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## FROM THE PAST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WROCLAW (OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY UP TO 1945 AND DURING THE POST-WAR YEARS)

### Z PRZESZŁOŚCI UNIwersYTETU WROCLAWSKIEGO (ZARYS DZIEJÓW UCZELNI DO 1945 ROKU I LAT POWOJENNYCH)

**ABSTRACT:** The article presents in a concentrated narrative the history of the University of Wrocław (Breslau), beginning with the establishment of the two-faculty Catholic Leopoldina in 1702, which, after its merger with the Protestant Viadrina, existing since 1506 in Frankfurt (Oder), became from October 19, 1811, the state University of Wrocław. In 1911, it was named the Silesian Frederick William University, and it remains the Polish University of Wrocław since 1945.

**KEYWORDS:** Leopoldina, Breslauer Universität, Breslauer Universität und Technische Hochschule, Politechnika Wroclawska, Technische Hochschule, Universitas Litterarum Wratislaviensis, Śląski Uniwersytet im. Fryderyka Wilhelma, Uniwersytet Wrocławski

The question of the relationship between the Polish University of Wrocław and the Breslauer Universität was debated in Poland and Germany for many post-war years. It became more significant when documenting with sources the history and traditions of both universities began.<sup>1</sup> The post-war University of Wrocław

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<sup>1</sup> Zdzisław Latajka, *Przeszłość i przyszłość Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego*, [in:] *Jubileusz trzechsetlecia Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego 1702–2002*, ed. Adam Chmielewski, Wrocław 2005, pp. 11–14.

was established by a Decree of the State National Council of August 24, 1945,<sup>2</sup> transforming the German universities Breslauer Universität and Technische Hochschule,<sup>3</sup> temporarily merged in 1932, into a Polish academic institution known as the “University of Wrocław and Wrocław University of Technology”. The Prussian Breslauer Universität was established in 1811, also from the merger of two other universities – Wrocław’s two-faculty (Catholic theology and philosophy) Leopoldine University of 1702 and the four-faculty Protestant Viadrina, established in Frankfurt (Oder) in 1506, whose existence and development, due to an outflow of students, was threatened in 1810 by the newly created University of Berlin.<sup>4</sup>

In Wrocław, the ceremonial opening of the state university took place on October 19, 1811. It was a university with five faculties, including the parity faculties of Catholic theology and Evangelical theology (treated on par), as well as faculties of philosophy, law, and medicine. Only the Faculty of Catholic Theology remained from the Leopoldina, as the Faculty of Philosophy was unified with the analogous faculty of the Viadrina.<sup>5</sup> The new university was initially colloquially referred to as the Wrocław Viadrina, but its official name was: Universitas Litterarum Wratislaviensis.<sup>6</sup> The name Royal University of Wrocław was not introduced until August 3, 1816, and was retained until July 26, 1911, when it was named the Friedrich Wilhelm Silesian University.<sup>7</sup>

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University of Wrocław was intended by the state authorities to educate the inhabitants of the two Prussian provinces – Silesia and the Grand Duchy of Posen. In the first year of its existence, it had just seven professors and 207 students, as the newly established institution, in a little-known provincial town in eastern Germany, experienced difficulties in both assembling a teaching staff and a student body. The University possessed good premises, with an extensive baroque building built for

<sup>2</sup> Wojciech Wrzesiński, *Uniwersytet Wrocławski 1945–1995*, Wrocław 1995, p. 205.

<sup>3</sup> Teresa Kulak, *Uniwersytet Wrocławski i Wyższa Szkoła Techniczna w latach 1910–1945*, “Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego”, 3 (1994), pp. 77–89.

<sup>4</sup> Mieczysław Pater, *Historia Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego do 1918 roku*, Wrocław 1997, pp. 58–61.

<sup>5</sup> Witold Molik, *Uniwersytet Wrocławski na tle uniwersytetów w Rzeszy (1871–1914)*, “Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego”, 3 (1994), p. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Teresa Kulak, Mieczysław Pater, Wojciech Wrzesiński, *Historia Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego do 1918 roku*, Wrocław 2002, p. 44.

<sup>7</sup> Friedrich Andreae, *Aus dem Leben der Universität Breslau. Der Schlesischen Friedrich Wilhelms Universität zum 125 Gedenken ihrer Gründung*, Breslau 1929, p. 7.

the Leopoldina in 1728–1740.<sup>8</sup> As a result of the secularisation of religious orders in Prussia in 1810, the University also received, for its library and art collections, a building from 1730 on Sand Island (Wyspa Piasek), at 3/4 St. Jadwiga Street, which had previously been the southern wing of the monastery of Canons Regular.<sup>9</sup>

The 2<sup>nd</sup> valuable acquisition was a complex of buildings in the city centre (at the corner of today's Piaskowa and J.E. Purkyniego Streets), obtained after the dissolution of the Dominican monastery. The University's overall favourable housing conditions made it possible in the following years to increase the number of students to around 300 and the number of professors and private docents (i.e. not paid from the University budget, but by the students attending their lectures) to 44. The scientific resource, for scholars and all students alike, was a library of initially more than 120,000 volumes, comprising the collections of both universities. It soon almost tripled in size, however, thanks to Johann Gustav Büsching,<sup>10</sup> director of the combined libraries, who took over the collections of books and manuscripts and works of art previously owned by monastic orders that had been secularised in Prussia in 1810, saving them from destruction. They were located on the Sand Island, in a building formerly occupied by the Augustinian Order, also handed over to the University.<sup>11</sup>

The post-Jesuit boarding school (*Konwikt*), located at today's 35 Kuźnicza Street, which was acquired by the Royal Bank in 1741, also returned to the University. It was named the Steffens House in honour of the professor of philosophy, physics and mineralogy. In its refectory, converted into a fencing room, Henrik Steffens made a patriotic appeal to students in 1813,<sup>12</sup> calling on them to voluntarily serve in the war against Napoleon and his Grand Army, which occupied Wrocław from January 7, 1807 until its departure on November 20, 1808.<sup>13</sup> It was also at this time that, as a result of the dismantling of the city fortifications and the filling in

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<sup>8</sup> Henryk Dziurła, *Z dziejów zabudowy, przeobrażeń i planowania dawnego zespołu uniwersyteckiego we Wrocławiu*, "Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego", 4 (1995), pp. 7–32.

