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REFERENCE GUIDE NO. 14

THE GDR IN GERMAN ARCHIVES

A GUIDE TO PRIMARY SOURCES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS
ON THE HISTORY OF THE SOVIET ZONE OF OCCUPATION AND
THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, 1945–1990

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

THE EDITORS

CENTRAL ARCHIVES

1. Bundesarchiv, Abteilung DDR, Berlin 5
2. Bundesarchiv, Abteilung Militärarchiv, Freiburg 8
3. Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amts, Berlin 10
4. Die Bundesbeauftragte für die Unterlagen des
Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen Deutschen Demokratischen
Republik (BStU), Zentralstelle Berlin, Abteilung Archivbestände 12
5. Stiftung Archiv der Parteien und Massenorganisationen
der DDR im Bundesarchiv (SAPMO), Berlin 15
6. Archiv für Christlich-Demokratische Politik (ACDP),
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, St. Augustin 17
7. Archiv des Deutschen Liberalismus (ADL),
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung, Gummersbach 19

STATE ARCHIVES

- State Archives: An Overview 21
8. Landesarchiv Berlin 22

9. Brandenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv Potsdam	24
10. Landeshauptarchiv Schwerin	26
11. Landesarchiv Greifswald	28
12. Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden	30
13. Sächsisches Staatsarchiv Chemnitz	32
14. Sächsisches Staatsarchiv Leipzig	33
15. Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Abteilung Magdeburg	34
16. Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Abteilung Merseburg	36
16a. Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Abteilung Oranienbaum	37
17. Thüringisches Hauptstaatsarchiv Weimar	38
18. Thüringisches Staatsarchiv Rudolstadt	39
19. Thüringisches Staatsarchiv Meiningen	40
20. Thüringisches Staatsarchiv Altenburg	41
21. Thüringisches Staatsarchiv Gotha	42
22. Thüringisches Staatsarchiv Greiz	43

CHURCH ARCHIVES

Archives of the Protestant Churches: An Overview	45
23. Evangelisches Zentralarchiv (EZA) Berlin	47
24. Landeskirchliches Archiv Hannover	49
25. Archiv der Evangelischen Landeskirche Anhalts, Dessau	50
26. Landeskirchenarchiv Berlin-Brandenburg, Berlin	51
27. Archiv der Evangelischen Kirche der Kirchenprovinz Sachsen, Magdeburg	52
28. Landeskirchliches Archiv, Evangelisch-Lutherische Landeskirche Mecklenburgs, Schwerin	53
29. Landeskirchliches Archiv, Pommersche Evangelische Kirche, Greifswald	54
30. Landeskirchenarchiv, Evangelisch-Lutherische Landeskirche Sachsens, Dresden	55

31. Archiv der Evangelischen Kirche der Schlesischen Oberlausitz, Görlitz	56
32. Landeskirchenarchiv der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Kirche in Thüringen, Eisenach	57
33. Archiv des Diakonischen Werkes der Evangelischen Kirche Deutschlands, Berlin	58
Archives of the Catholic Church: An Overview	59
34. Regionalarchiv Ordinarien Ost im Bistum Erfurt	60
35. Diözesanarchiv des Erzbistums Berlin	61
36. Archiv des Bistums Dresden-Meißen, Bautzen	62
37. Bistumsarchiv Erfurt	63
38. Zentralarchiv des Bischöflichen Ordinariates Magdeburg	64
39. Archiv des Erzbischöflichen Amtes Schwerin im Erzbistum Hamburg	65
40. Archiv des Bistums Görlitz	66
41. Archiv der Hauptvertretung Berlin des Deutschen Caritasverbandes	67

SPECIALIZED ARCHIVES

42. Stiftung Archiv Akademie der Künste, Berlin	69
43. Archiv der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin	70
44. Deutsche Bibliothek, Deutsches Musikarchiv Berlin	71
45. Deutsches Institut für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung, Bibliothek für Bildungsgeschichtliche Forschung, Archiv, Berlin	72
46. Robert-Havemann-Archiv in der Robert-Havemann-Gesellschaft, Berlin	73
47. Matthias-Domaschk-Archiv in der Robert-Havemann-Gesellschaft, Berlin	74
48. Deutsches Rundfunk Archiv, Potsdam-Babelsberg	75
49. Umweltbibliothek Grosshennersdorf e.V.	76
50. Archiv Bürgerbewegung e.V., Leipzig	77

51. Thüringer Archiv für Zeitgeschichte Matthias Domaschk, Jena	78
52. Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, Universität Köln	79

