Secret States Archives Preußischer Kulturbesitz), the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde (Federal Archives Berlin-Lichterfelde), and the Landesarchiv Berlin (States Archives Berlin-Lichterfelde) which have not been taken into consideration for any other work of this kind nor even been sifted through. These papers and documents proved to be substantial enough to a degree that an extension of the research into common professional journals were not carried out.

The first part of the thesis portrays the general development of the veterinary institutes of Berlin between 1933 and 1945. The Central-Theme is the integration of the Veterinary Institute (TiHo) Berlin, first as a semi-faculty and then as a faculty into the Friedrich-Wilhelms-University at Berlin. It describes the merging of the Tierärztliche and the Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule (Veterinary and Agricultural Institute) into Landwirtschaftlich-Tierärztliche faculty (Agricultural-Veterinary Faculty) which was opposed by the board of professors. In their opinion the merging of agriculture and veterinary medicine was anachronistic. The board had the more contemporary view that human medicine and veterinary medicine should belong together. The problematic nature of this view is also reflected in the planning of a University Metropolis for Berlin.

Furthermore the thesis analyses the shifting of responsibility for the Prussian Veterinary Universities from the ministry of agriculture to the ministry of culture.

The influence of National Socialism on personnel policy of the Veterinary University can be shown clearly by several examples. Assistants and professors had not only been employed due to their capabilities as scientists but because of their membership in the NSDAP.

The description of the general development of the Veterinary Institutes in Berlin is followed by a general overview of the personnel situation. Furthermore it deals with the student's situation and the military education of the "Lehrgruppe II" (educational group II) at the veterinary faculty Berlin. The first part of the thesis concludes with the description of the war damage and the description of the personnel situation at the faculty at the end of World War II. The following chapter devotes itself to the individual institutes and clinics and is subdivided into the years before the war, 1933-1939, and the years of war, 1939-1945. In great detail the thesis describes the reconstruction of buildings as well as changes with regard to the personnel of each clinic and institute. Library and pharmacy of the institute are treated under the same aspects. Special mention was given to the individual negotiations concerning the reappointments of the vacant chairs. The teaching and research activity at the individual institutes and clinics are addressed. It was also investigated which consequences the general lack of resources in the years of war had on the teaching and the scientific work.

A separate section deals with those subject areas which were taught by members not having full status as member of a faculty. Subjects relevant to examination and subjects not relevant to examination are differentiated. Also here it shows clearly that the teaching was subordinated to the influence of National Socialism.