<sup>9</sup> Krzysztof Migoń, *O początkach wrocławskiej Biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej*, "Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego", 3 (1994), pp. 69–96.

<sup>10</sup> Marek Hałub, *Johann Gustav Büsching 1783–1829. Ein Beitrag zur Begründung der schlesischen Kulturgeschichte*, Wrocław 1997, p. 39.

<sup>11</sup> Migoń, *O początkach*, pp. 72 ff.

<sup>12</sup> *Encyklopedia Wrocławia*, ed. Jan Harasimowicz, coll. Włodzimierz Suleja, Wrocław 2000, p. 783; cf. *Historia Uniwersytetu*, p. 43.

<sup>13</sup> Teresa Kulak, *W dobie wojen napoleońskich 1808–1815*, [in:] *Dolny Śląsk. Monografia historyczna*, ed. Wojciech Wrzesiński, Wrocław 2006, pp. 380–381.

of the Oder branch flowing around Ostrów Tumski, the University obtained an area where, in accordance with the wishes of Friedrich Wilhelm III, a Botanical Garden was created. It was created on the area of the levelled fortifications of the Bastion of the Leaping Star (Springsterne) and covered an area of approx. 5 ha. It was to remain an important object for science and the development of natural disciplines as well as a place of recreation for the citizens of Wrocław. The creation of the garden and the planting of some 9,000 plants was taken over by Professor Franz Heyde of the Viadrina, a specialist in botany and natural and economic history.<sup>14</sup> At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, buildings for the University's seminaries and institutes were constructed along the newly laid out St. Martin and Holy Cross Streets.

From its inception, the Prussian University of Wrocław was a provincial university, with students most interested in medicine and law, ensuring their future stability and position in life, and in the Faculty of Philosophy, which prepared them for the teaching profession. Professors of the University animated the cultural and scientific life of the city, and participated in the activities of the (officially approved in 1809) Silesian Society for Homeland Culture, unofficially treated as a regional academy of sciences.<sup>15</sup> Among the more prominent people associated with the University of Wrocław in the first decades, the most frequently mentioned are the student and then, until 1839, private docent Gustav Freytag, later writer and publicist, and the poet August Hoffmann von Fallersleben, from 1843 a full professor of German literature and language.<sup>16</sup> Recognition of the people of Wrocław was also won by Christian G. Nees von Esenbeck, who, as head of the Botanical Garden from 1830 to 1853, made a significant contribution to the popularisation of horticultural knowledge.

It should be emphasised that the Prussian authorities intended the Viadrina in Wrocław to be a university of two provinces – Silesia and the Grand Duchy of Posen – so the number of students did not exceed 700 until the 1860s. A noticeable growth of the University did not occur until after the reunification of the German Reich, reaching 1,116 students already in the academic year 1875/1876 and 1636 in 1900.<sup>17</sup> The increase in the number of students had an impact on the development

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<sup>14</sup> Teresa Kulak, *Historia Wrocławia*, vol. 2: *Od twierdzy fryderycjańskiej do twierdzy hitlerowskiej*, Wrocław 2002, p. 141.

<sup>15</sup> Michael R. Gerber, *Die Schlesische Gesellschaft für Vaterländische Cultur (1803–1945)*, Sigmaringen 1988, p. 10.

<sup>16</sup> Wojciech Kunicki, *Zarys dziejów germanistyki na Uniwersytecie Wrocławskim w latach 1918–1945. Struktura. Katedry i profesura*, "Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego", 4 (1995), pp. 87–109.

<sup>17</sup> Molik, *Uniwersytet Wrocławski*, p. 16.

of the University's material base and the creation of new fields of study, mainly of an economic and natural science orientation, as expected by the Silesian administrative authorities and business circles. It was therefore on their initiative that the Agricultural College was founded in 1881, with specialised institutes for, among other things, agricultural machinery and cultivation technology as well as veterinary science, zootechnics and agricultural construction. In turn, for the training of specialists in practical knowledge, a considerable area of farmland was purchased in Swojczyce (Swoitsch) and Różanka (Rosenthal). There, multi-hectare farms for experimental farming and new agricultural crops were established.

Between 1887 and 1909, a complex of clinics of the Faculty of Medicine was built on the Oder River, in the area of Szczytniki, at the present M. Curie-Skłodowskiej, L. Pasteura, K. Marcinkowskiego, and T. Chałubińskiego Streets.<sup>18</sup> The first Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynaecology was completed in 1890, and by the end of 1892, the following clinics had been built: Surgery, General Medicine, Dermatology, and a building for the Institute of Pathology. By 1901, in the second phase of construction, the clinics of Ophthalmology and Paediatrics, were built, among others, while in the third phase, by 1909, the Clinic of Laryngology and the Institute of Forensic Medicine were erected. The clinics had modern equipment and a functional solution for the research and teaching block. Thus, Wrocław medicine soon became famous with many professors: ophthalmologist Richard Foerster, surgeon Jan Mikulicz-Radecki, pathologist Emil Ponfick, and dermatologist Albert Neisser. The most successful was Paul Ehrlich, a world-renowned pathologist and serologist, who received the Nobel Prize in 1908 for his work in immunology.<sup>19</sup>

At the beginning, professors often did not stay in Wrocław for long. The custom, which had existed since the Middle Ages, of students wandering from university to university to complete their semesters, also applied to professors seeking better living and working conditions in various parts of Germany.<sup>20</sup> However, already in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the renowned names of historians Theodor Mommsen and Richard Roepell, economists Lujo von Brentano and Werner

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<sup>18</sup> *Historia Wydziałów Lekarskiego i Farmaceutycznego Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego oraz Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu w latach 1702–2002*, ed. Waldemar Kozuszek, Wrocław 2002, pp. 45–95.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 110–115. It is worth mentioning that from 1912 until his death in 1915, Alois Alzheimer was the head of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Wrocław (and the director of the local psychiatric clinic).

<sup>20</sup> See notes in: Friedrich Paulsen, *Die deutschen Universitäten und das Universitätsstudium*, Berlin 1902.