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND LIBRARIES

53. Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Aussenstelle Berlin	81
54. Zentrum für Zeitgeschichtliche Forschung, Potsdam	82
55. Abteilung Bildung und Forschung der BStU, Berlin	83
56. Forschungsverbund SED-Staat, Freie Universität Berlin	84
57. Hannah-Arendt-Institut für Totalitarismusforschung, Dresden	85
58. Bibliothek Stiftung Archiv der Parteien und Massenorganisationen der DDR im Bundesarchiv, Berlin	86
59. Bibliothek zur Geschichte der DDR in der Stiftung Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Bonn	87
60. Stiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur, Berlin	88

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INTRODUCTION

It was an unprecedented event for German historiography. Barely two years after the dissolution of the German Democratic Republic, nearly all the former state's records, along with the records of the Soviet occupation of eastern Germany (1945–49), became publicly available and a major subject for scholarly research and journalistic inquiry. At the same time the archival holdings of the GDR were being made available, two committees established by the Bundestag launched a wide-reaching inquiry into the history of the *SED-Diktatur*, the dictatorship of East Germany's Socialist Unity Party (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschland/SED). By the committee's count in 1998, there were nearly a thousand research projects on the history of the GDR in progress. A surprising number were undertaken by foreigners, not the least scholars from the United States and Great Britain.

The international scholarly community is now served by the newsletter *DDR-Forschung*, and a comprehensive research guide, the *Vademekum DDR-Forschung*, will soon be appearing in a third, updated edition.¹ The number and frequent reorganization of the archives, institutions, and research initiatives involved in *DDR Aufarbeitung*—in the effort to come to terms with the East German past—present a formidable challenge to non-German researchers, especially newcomers to the field. *The GDR in German Archives* provides an overview of the most important archives and institutions with holdings pertinent to East German history. This guide is based on the updated *Vademekum DDR-Forschung* as well as the editors' own research and inquiries.

The first two sections are organized according to the administrative structure of the GDR, reflecting the dual power structure of *Partei und Staat* on the central and state levels. The structures of the SED and its predecessor, the Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (KPD), were organized by central and territorial units, strictly following the Stalinist model of "democratic centralism." Soviet occupation authorities had established central administrative bodies in eastern Berlin. Headed by SED functionaries, these institutions were the predecessors of the various central ministries established following the founding of the GDR on October 7, 1949.

¹ Ulrich Mählert (Ed.), *Vademekum DDR-Forschung. Ein Leitfaden zu Archiven, Forschungseinrichtungen, Bibliotheken, Einrichtungen der politischen Bildung, Vereinen, Museen und Gedenkstätten* (Opladen: Leske + Budrich, 1997–2002).

The territorial structure of states imposed on eastern Germany in 1945 by the Soviet occupation authorities was to be short-lived. The five Soviet-imposed *Länder* (states) of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, and Thuringia existed for only seven years. In 1952, they were replaced by 14 *Bezirke* (districts). These districts—*Berlin—Hauptstadt der DDR* (Capital of the GDR) was later added to the list—formed the core of the GDR territorial organization. The boundaries of the 14 *Bezirke* followed those of the five *Länder* to a considerable extent. Consequently, the archival records of the *Bezirke* and their subdivisions, the *Kreise* (counties), can be easily retrieved today in the archives of the *Länder*, which were reestablished with Germany's unification in 1990.

Brandenburg: districts of Cottbus, Frankfurt/Oder, and Potsdam

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: districts of Neubrandenburg, Rostock, and Schwerin

Saxony: districts of Dresden, Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz), and Leipzig

Saxony-Anhalt: districts of Halle and Magdenburg

Thuringia: districts of Erfurt, Gera, and Suhl

The first and second sections of this guide cover archives holding materials pertaining to the central and local governments, the SED and its affiliated institutions, other political parties, so-called mass organizations, and major state enterprises and conglomerates. The third section outlines the holdings of ecclesiastical archives, both Protestant and Catholic, relevant to the history of the Soviet Zone and the GDR. Archives that focus on specific aspects of cultural, social, or political life in the GDR are described in the fourth section. The fifth section offers a brief overview of the main German research institutes and libraries specializing in post-1945 East German history and of the successor organization to the Bundestag's investigative committees, the *Stiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur*.

All entries include, so far as possible, addresses, phone and fax numbers, web sites and e-mail-addresses, the names of the institutions' heads and contact persons, and opening hours. Each entry provides a description of relevant holdings for historical research on the history of the Soviet Zone and the GDR between 1945 and 1990. In preparing the entries, the editors assumed users would understand both German and English.