Sombart, philosopher Willhelm Dilthey and the chemist Robert Bunsen are mentioned among the professors of the University of Wrocław. It is noteworthy that the famous astronomer Johann G. Galle, discoverer of the Neptune and inner rings of the Saturn, worked in Wrocław for 40 years, and the law professor, publicist and poet Felix Dahn – for 23 years. A Pole, the “brilliant surgeon” Jan Mikulicz-Radecki, worked at the medical faculty for 15 years until his death in 1905.<sup>21</sup> He had an important personal contribution to the development of world surgery already since his work in Cracow, but achieved his main successes in Wrocław in 1890–1905.<sup>22</sup>

Expansion of the University was already on its way between 1851 and 1858, with a new building on the eastern side of the Main Building for the Institute of Chemistry. In terms of student number, the Breslauer Universität did not visibly develop until after German unification. It was ranked fourth – after the universities of Berlin, Leipzig, and Munich. However, a new phase of its development did not begin until 1895–1897, when the last elements of the earliest, i.e. still Piast, castle buildings were demolished.<sup>23</sup> Two bays were then added to the Main Building, forming the Rector’s Office and the Senate Hall on the first floor.<sup>24</sup> Next to the Institute of Chemistry, at the corner of today’s Grodzka and Szewska Streets, another building was constructed to house the Institute of Pharmacy. After 200 years, since the establishment of the Leopoldina, the University of Wrocław owned 16 properties in the city, with 33 building complexes and 103 individual buildings, generally given over to office, residential or museum use.

Renovation of the Main Building, however, did not take place until it was necessitated by the upcoming celebrations in 1911 of the centenary of the University’s founding as a Prussian University. The anniversary was commemorated by Emperor Wilhelm II’s decision to give the University a patron – namely, its founder Friedrich Wilhelm III, and to change its name to Friedrich Wilhelm Silesian University<sup>25</sup> – introduced by imperial rescript on July 26, 1911. At that time, the University had around 150 professors and docents and 2,540 students, including

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<sup>21</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 86–103; cf. Zdzisław Wiktor, *Jan Mikulicz (1850–1905)*, [in:] *Sześćsetlecie medycyny krakowskiej*, Vol. 1: *Życiorysy*, Kraków 1963, pp. 171–194.

<sup>22</sup> For more information, see Waldemar Kozuszek, *Jan Mikulicz-Radecki 1850–1905. Współtwórca nowoczesnej chirurgii*, Wrocław 2003.

<sup>23</sup> Dziurła, *Z dziejów zabudowy*, p. 23.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 23–24.

<sup>25</sup> Kulak, *Historia Wrocławia*, p. 237.

more than 60 female students.<sup>26</sup> They had been present at the faculties of Philosophy and Medicine since 1895, but in Germany, women were not formally granted the right to study until 1908.

From 1910, there was a second university in Wrocław, the Higher Technical School, which had about 300 students during the summer semester in 1914. By this time, the University had reached a total of 2,771 students,<sup>27</sup> and among them were 219 female students. The student community already had a multinational character, as alongside Germans there were many Poles and Jews. However, if they came from outside Prussia or the Reich, they were identified, because of the Partitions, as Russian or Austrian subjects. It should be added that at that time, for the first time, students from Japan, China, and the USA came to study in Wrocław, mainly medicine.<sup>28</sup>

The centenary jubilee of the Prussian State University was held on August 2–3, 1911. It was a great festive occasion for the city authorities, the inhabitants, and its 2,288 students. The anniversary was celebrated in the presence of Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm and many official guests invited by the Reich authorities. The events received a historically valuable, scholarly cover in the form of a two-volume work written by Georg Kaufmann, then rector of the University. Volume 1, with the announcement of the jubilee, was published a year before the celebration,<sup>29</sup> while Volume 2 presented, in scientific terms, information on the participation of the various organisational units of the University and on the public course of the jubilee celebrations. A separate volume, edited by Johannes Ziekursch,<sup>30</sup> was published as a meticulous record of all church and public celebrations, with the participation of 109 guests of honour (clergy and political and business figures of Silesia and whole Germany), 71 professors of German universities, in addition to 108 guests from various German and foreign cities. Conveying all the splendour

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<sup>26</sup> Krzysztof Popiński, *Pierwsze kobiety na studiach na Uniwersytecie Wrocławskim (1895–1918)*, “Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego”, 4 (1995), pp. 187–200.

<sup>27</sup> Molik, *Uniwersytet Wrocławski*, p. 9.

<sup>28</sup> More of them arrived in Wrocław after the First World War, cf. Teresa Kulak, *Działalność Niemiecko-Zagranicznego Klubu Akademickiego we Wrocławiu w latach 1933–1943*, “Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego”, 4 (1995), pp. 210–218.

<sup>29</sup> Georg Kaufmann, *Festschrift zur Feier hundertjähriges Bestehens der Universität Breslau*, vol. 1: *Geschichte der Universität Breslau 1811–1911*; vol. 2: *Geschichte der Fächer, Institute und Aemter der Universität zu Breslau 1811–1911*, Breslau 1912.

<sup>30</sup> Johannes Ziekursch, *Bericht über die Jahrhundertfeier der Schlesischen Friedrich Wilhelms Universität zu Breslau vom 1.–3. August 1911*, Breslau 1912.



emanating from this extraordinary ceremony, Ziekursch solemnly enumerated all the speeches accompanying the jubilee meetings and quoted the toasts given by officials and students.<sup>31</sup>

The centenary of the University brought the school significant financial income from state, provincial and municipal authorities. These were planned to be used for the expansion of the university buildings and the construction of the first students' dormitory. The imminent outbreak of World War I, however, prevented these intentions from being realised, as in August 1914 the students and some staff of the University went to the front, and a reserve lazarette was set up in the Main Building, as in the days of Friedrich II and his wars with Austria. In 1915, outside the city centre, construction of a complex of buildings for the Agricultural College was undertaken, but it was hampered both by the wartime defeat of Imperial Germany in 1918 and the ensuing economic collapse. In the winter semester of the 1918/1919 academic year, although the number of matriculated students had risen to 3,915, 1/3 of them were on leave, which meant that a significant number were still on military service.

Professor Max Koch, an eminent expert on English literature of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and editor of masterpieces of world literature, including studies on the history of German literature, was elected the first post-war rector of the University.<sup>32</sup> As a Knight of the Iron Cross First and Second Class (he spent 3.5 years in the war), he was very popular with the students of Wrocław. For some, this was probably because he did not hide his nationalist convictions from them, including his adoration of imperial Germany and, at the same time, his hostility to republican rule, but this attitude, in turn, could, as it was supposed, cause "resentment among colleagues" towards him.<sup>33</sup>

After the conclusion of the Paris Peace Conference and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919, there were 4,344 students enrolled. However, the Friedrich Wilhelm Silesian University did not begin its regular academic and teaching activities. Germany had become a republic and was undergoing a revolutionary political transformation, and society found it difficult to come to terms with its wartime defeat. The conditions of civilian life were hard, especially for young men who, by staying at the front, had lost years of study and the opportunity to learn a profession and find their place in society. A three-semester

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<sup>31</sup> For more information, see: Pater, *Historia Uniwersytetu*, pp. 268–278.

<sup>32</sup> Kunicki, *Zarys dziejów germanistyki*, pp. 87–89.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 93.



system of study was therefore introduced for them, many preparatory and supplementary courses were organised, and final examinations were facilitated for them. However, their problems could not be solved quickly because of the multitude of participants in the Great War, and since Silesia was not calm. The student self-government organisation, founded in 1912 under the name of the Allgemeiner Studenten-Ausschuss, was therefore reactivated and focused on mobilising state, provincial, and University authorities to provide students with material assistance – mainly scholarships. They were also concerned with reducing the study time and obtaining professional qualifications as quickly as possible.

These expectations were to be fostered by the Treaty of Versailles, but this document it did not include a clear decision on the Polish-German border and the fate of Upper Silesia.<sup>34</sup> Instead, it announced that a plebiscite would first be held, and only then would the Upper Silesia be divided in accordance with the result of the plebiscite. The Germans protested strongly against this, and the Poles, in order to fulfil this treaty condition, organised 3 uprisings between 1919 and 1921. To fight them, volunteers flowed into Upper Silesia from other parts of the Reich, especially veterans of regular front units, forming Freikorps. Wrocław students participated in battles against the Polish insurgents and also supported the Kappa-Lüttwitz putsch against the Weimar Republic in March 1920.<sup>35</sup> Afterwards, the University was temporarily closed and some students were arrested.

The Osteuropa-Institut, established in Wrocław on February 8, 1918, began intensive academic and lecture activities. Specialised lectures on Eastern European cultural, literary, and artistic issues were initiated there, which were very popular with the public. These were later extended to include economic relations and legal and political issues of Eastern Europe. Established in Wrocław in 1925, Historische Kommission für Schlesien popularised the term “Volks- und Kulturboden”, defined by Prof. Albert Penck as “deutsche Volksboden”, i.e. an area settled in the past by a German ethnic element. Penck included in this term the annexationist and revisionist plans hostile to Poland, which were present in German literature until 1939.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> The most comprehensive depiction: Gerard Labuda, *Polska granica zachodnia. Tysiąc lat dziejów politycznych*, Poznań 1971, pp. 212–254.

<sup>35</sup> Franciszek Biały, *Pucz Kappa-Lüttwiza na Śląsku*, “Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Śląska”, 10 (1970), pp. 109–143.

<sup>36</sup> See: Janusz Sobczak, *Propaganda Niemiec weimarskich wobec Polski*, Poznań 1973, pp. 41–49, 162–169.

In 1921, there were 5,148 matriculated students, but there was a decline after the plebiscite on March 20, 1921 and the subsequent division of Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany in 1922, and especially after the second division in 1923, i.e. the creation by the Prussian government of two provinces: Lower Silesia with Wrocław and Upper Silesia with Opole.<sup>37</sup> It affected both students and teachers, as this division was not accepted in Wrocław, since it threatened the political and economic interests of Lower Silesia and Germany.<sup>38</sup> After the decisions were revealed in the press, the number of students decreased sharply, to around 3,500, and was the lowest during the Weimar Republic. The teaching staff (from professors to lecturers) reacted in the same way, decreasing from 220 to 200. The most renowned and respected professors left for other universities, e.g., Prof. Wilhelm Volz went to Leipzig and Prof. Robert Holtzmann to Halle. A little later, former rectors, Levin Schücking, Johannes Ziekursch and Alfred Manigh, also left Wrocław.<sup>39</sup> In these personnel changes, a “Zug nach dem Westen”, dangerous for Silesia and the University since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was recognised. Their names were noted in the press with regret, with articles on the disappearance of “many eminent heads” from Wrocław.<sup>40</sup>

Concerned about this, the University authorities began to seek financial support from the Reich and Prussian governments for the expansion of the University Library and the scientific activities of the Ost-Europa-Institut. As a preliminary solution, and – in the opinion of the university – a necessary one for its development, it was proposed that several new departments and faculties be established. This effort was supported by the Wrocław city authorities and, above all, by the representative of the provincial government, Georg von Thaer, the Landeshauptmann, i.e. the Provincial Marshal of Lower Silesia and the Lower Silesian provincial authorities under him.<sup>41</sup> He considered that the University would be “saved” by the reminder of its 115<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1926. The University indeed, thanks to that anniversary, received commemorative funds from Berlin for the renovations of the Main Building and extension and modernisation of the clinics, which took place between 1926 and 1929. An attraction for researchers and the city public was

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<sup>37</sup> *Walka o jedność Śląska*, [in:] Teresa Kulak, *Propaganda antypolska dolnośląskich władz prowincjonalnych w latach 1922–1933*, Wrocław 1982, pp. 22–29.

<sup>38</sup> *Zur Frage der Zukunft Schlesiens*, Breslau 1924, p. 10.

<sup>39</sup> *Zug nach dem Westen?*, “Breslauer Neuste Nachrichten”, April 28, 1928.

<sup>40</sup> “Schlesische Monatshefte”, 1929, 6.

<sup>41</sup> Kulak, *Propaganda*, s. 28–30.

also built in Wrocław – the astronomical observatory at what is now 11 M. Kopernika Street (former Finkenweg). The outbuildings and didactic buildings in Swojczyce (*Schwoitsch*) were also renovated as a result of a top-down modernisation of study programmes and the introduction of compulsory internships for agricultural, animal science, and veterinary students.