The editors would like to thank the many archivists and librarians in Germany who kindly—and promptly—responded to our requests for information. Special thanks are owed to the *Stiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur* in Berlin and its intern, Konrad Meckel, for decisive support in providing the most up-to-date material. We also want to thank David Lazar of the GHI and Charlotte Lerg for their help in preparing the manuscript for publication.

We made every effort to avoid mistakes and omissions. Users are encouraged to report any errors and to suggest additions for the electronic version of this guide maintained on the web sites of the GHI (www.ghi-dc.org) and the Stiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur (www.stiftung-aufarbeitung.de). Corrections, recommendations, and comments can be sent to schaefer@ghi-dc.org.

Washington D.C./Köln/Berlin
September 2002

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CENTRAL ARCHIVES

1. BUNDESARCHIV, ABTEILUNG DDR, BERLIN

Mailing address:	Postfach 450569, D-12175 Berlin
Visitors address:	Finckensteinallee 63, D-12205 Berlin
Phone number:	(0)1888-7770-411
Fax number:	(0)1888-7770-111
Web page:	http://www.bundesarchiv.de
E-mail:	berlin@barch.bund.de
Head:	Ernst Ritter
Contact person:	n.a. (varies according to subject of research)
Opening hours:	Mondays to Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m., Fridays 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

The Abteilung DDR (GDR Section) of the Federal Archives holds the records of all central civilian administrative bodies of the Soviet Zone of Occupation (1945–49) and the GDR (1949–90), including private papers and some special collections. Excluded are the records of the Ministerium für Staatssicherheit (Ministry for State Security/MfS), which are held at the BStU [4]. The files of the Ministerium für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten (Ministry for Foreign Affairs/MfAA) have been transferred to the Foreign Office's Political Archive [3]. Those of the Ministerium für Nationale Verteidigung (Ministry for National Defense/MfNV) were passed on to the Bundesarchiv Abteilung Militär in Freiburg [2]. Nevertheless, the holdings of the Bundesarchiv Abteilung DDR provide a fairly comprehensive picture of the system built by the Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (Socialist Unity Party/SED) to rule East Germany.

The GDR holdings of the Bundesarchiv can be divided into six different groups of documents:

(1) Central institutions. Material included the records of the Volkskammer (People's Chamber, the GDR's parliament) and its predecessors, the Deutscher Volksrat (German People's Council, 1948–49), the provisional Volkskammer (1949–50), and the short-lived Länderkammer (States' Chamber, 1949–50). While the Volkskammer was formally the highest constitutional state authority and elected the members of the Staatsrat (State Council) and Ministerrat (Cabinet), the chairperson of the Nationaler Verteidigungsrat (National Defense Council) and constitu-

tional court judges, it was by no means a Western-style parliament. As with most legislatures, much of the Volkskammer's work was done in committees corresponding to the main fields of governmental activity (foreign affairs, defense, labor and social issues, health, trade, finance, culture and education, etc.). Besides documenting day-to-day parliamentary business, the Volkskammer records also provide insights in its dealings with the parliaments of foreign countries. These were of special importance during the period before 1973, when the GDR was not yet recognized diplomatically outside the Eastern bloc. The records also contain information on the activities of individual deputies.

The first GDR head of state and its only president was Wilhelm Pieck. After his death in 1960, the institution of the presidency was abolished and replaced by the Staatsrat (State Council), which was technically an organ of the Volkskammer. The duties of the president and the Präsidialkanzlei (President's Chancellery) were to represent the GDR according to international law, to sign international treaties, to accredit foreign diplomats and host diplomatic functions, and to sign laws. The president also had the right to issue pardons. The records of Pieck's Präsidialkanzlei document some aspects of the GDR's foreign relations, along with Pieck's travels and official duties.

In 1960, the Staatsrat took over the president's duties as a collective body. The Staatsrat's records (1960–90) deal with developments of state and law, international treaties and foreign relations, negotiations, visits, elections and referenda, awards and state honors, and petitions. The Ministerrat (Cabinet), also called Regierung der DDR (Government of the GDR) between 1950 and 1954, was involved in developing domestic and foreign policy. It was responsible for implementing official policies as well as for supervising and coordinating the work of the various ministries. The cabinet records document the proceedings of the council.

There are collections of records from several other bodies with wide-ranging responsibilities: the Sowjetische Militäradministration in Deutschland (Soviet Military Administration in Germany/SMAD), the Deutsche Wirtschaftskommission (German Economic Commission, 1947–49), the Amt für Reparationen (Office for Reparations), and the Zentraler Runder Tisch (Central Round Table) established in the winter of 1989–90 following the opening of the Berlin Wall.