A politically important decision was made by the authorities in 1928 with the creation of the Deutsches Institut. It was headed by the well-known Germanist Prof. Theodor Siebs; also, the historian Hermann Aubin, who specialised in the medieval history of German colonisation in Eastern Europe, was appointed to Wrocław. Under the slogan of reactivating the “former unity of the Silesian tribal area”, he established in Wrocław the Working Group for Silesian Tribal Culture, seeing this as the main condition for maintaining Germanness in the area of the Oder and Vistula rivers.<sup>42</sup> The cartographer Walther Geisler was hired the following year, and he made a name for himself by accusing Poland in front of the world public that it had presented a “forged map” by Jakob Spett<sup>43</sup> during the Paris Peace Conference in order to obtain a favourable course of its western border in the Treaty of Versailles.<sup>44</sup> In the person of Geisler, the Wrocław academic community became involved in this anti-Polish action, 15 years after the conclusion of the Paris Peace Conference, mainly in order to undertake editorial work to “correct” and publish Spett’s revised map under the title *Die Sprachen und Nationalitäten-Verhältnisse an der deutschen Ostgrenzen und ihre Darstellung. Kritik und Richtigstellung der Spettschen Karte*, Gotha 1933. A well-known Polish cartographer, Prof. Jan Wąsowicz, gave a decidedly negative assessment of their “work”,<sup>45</sup> but to the Germans, similar measures seemed propagandistically advantageous, so an analogous “scientific” battle against the Versailles system was undertaken by Prof. Albert Hesse (a specialist in political economy), who, commissioned by the Reich’s central economic institutions, made a “critical assessment and overall evaluation of the negative effects of the Versailles territorial settlement present in the economy of all the eastern provinces”.<sup>46</sup> For the Berlin authorities, the work proved so

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<sup>42</sup> See “Schlesische Monatshefte”, 1938, 4.

<sup>43</sup> Jakub Spett, *Nationalitätenkarte der östlichen Provinzen des Deutschen Reichs nach dem Ergebnissen der amtlicher Volkszahlen von Jahr 1910*, Wien 1918.

<sup>44</sup> Kulak, *Propaganda*, pp. 76–77.

<sup>45</sup> “Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny”, 1933/34, 46, p. 182.

<sup>46</sup> Albert Hesse, *Die Einwirkungen der Gebietsabtretungen auf die deutsche Wirtschaft*, Berlin 1930.

valuable that, once translated, it was popularised in Britain until the outbreak of World War II. Also among this circle of authors has been Manfred Laubert, who, working with the *Auswärtiges Amt*, popularised his work by writing “about the hostile Polish policy towards eastern Germany”.<sup>47</sup>

Unquestionable scientific achievements were shown by the Faculty of Medicine, which was successful in the treatment of internal diseases, mainly of the pancreas. Much was also spoken in the Reich about the achievements of Wrocław paediatrics, ophthalmology and venereology. In 1932, at the World Dental Congress in Berlin, Hermann Euler made Wrocław dentistry famous. Students reacted approvingly to these achievements and changes, as the University then had over 5,500 students, the highest number in its history, and this placed it fourth in Germany after Berlin, Leipzig and Dresden. However, the global economic crisis soon hampered its growth, and drastic restrictions were imposed on state expenditure on education and schooling. As a result, on December 2, 1932, the Prussian authorities decided to merge the University and the Technische Hochschule into a new institution of higher education, the Schlesische Universität zu Breslau. Within this new structure, the former Technische Hochschule had the status of only a Faculty of Engineering Sciences.<sup>48</sup> In spite of protests from its students and staff, this merger was maintained, as savings were made in administrative expenses and the joint office of the superintendent. Joint management of the institutes’ laboratories was also introduced (of Chemistry, Biochemistry, and Agricultural Technology), and even shared facilities of the Institute of Physical Education and Sports.

The last period of the Weimar Republic for the University, which described itself as a Grenzland-Universität in 1923, was characterised by particular political visibility, due to the influx of students. Their attitudes were influenced by the internal atmosphere in Germany, Hitler’s political speeches, and the intensification of efforts to revise the border with Poland. Professors at the University, which was situated in the “German East”, became engaged in Third Reich revisionism, mainly out of a “patriotic” sense of “defending the German state and nation” against “Slavic possessiveness”, especially of Poland and Czechoslovakia. They tried to attract young people from German universities in Prague, Budapest, and Vienna to their

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<sup>47</sup> Manfred Laubert, *Deutsch oder slawisch? Kämpfe und Leiden des Ostdeutschtums*, Berlin 1928.

<sup>48</sup> Józef Drozd, *Wyższa Szkoła Techniczna we Wrocławiu i jej akta z lat 1910–1945*, “Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka”, 33 (1978), 3, pp. 350 ff.

mission, but were much more successful in influencing students from the universities of Cologne, Münster, Hannover, Heidelberg, and Göttingen, who were induced to come to Wrocław as part of the propaganda Eastern Weeks and “study” trips. To encourage academic youths from the hinterland of the Reich to travel to the East, they were offered free travel and subsistence, so – in the midst of an intense crisis – they willingly arrived in groups of sometimes up to 130 people. At the University of Wrocław, young people attended lectures suitably prepared for them, under the general title: *Fragen der deutsche Ostgrenzen*, illustrated with colourful maps and plans of towns and settlements.<sup>49</sup> Soon, movies were also available, with intentional and biased information on Silesian border, as well as cultural and ethnic issues. Students toured Wrocław and attended lectures held at both schools, then travelled by bus to the “bleeding border” with Poland, mainly to the districts of Namysłów (*Namslau*), Syców (*Groß Wartenberg*), and Milicz (*Militsch*), and sometimes to the area of Opole Silesia.<sup>50</sup> This province specialised in the production of propaganda maps of the borderland with Poland. They were distributed in large numbers, informing visitors about the “illegal” border with Poland.

The interests of the student community were represented by the Freie Breslauer Studenten Bund, which was dominated by the influence of right-wing and nationalist corporations (Borussia, Wandalia, Stahlhelm-Studentenring). In 1931, Hitler’s supporters from the National Socialist Union of German Students (NSD-StB) took over power in this association after an electoral mobilisation. By then, the Nazi movement had already gained considerable influence in the academic milieu, and after Hitler’s rise to power, professors hid neither their links with Hitlerism nor their sympathies for it – in particular, the political law professor Axel von Freytagh-Loringhoven and the Evangelical theologian Karl Bornhausen, the infamous initiator of the public burning of books incompatible with Hitlerism,<sup>51</sup> and also the historian Hans Uebersberger, who arrived from Vienna in 1930 and became the director of the Osteuropa-Institut.

In 1932, anti-Semitic speeches against professors and students of Jewish origin intensified, and the situation was exacerbated in January 1933, when the provincial NSDAP leadership attacked the Faculty of Law, where “non-Aryan” or “semi-Aryan” professors – as was assessed – were most numerous. The most

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<sup>49</sup> Karl Werner, *Ein Heimatwerk in Landkarten*, “Schlesische Heimatshefte”, 1933, 1.

<sup>50</sup> *Fahrt an die niederschlesische Ostgrenze*, Breslau 1928, pp. 10–11.

<sup>51</sup> *Historia Uniwersytetu*, p. 156.

prominent and distinguished were attacked, e.g., Richard Schott, a specialist in state law, former rector and the actual initiator of the establishment of the Osteuropa-Institut in 1918, who died in 1934 following a brutal removal from his position. Richard Schoendorf, an expert in international law, especially Russian law, was also forced to resign. Repression also affected his collaborators, so his department ceased to exist. Schoendorf worked at the University of Vienna until 1938, and committed suicide on March 13, the day the Wehrmacht entered Vienna. Sociologist Eugen Rosenstock-Huyssy, a well-known ideologue of youth work and leisure communities, left for the USA. Several prominent professors from the Faculty of Medicine also left Wrocław. Following this forced exodus of Wrocław scholars, Walter Tausk, a participant in World War I, recipient of the Iron Cross, graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy at Wrocław University and author of the factually poignant self-documentary *Breslauer Tagebuch 1933–1940*, noted with satisfaction that “Jewish doctors and professors who had been expelled from Wrocław were soon employed in Sofia, Zurich, Paris, and other cities”.<sup>52</sup>

Objections to the racial “purity” of the Slavic scholar Prof. Erdmann Hanisch resulted in his relegation to the lower-paid post of lecturer of Polish language, whereas Friedrich Andreae, an outstanding historian of the history of Wrocław and the University in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, was completely removed from teaching because of his “non-Aryan spouse”. For the same reason, the well-known Germanist Friedrich Ranke was forced to leave the Third Reich and move to the University of Basel, where the historian Richard Koerber had previously found employment. It is stated that the fascist-enforced changes and personnel repression affected 62 people, including the dean of the Faculty of Catholic Theology, Prof. Bertold Altaner,<sup>53</sup> who had “discredited himself” by his participation in the pacifist movement. This faculty was left in relative peace by the Nazis until the war, as its legal protection and prestige in the academic community was assured by Cardinal Adolf Bertram.

The fact that the University had as many as three rectors within 12 months is indicative of the lack of stability at this institution. Until May 1933, the philologist Karl Broekelmann held this office, then Hans Helfritz, a prominent lawyer, was elected with the approval of the NSDStB students. He was removed in October

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<sup>52</sup> Walter Tausk, *Breslauer Tagebuch 1933–1940*, Berlin 1977, p. 58.

<sup>53</sup> Günter J. Ziebertz, *Berthold Altaner (1885–1964). Leben und Werk eines schlesischen Kirchenhistorikers*, Köln–Weimar–Wien 1997 (Forschungen und Quellen zur Kirchen- und Kulturgeschichte Ostdeutschlands, 29).

1933, and after the abolition of university autonomy in the Reich, Gustav Adolf Walz, a specialist in state and international law, who had been brought to Wrocław, was appointed rector in 1934.<sup>54</sup> He was an “old party comrade” (since 1931) and a trusted man, so he held the office of rector for 3 consecutive years.<sup>55</sup> The filling in of the staff losses that had been incurred at the University took place by means of new promotions, which made the newly nominated professors and docents sympathetic to the new authorities, and whom, by accepting the positions – as Richard Grunberger wrote in *A Social History of the Third Reich* – in a way accepted earlier decisions to remove the Jews from the University.<sup>56</sup> The Nazi “new spirit” consisted of the complete political subordination of the university employees, since, according to the law of October 11, 1933, all independent university employees were obliged to belong to the National Socialist Association of Docents. The University Act of October 28, 1933, abolished the autonomy of universities, and matters of academic life and organisational forms at the universities were regulated by the *Führerprinzip* (“leader principle”), with rector Walz as its executive. He imagined that, in view of Hitler’s annexation plans for southern and eastern Europe, the politically engaged University of Wrocław would gain the honoured title of *Reichsuniversität* (Reich University), as it fought to restore to the Reich the lands “stolen by the Treaty of Versailles”.<sup>57</sup> Ideological considerations of Hitlerism led to the establishment of the Institute for Racial Research in 1934, and new importance – ethnic, ideological, and political – was given to deutsche Volkskunde and archaeology, so that in 1936, on the occasion of the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Prussian University, respective research institutes were established. After racial research had been undertaken, a new Faculty of Natural Sciences was separated from the Faculty of Philosophy in 1938, as the sixth at the University.

The Technische Hochschule also underwent a metamorphosis as the Reich prepared for war, so the development of chemistry, biochemistry, geology, mineralogy, and palaeontology was more in demand. Scientifically, it was only then that the University’s organisational association with the Technische Hochschule was fully exploited, with the creation of a joint Gas Laboratory, whose lethal products during the war became well-known, especially in Eastern Europe. A Laboratory for

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<sup>54</sup> Gustav Adolf Walz.

<sup>55</sup> See: Christoph Schmelz, *Der Völkerrechtler Gustav Adolf Walz. Eine Wissenschaftskarriere im “Dritten Reich”*, Berlin 2011, pp. 23–27.

<sup>56</sup> Richard Grunberger, *Historia społeczna Trzeciej Rzeszy*, Warszawa 1994, p. 370.