(2) Internal Affairs, Judiciary, Churches. The Federal Archives' holdings include the records of the Ministries for Internal Affairs and Justice, the GDR's supreme court, the Attorney General's office, the Ministry for Regional and Local Affairs, and Staatssekretariat für Kirchenfragen (State Secretariat for Church Affairs).

(3) Finance and Postal Services. This group contains documents from the Ministry of Finance, the Amt für Preise der DDR (Office for Prices),

the Deutsche Notenbank (the GDR's central bank), the Industrie- und Handelsbank, and other financial institutions. There are also documents from the Ministry for Postal Services and Telecommunications and its affiliated organizations.

(4) Education, Culture, Labor, Social Services and Health, Youth and Sport. This group of materials comes from the Ministries for Labor, Education and Sciences, Public Health, Universities and Colleges, Culture, the State Secretariat for Labor and Wages, the State Secretariat for Physical Education and Sports, the Amt für Jugendfragen (Office for Youth Issues), the Press Office of the Chairperson of the Ministerrat, the State Committees for Television and Radio, and other related bodies.

(5) Statistics, Sciences, Building and Construction Industry, Transport. Included in this group are documents from the Ministries for Buildings and Construction, Transport, Science and Technology, the Office for Industrial Design, the Office for Nuclear Research and Technology, the Bauakademie der DDR (Architectural Academy), the Research Council and other institutions with similar responsibilities.

(6) Economic Planning, Agriculture, Trade. The documents in this group come from the Staatliche Plankommission (State Planning Commission) and the various ministries concerned with economic affairs, foreign and inner-German Trade. There are also records from a number of industries.

The time spans covered by these collections vary, but most deal with the full period of the GDR's existence (1949–90). The document groups from German institutions in the Soviet Zone of Occupation (1945–49) are generally incomplete. They were frequently incorporated within the archives of GDR ministries and not filed as collections in their own right.

Almost all the collections mentioned above have been made available to researchers in recent years. The current access status of specific collections can be checked on the web site of the Federal Archives or by direct inquiry.

2. BUNDESARCHIV, ABTEILUNG MILITÄRARCHIV, FREIBURG

Mailing address:	Postfach, D-79024 Freiburg
Visitors address:	Wiesentalstrasse 10, D-79115 Freiburg
Phone number:	(0)761-47817-0
Fax number:	(0)761-47817-900
Web page:	http://www.bundesarchiv.de
E-mail:	militaerarchiv@barch.bund.de
Head:	Manfred Kehrig
Contact person:	Albrecht Kästner
Direct line:	(0)761-47817-850
Opening hours:	Mondays to Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., Fridays 8:00–4:00 p.m.

The Abteilung Militärarchiv (Military Section) of the Federal Archives holds the records of all the GDR's military institutions: the Ministerium für Nationale Verteidigung (Ministry for National Defense/MfNV) and its affiliated bodies, the Nationale Volksarmee (National People's Army/NVA) and its services, and the political units within the military. There are approximately 6,500 running meters of material.

The records pertaining to the Defense Ministry and related bodies include materials from Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden, the cadet school in Naumburg, the Hauptnachrichtenzentrale (Main Intelligence Office/NVA), the military commands of all GDR districts, and civil defense organizations.

The army records include material from the forerunner of the NVA, the Kasernierte Volkspolizei (Garrisoned People's Police/KVP), which was established in the late 1940s as a clandestine paramilitary force and became the nucleus of the NVA in 1956. There are records from the KVP staff headquarters and territorial administration. Furthermore there are records from the Offiziershochschule (Officers' College) Löbau/Zittau and Prora as well as sources from a great number of individual NVA regiments and battalions, including the units for nuclear and chemical defense, and the Grenzregiment and Grenzbrigade (border regiment and brigade).

The records from the GDR's air force comprise material from the Kommando der Luftstreitkräfte/Luftverteidigung (Air Force Command/Air Defense) and various air force squadrons. Navy records include documents from the Hauptverwaltung Seepolizei (People's Maritime Police), naval units, and naval schools.

There are records from the NVA's political organs, including the Politische Hauptverwaltung (Main Political Administration), the political organs of the Minister for National Defense, his deputies and chiefs of staff, and the military intelligence services. The archive also hold the records of the Militärgeschichtliches Institut der DDR (GDR Institute for Military History), the Army Museum, the NVA Film Studios, the Political School in Treptow, and the Army sports club "Vorwärts Frankfurt/Oder." There are also political records from all military district commands and border regiments as well as from various SED Grundorganisationen (basic units).

The Military Section of the Bundesarchiv has published several finding aids, which are available for purchase.¹ For other collections, there are finding aids and card indexes for on-site use. The archive's web site provides a complete listing of its collections.

The multinational Parallel History Project (PHP) on NATO and the Warsaw Pact has published the minutes of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Ministers of Defense Ministers (1969–90) and the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee (1956–58) from the Freiburg archive on the web site of the Zurich-based International Relations and Security Network (<http://www.isn.ethz.ch/php>). The PHP is preparing further materials from the collections of the Bundesarchiv Abteilung Militärarchiv for on-line publication.

¹ The following finding aids are currently available: *Hauptverwaltung für Ausbildung und Hauptverwaltung für Ausbildung-Dienststellen* (Bestände DVH1, DVH2), ed. by Albrecht Kästner 1995 (vol. 53); *Kommando der Volksmarine* (Bestand DVM 10), part 1: *Chef der Volksmarine, Militärtrat, Havariekommissar*, ed. by Werner Liebknecht, 1997 (vol. 58); *Kommando Landstreitkräfte der Nationalen Volksarmee* (Bestand DVH 7), ed. by Marianne Glatza, 1997 (vol. 61); *Kasernierte Volkspolizei* (Bestand DVH 3), ed. by Albrecht Kästner u.a., 1998 (vol. 66); *Vorläufer der Volksmarine 1949–1956* (Bestände DVM 1–4), ed. by Albrecht Kästner, 2000 (vol. 80).

most no records pertaining to the GDR's first foreign minister, Georg Dertinger, who was denounced as a foreign agent in 1953 and subsequently imprisoned at the notorious Bautzen prison for many years.

Finding aids are for the internal use of the archive staff only. The Foreign Office requires researchers from non-European Union member states to bring a diplomatic letter of reference. U.S. citizens can obtain such a letter from the Embassy of the United States of America, Neustädtische Kirchstrasse 4-5, D-10117 Berlin (phone: (0)30-238 51 78; fax: (0)30-238 62 90).

4. DIE BUNDESBEAUFTRAGTE FÜR DIE UNTERLAGEN DES STAATSSICHERHEITSDIENSTES DER EHEMALIGEN DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK (BStU), ZENTRALSTELLE BERLIN, ABTEILUNG ARCHIVBESTÄNDE

Mailing address:	Postfach 218, D-10106 Berlin
Visitors address:	Otto-Braun-Strasse 70-72, D-10178 Berlin
Phone number:	(0)30-2241 70 or (0)1888-664 0
Fax number:	(0)1888-664 7762
Web page:	http://www.bstu.de
E-mail:	post@bstu.de
Head:	Marianne Birthler
Contact person:	Herr Dr. Hecht
Direct line:	(0)30-2241 8503
Opening hours:	Monday to Thursday 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Friday 8:30 a.m.–2:00 p.m., and by appointment

The Ministerium für Staatssicherheit (Ministry for State Security/MfS), created in 1950 on the model of the Soviet Union's KGB, was the main instrument of the SED to secure its rule in East Germany. The "shield and sword of the party," as the SED called the MfS, combined the functions of a secret police, an intelligence service, and an office for criminal investigation and prosecutions. Under the leadership of Wilhelm Zaisser (1950–53), Ernst Wollweber (1953–57), and Erich Mielke (1957–89), the MfS aimed at controlling all aspects of life in the GDR. It directed its efforts primarily toward crushing internal opposition and "enemies," real and imagined, within the GDR. Its Hauptabteilung Aufklärung (Main Intelligence Directorate/HVA) under Markus Wolf (1953–86) was responsible for espionage in Western countries, the Federal Republic of Germany first and foremost.

The records of the MfS and its forerunner organizations in the Soviet Zone are held at the archives of the Bundesbeauftragte für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes (Federal Commissioner for the Records of the Ministry for State Security), which is generally known as the Stasi Archives or by the German acronym BStU.² There are approximately

² The office has also been known as the Gauck-Behörde and the Birthler-Behörde after the commissioners who have led it, Joachim Gauck (1992–2000) and Marianne Birthler (since 2001).

122,000 running meters of material. There are also 46,000 meters of microfilmed documents as well as 15,000 meters of records that had been shredded in the Stasi's final days but gradually pieced together again. There are also other source materials such as photographs, films, videos, and audio records. These sources document the activities of the state security services as well as the MfS's obsession in performing its duties over the course of the GDR's existence.