<sup>57</sup> Bolko Richthofen, *Gehört Ostdeutschland zur Urheimat Polen?*, Danzig 1929.



High-Frequency and Short-Wave Research used in Radio Technology was also established. The research of the physicist Professor Hans Stebing in the fields of atomic science, spectroscopy, and infrared photography became militarily important.<sup>58</sup>

The 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the University in 1936 once again prompted the renovation of the Main Building and a decision regarding plans for a new University Library building. The intention was to locate it on the side of the west wing to the Main Building, at the exit of the present Więzienna Street, with a view of the Oder River and Kępa Mieszczańska. The implementation of the initially prepared designs was once again rendered impossible by the approaching war. However, the University did receive the buildings it needed – already in 1931, after a fierce battle in Berlin, it obtained a building at 49 Szewska Street, which had been vacated by the Presidium of the Police. It was then named Seminar Building I, and the seminaries of History, Evangelical Theology, Slavonic Studies, Indo-Germanic Philology, and Oriental Studies were moved there. On the other hand, the properties at 7–9 St. Martin Street were designated as Seminar Buildings II, and Seminars in Modern Philology, including the German Institute, were located there. The name Seminar Building III was given to the premises of the closed Academy of Arts, at Kaiserin Augusta-Platz (today's 3/4 Polski Square), in 1933. Among others, the Archaeological Institute and its museum collections and the Institute of Medieval and Modern Art were relocated there, and the Mathematical Institute of the University and College of Technology was located at 5 Polski Square (Seminar Building IV).

The Nazi Reich did not care about the development of the intelligentsia and this is evident from the restrictions on university enrolment quotas. Thus, in 1938, the University of Wrocław had only about 2,500 students and was back to its World War I numbers. This decline was already visible in 1933, when professors and young people of Jewish origin left.<sup>59</sup> The organisational life of the students was *gleichschaltet* – new associations appeared in place of traditional corporations and named themselves according to the new ideology, such as the Kameradschaft Wartburg or the Leo Schlageter-Kameradschaft. Complaints from teaching staff and employers about the low academic performance of graduates and poor preparation for students also increased, as compulsory work camps, sports and military exercises, as well

<sup>58</sup> Hermann Matzke, *Die Technische Hochschule Breslau*, München 1941, p. 3.

<sup>59</sup> Leszek Ziátkowski, *Żydzi na studiach prawniczych Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego od XIX w.*, "Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego", 4 (1995), pp. 173–186.

as political training took up much of the time previously allocated to study for young people. Hitler's rule attracted mainly young people, but it also triggered a change in the attitudes of professors, some of whom joined the NSDAP. The few memoirs from this period claim that Nazi influence was not significant, but "one had to be on one's guard in public statements, using the top-down regulated language of Goebbels, although silence was the best option".<sup>60</sup>

The outbreak of World War II caused the temporary closure of the University, but (as the radio announcements stated) "after extremely successful developments in the East", the University was able to resume its activities already on October 2, 1939 – however, to a limited extent as some of the medical professors, docents and assistants, as well as people from the administrative and support staff of institutes and laboratories, were at the front. Professors affiliated with the NSDAP engaged in the establishment of new research centres in occupied Poland. Already in the autumn of 1939 historian M. Laubert, known for his anti-Polish stance, moved to Cracow, where the Nazi governor Hans Frank established the East German Labour Institute. With most physicians leaving the University for the front, the Medical Faculty came to the fore in terms of student numbers, reaching as many as 1,500–1,600 students in 1940–1941. The number of female students also increased significantly, despite the earlier recommendation by the authorities that they should be no more than 10% of the total number of students.

From 1940 onwards, studies were held in a trimester system, as the opportunity to study was given to soldiers on leave from the front; this meant also a chance for teaching staff in the army to partially return to the universities. Young Germans from Eastern Europe and the Balkans arrived in Wrocław. In 1943, after the defeat at Stalingrad, the situation of the University became much more complicated, as the conscription of staff and students to the front was increased. Therefore, the *Vorlesungs- und Personal-Verzeichnis*, which was published every semester, ceased to give their numbers and up-to-date information about the study programme. It is thus difficult to determine how many professors and students remained during this final period of the war. What is known, however, is that as late as the autumn of 1944, professors and students who were still present in Wrocław were directed to build fortifications around Wrocław, which was to be the Nazi Festung Breslau.

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<sup>60</sup> Georg Stadtmüller, *Erinnerungen an das Osteuropa-Institut in Breslau*, "Jahrbuch der Schlesischen Friedrichs-Wilhelms-Universität zu Breslau", 26 (1985), p. 253.

The Breslauer Universität ceased its activities on January 22, 1945, as a result of the January offensive of the Soviet Army. On that day, Dr. Theo Bertram, the joint superintendent of the University and Technische Hochschule, closed both schools and, with the professors remaining in the city, left by train for Dresden. The siege of Wrocław lasted 100 days and caused enormous losses to the city and the University, and even a cursory enumeration of them makes one realise the barbarity of Festung Breslau's command. Great damage was sustained by the University Library, which housed more than half a million volumes. Its building was about to be demolished, as the fortress commandant had designated his quarters in its basement, so the collections were moved during March 1945 to St Anne's Church and the student canteen situated opposite. After the end of hostilities, they burned down in unexplained circumstances. The Library building was also severely damaged already in the first days of the siege. The fire also destroyed the University's Archaeological Museum, located in its side wing, together with its exhibits and book collection.

The greatest damage was sustained by the University on Easter Sunday, April 1, 1945, when an air raid destroyed the University building, and a bomb fell next to the Mathematical Tower, "ripping" the building in two and completely destroying the Oratorium Marianum (that is, today's restored Music Hall). In the Botanical Garden belonging to the University, bunkers filled with ammunition exploded and the buildings there, including the Zoological Museum, were burnt down. In another artillery attack on Ostrów Tumski, the buildings at St. Martin and St. Cross Streets were destroyed, so were the seminary buildings mentioned earlier. The university clinics were also severely damaged and lost much of their specialist equipment. The building of the Institute of Anthropology, located at 72/74 Curie-Skłodowska Street, was completely burnt down, along with its valuable collections.