The collections at the BStU include records archived by the Stasi itself and records saved from destruction by the citizen activists who took control of MfS offices in December 1989. The records can broadly be divided between personal files and subject files. The personal files include Opferakten (victim files) on individuals targeted by the Stasi and files on Inoffizieller Mitarbeiter (IM), the "unofficial agents" who served as informers. The subject files contain a variety of materials, including many valuable reports prepared by the Zentrale Auswertungs- und Informationsgruppe (Central Assessment and Information Group/ZAIG) for the MfS and SED leadership. There are also documents from the various departments of the ministry (e.g., counterespionage, passport control, counterterrorism). The archives also contain many documents from other parts of the GDR state bureaucracy, which the MfS was entitled to penetrate.

Over the past ten years, the BStU has made great progress in processing the vast Stasi records and making them available for scholars and the public at large. By 2001, approximately 52 percent of the archival holdings at the central archive in Berlin and 74 percent of the holding at Stasi district offices had been made accessible. The archival processing of personal files is very well advanced, but the work on subject files will occupy the BStU for many years to come.

Requests for the use of MfS records, including those for using certain district archives, usually have to be forwarded to the BStU in Berlin. It may be useful, however, to get in touch with regional archives first about questions related to regional matters. There are branch archives in the former GDR district capitals: Chemnitz (astchemnitz@bstu.de), Dresden (astdresden@bstu.de), Erfurt (asterfurt@bstu.de), Frankfurt/Oder (astfrankfurt@bstu.de), Gera (astgera@bstu.de), Halle (asthalle@bstu.de), Leipzig (astleipzig@bstu.de), Magdeburg (astmagdeburg@bstu.de), Neubrandenburg (astneubrandenburg@bstu.de), Potsdam (astpotsdam@bstu.de), Rostock (astrostock@bstu.de), Schwerin (astschwerin@bstu.de), Suhl (astsuhl@bstu.de).

There is presently some uncertainty about the future use of MfS records. In March 2002, the Bundesverwaltungsgericht (Federal Administrative Court) denied journalists and researchers access to Helmut Kohl's Stasi file in response to a suit filed by the former chancellor. This

ruling rested on a new interpretation of the Stasiunterlagengesetz (Stasi Records Law) of 1992, and as a consequence of the ruling the BstU had to delete the names of many individuals in copies of files made available to the public. In June 2002, the Bundestag amended the Stasiunterlagengesetz and effectively restored the status quo ante. This revised law may be challenged before Germany's highest court, the Bundesverfassungsgericht.

**5. STIFTUNG ARCHIV DER PARTEIEN UND
MASSEORGANISATIONEN DER DDR IM BUNDESARCHIV
(SAPMO), BERLIN**

Mailing address:	Postfach 45 05 69, D-12175 Berlin
Visitors address:	Finckensteinallee 63, D-12205 Berlin
Phone number:	(0)1888-7770-0
Fax number:	(0)1888-7770-111
Web page:	http://www.bundesarchiv.de
E-mail:	berlin@barch.bund.de
Contact person:	n.a. (varies according to subject of research)
Opening hours:	Mondays to Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m., Fridays 8 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

The Stiftung Archiv der Parteien und Massenorganisationen in der DDR im Bundesarchiv (Foundation for the Archives of the Parties and Mass Organizations of the GDR/SAPMO) in the German Federal Archives holds the central records of most East German political parties and mass organizations. Not included are the records of the East German Christlich-Demokratische Union (Christian Democratic Union/Ost-CDU) and the Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (Liberal-Democratic Party of Germany/LDPD), which have been deposited at other archives [6, 7].

The most important collection in SAPMO is the archive of the Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (Socialist Unity Party/SED). The SED was created by the forced merger of the Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (German Communist Party/KPD) and the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (German Social Democratic Party/SPD) in the Soviet Zone and eastern Berlin in April 1946. The SED ruled the GDR from the state's founding to the peaceful revolution of 1989–90. The SAPMO holds the records of SED's party congresses, Politburo, and Zentralkomitee (Central Committee/ZK). There are also records from the various departments of the ZK, which mirrored the structure of the government, and its various working groups and commissions. There are documents from a number of SED institutions and collections of office files of leading SED functionaries (notably General Secretaries Walter Ulbricht and Erich Honecker as well as many Politburo members). The SAPMO also holds the Nachlässe (private papers) of a number of SED officials, including Walter Ulbricht, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl,

Anton Ackermann, Franz and Käthe Dahlem, Heinrich Rau, and Fritz Selbmann.

Other records pertain to the Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (National Democratic Party of Germany/NDPD), a party founded in 1948 by Lothar Bolz (the GDR's foreign minister from 1953 to 1965) as a gathering point for former members of the Nazi party, and the Demokratische Bauernpartei Deutschlands (Democratic Peasants Party of Germany/DBD). These two parties, together with the Ost-CDU, the LDPD, and several mass organizations, were required by the Soviet occupation authorities to join the Demokratischer Block (Democratic Block) in 1945 and, five years later, the Nationale Front (National Front), which reduced the once semi-independent parties to so-called bloc parties. The records of the Demokratischer Block—Verbindungsbüro (Democratic Bloc Coordination Office) and the Nationalrat der Nationalen Front (National Council of the National Front) are also held at the SAPMO.

A substantial part of the SAPMO collections come from the SED's youth organizations: the Young Pioneers, the Thälmann Pioneers, and the Freie Deutsche Jugend (Free German Youth/FDJ). These records document the meetings of the Zentralrat der FDJ (Central Council of the FDJ) and the workings of the FDJ's secretariat and various departments. There are also materials from the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College and the publishing house Junge Welt.

There is extensive documentation pertaining to the Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (Free German Trade Union/FDGB). This collection includes the office records of the FDGB's chairpersons, vice chairs, and secretaries, the records of its various departments, the records of the FDGB College Bernau, and the records of the Tribüne publishing house. There are also records from 20 affiliated trade unions.

The SAPMO holds the records of roughly 20 other East German organizations; these collections are not as voluminous as its holdings on the FDGB. Among the organizations represented in the SAPMO's collections are: the Demokratischer Frauenbund Deutschlands (Democratic Women's League of Germany/DFD), the Gesellschaft für Deutsch-Sowjetische Freundschaft (Society for German-Soviet Friendship/DSF), the Gesellschaft für Sport und Technik (Association for Sports and Technology/GST), the Kulturbund (Cultural Association), and the Liga für Völkerfreundschaft (League for International Friendship).

**6. ARCHIV FÜR CHRISTLICH-DEMOKRATISCHE POLITIK
(ACDP), KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG, ST. AUGUSTIN**

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Head: Dr. Günter Buchstab
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Opening hours: Mondays to Fridays 9:00 a.m.–4.30 p.m.

The ACDP was founded in 1976 as the central archive of Christlich-Demokratische Union (Christian Democratic Union/CDU) and is responsible for collecting the records of the party and its representatives. After reunification, the ACDP also became responsible for records of the Ost-CDU (the Eastern CDU). The Ost-CDU, active in the Soviet Zone, became a so-called bloc party in 1948, which provoked a split between the Ost-CDU and its sister party in the Western occupation zones. The ACDP also holds microfilm copies of the files of the Demokratische Bauernpartei Deutschlands (Democratic Peasants Party of German/DBD). The DBD merged with the Ost-CDU in 1990; its records were processed by the ACDP and turned over to the SAPMO [5] in 1998.

The ACDP holds 12,000 running meters of archival materials, including 1,800 meters of material pertaining to the Ost-CDU. Most of the Ost-CDU records come from the former Zentrales Parteiarchiv (central party archives/ZPA). The collection contains minutes of meetings; circulars; working papers of the leading party committees; records of party conferences at the national, district, and county level; reports and statistical material sent by local party branches to the party's central institutions. Church-related issues played an important part in the early years of the Ost-CDU; the DBD was mainly concerned with agricultural matters.

There is an important group of materials pertaining to the Zentrale Schulungsstätte (central training facility) for Ost-CDU officials and party members located at Burgscheidungen in Thuringia. This material deals

mainly with the courses taught at the training facility, the participants, and the history of the training facility.

The ACDP hold the office files of the Ost-CDU chairmen Andreas Hermes (1945), Jakob Kaiser (1945–47), Otto Nuschke (1948–57), August Bach (1957–66), Gerald Götting (1966–89), and Lothar de Maizière (1989–90) as well as of the general secretaries Gerald Götting (1949–66) and Martin Kirchner (1989–90; the office did not exist between 1966 and 1989). At the level of the departmental heads, the most interesting and voluminous collection are the papers of Carl Ordnung, who was responsible for church affairs. As a general rule, the Ost-CDU's central archive did not create collections of personal papers. There are, however, collections of documents from August Bach, party leader from 1957 to 1966 (0.15 running meters); Friedrich Burmeister, a member of the party leadership and minister for postal services and telecommunications from 1949 to 1963 (0.5 meters); and Karl Fischer, a member of the Ost-CDU leadership between 1952 and 1965 (1 meter). In 1996, the ACDP acquired the papers of Günter Wirth, a member of the party leadership who dealt mostly with church matters (40 meters).

Material from the Ost-CDU is legally the property of the SAPMO [5], and the same rules on declassification apply. There is no 30-year rule. Ost-CDU records are open to use except those that refer solely to private personal matters. Research to date has mainly focused on the early history of the Ost-CDU and the role of the party in church matters. Another area of interest is the period of radical change in the GDR that preceded the unification of the two German states in 1989–90.