On May 6, 1945, the day of the surrender of the Festung Breslau, the University was in ruins, devoid of its students, its academic staff and its scientific output, as well as its material base, which had been created and developed since 1702. At that time, the history of the Prussian University of Wrocław, founded in 1811, had come to an end, and with the arrival of the Scientific and Cultural Group from Cracow on May 9, despite the still burning ruins, the history of the Polish university already begun. Its newly appointed rector, Prof. Stanisław Kulczyński, the pre-war rector of the Jan Kazimierz University in Lwów, stated in his speech inaugurating the academic year 1946/1947: "We are the material heirs to the ruins

of the German University and Polytechnic in Wrocław, and the spiritual heirs to the borderland culture of Lwów”.<sup>61</sup> The professors and students of the Jan Kazimierz University, many of whom found their way to the city on the Odra River as a result of the occupation’s turmoil, were instrumental in rebuilding the University and academic life in Wrocław. They came both from the Nazi camps, occupied Poland and from the already liberated part of Europe, including Polish Army units fighting in the West.

A symbolic reference to 1702 and the beginnings of academic life in Wrocław was the inauguration of the lectures of all the universities, on St. Leopold’s Day, November 15, 1945. All university schools in Wrocław remained in organisational symbiosis until 1951 when today’s Wrocław University of Science and Technology and other Wrocław universities were separated from the University of Wrocław (Academy of Medicine, Academy of Agriculture, Academy of Economics, and Academy of Physical Education, now also called universities). A paradox today is that the only faculty that can fully point to the University’s three hundred years of tradition, namely Catholic Theology, is not a part of this University, as it is a separate Pontifical Faculty of Theology.

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The University of Wrocław celebrated 300 years of its existence on November 15, 2002, on the St. Leopold’s Day, and in the present 2023 it is already 21 years older. In its jubilee celebrations, today’s University of Wrocław draws on the genealogy and traditions of the Leopoldina Academy, although it does not resemble that university from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, it makes full use – like the earlier Prussian-German university until 1945 – of the magnificent baroque building founded by Leopold I of Habsburg in Austrian times, named the Leopoldina Academy in honour of the founder. Every year, since 1945, on November 15, i.e. the University of Wrocław revives and preserves the memory of that solemn inauguration, celebrated by Jacob Mibes, a member of the Jesuit Order and its first rector. He was appointed to this official function by Leopold I Habsburg, ruler of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia and emperor of the German Reich.

With the passing of the post-war years, the University of Wrocław’s German past was gradually forgotten from 1945 onwards, as was the earlier internal

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<sup>61</sup> Wrzesiński, *Uniwersytet*, p. 205. This is shown, among other things, by the collection of the Ossoliński Library in Lviv, which was brought to Wrocław.

resistance to it. University of Wrocław became the *de facto* heir to the history of the pre-war Friedrich Wilhelm Silesian University. This fact was emphasised in 2011 during the celebrations marking the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the merger of the Viadrina University and the Leopoldina University, and the anniversary celebrations were honoured with a special anniversary exhibition documenting the University's past, which was the origin of the current Museum of the University of Wrocław.

During the scientific symposium accompanying these events, researchers "from almost all over the world" participated, representing all university disciplines, i.e. historical and philological sciences, mathematics, physics and chemistry, as well as natural, agricultural and medical sciences, attesting to the universality of university science. Their meeting on November 15, 2011, was attended by the Presidents of Germany, Christian Wulff, and Poland, Bronisław Komorowski, who also took part in a discussion on the model of the modern university and its relationship with the state.

It should be noted here that the University of Wrocław is not the legal successor to the pre-war Friedrich Wilhelm Silesian University, as the patronage over the legacy of the former German Silesian University was assumed by the University of Cologne after World War II. This fact is a consequence of the political division of Germany and Europe after 1945, the effects of which were felt in Wrocław, even in 2011. These effects included a politically and morally significant initiative for the people of Wrocław and the scientific community of the University of Wrocław, which was conceived in order to remember and honour those who, during the Nazi regime of 1933–1945, were deprived, for political and national or racial reasons, of their titles and degrees obtained at the University of Wrocław.

The longstanding nature of this initiative is evidenced by a text by Prof. Alfred Konieczny of the Faculty of Law at the University of Wrocław, published in 1967, titled *Pozbawienie Żydów stopni doktorskich na Uniwersytecie Wrocławskim w latach 1940–1941* [The deprivation of Jewish doctoral degrees at the University of Wrocław in the years 1940–1941].<sup>62</sup> The author reported that the Nazi law affected more than 260 people. The mode of resolving the issue, with the participation of the Rectors of both Universities, was decided in 2011, and in 2015, following the completion of the *Delated-Restored* research project, all victims of totalitarian Nazi ideology were presented and a joint statement was issued condemning the

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<sup>62</sup> Alfred Konieczny, *Pozbawienie Żydów stopni doktorskich na Uniwersytecie Wrocławskim w latach 1940–1941*, 1967 (Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis, No. 63, Prawo 18), pp. 123–132.

diverse forms of persecution and discrimination used against students and scholars in the Third Reich.<sup>63</sup>

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Today, the University of Wrocław, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, is regarded as one of the 10 prominent Polish universities. Following an evaluation by an international group of experts in autumn 2019, in a competition announced by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, it was given the opportunity to participate in the Excellence Initiative – Research University programme. This decision opens up the opportunity for the University of Wrocław to compete with the best research and teaching centres in Europe and the world.

## STRESZCZENIE / SUMMARY

W artykule przedstawiono syntetyczny obraz dziejów Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, poczynając od założenia w 1702 r. dwuwyziałowej katolickiej Leopoldiny, która po połączeniu z istniejącą od 1506 r. we Frankfurcie nad Odrą protestancką Viadriną stała się od 19 X 1811 r. państwowym Uniwersytetem Wrocławskim. W 1911 r. otrzymał on nazwę Śląski Uniwersytet im. Fryderyka Wilhelma, a od 1945 r. pozostaje polskim Uniwersyteciem Wrocławskim.

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<sup>63</sup> Kamilla Jasińska, Krzysztof Łagojda, *Skreśleni przywrócení – podsumowanie projektu “Skreśleni”*, “Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka”, 70 (2015), 1, p. 163.

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