7. ARCHIV DES DEUTSCHEN LIBERALISMUS (ADL), FRIEDRICH-NAUMANN-STIFTUNG, GUMMERSBACH

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E-mail:	fnst.archiv@fnst.org
Head:	Dr. Monika Faßbender
Contact person:	Dr. Jürgen Frölich (Deputy Head)
Direct line:	(0)2261-3002-170
Opening hours:	Mondays to Thursdays 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., Fridays 9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

Founded in 1968, the Archiv des Deutschen Liberalismus (Archive of German Liberalism/ADL) is part of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation and collects materials about German liberalism over the last two centuries. Its main focus, however, is contemporary (post-1945) history, as the ADL had its origins in the party archive of the West German Freiheitlich-Demokratische Partei (Free Democratic Party/FDP).

The ADL collects documents, files, publications, and other materials (including audiovisual materials) dealing with the history of German liberalism as well as the papers of leading politicians. As far as GDR history is concerned, the two most important holdings are the records of the FDP Ost-Büro (Eastern Office) and the East German Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (Liberal-Democratic Party of Germany/LDPD).

The FDP Ost-Büro, which operated between 1950 and 1957, had two main tasks. First, it monitored developments in the GDR and in the LDPD, which it tried to influence by means similar to those of an intelligence service. Secondly, the FDP Ost-Büro cared for refugee LDPD members who had left the GDR for political or other reasons. The material thus bears upon the history of inter-German relations in the 1950s.

Since 1991, the ADL has held the files of the Zentrales Parteiarchiv (Central Party Archive) of the LDPD, which had been founded in 1961. This collection includes materials pertaining to the party's leadership and its regional and local branches, thus documenting the history of the

LDPD from its founding in 1945 to its incorporation into the FDP in August 1990. The LDPD collection, which the ADL administers for the SAPMO, also contains records from the office of the party chair and of some of the general secretaries. The collections also hold the personal papers of, among others, Johannes Dieckmann (1893–1969), who was one of the founders of the LDPD in Dresden in 1945 and a member of party leadership from 1946 to 1969. He was also president of the Volkskammer (1949–69) and a deputy chair of the Staatsrat between 1960 and 1969. Also of note are the papers of LDPD member and journalist Fritz R. Greuner (1903–90), who served as a Volkskammer deputy (1954–63), as the editor of the newspaper *Sächsisches Tageblatt* (1956–61), and as director of the East Berlin publishing house *Der Morgen* (1961–68), and the papers of Hans Loch (1898–1960), a member of the party leadership (1948–60) and, from 1952 until 1960, its chairman. He was also minister of finance (1949–55) and deputy chair of the Ministerrat (1950–60).

The LDPD collection has been catalogued by inventory lists and, in part, by finding aids. It consists of roughly 700 running meters of files and represents about a quarter of the total holdings of the ADL. The 30-year rule does not apply: all LDPD files are open for consultation. The 30-year rule does apply, though, to FDP files; special arrangements can sometimes be made, however, for material from the 1970s.

STATE ARCHIVES: AN OVERVIEW

Both the division and reunification of Germany brought about changes in the administrative system of the GDR with particular effect on the records at the Land (state) level. In late 1945, after Soviet forces had occupied the eastern section of Germany, governments and administrations were set up in the newly established states of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Sachsen (Saxony), Sachsen-Anhalt (Saxony-Anhalt), and Thüringen (Thuringia). In July 1952, these states were dissolved and replaced by fourteen Bezirke (districts), which themselves were sub-divided into several Kreise (counties). Between 1952 and 1990, the districts of Potsdam, Frankfurt/Oder, Cottbus (comprising roughly the former state of Brandenburg), Schwerin, Rostock and Neubrandenburg (Mecklenburg), Leipzig, Dresden, Karl-Marx-Stadt (Saxony), Magdeburg, Halle (Saxony-Anhalt), Erfurt, Gera and Suhl (Thuringia), and (after 1961) Berlin formed the administrative structure of the GDR. With unification on October 3, 1990, the old Länder of the 1945–52 period were reestablished and incorporated as federal states within the Federal Republic of Germany. Accordingly, their archives now adhere to this administrative model. Most of the new state archives, however, have not centralized their collections.

8. LANDESARCHIV BERLIN

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E-mail:	info@landesarchiv-berlin.de
Head:	Jürgen Wetzell
Contact person:	Heike Schroll
Direct Line	(0)30-90264-260
Opening Hours:	Tuesdays and Thursdays 9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., Wednesdays and Fridays 9:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.

The history of the Landesarchiv Berlin (Berlin State Archive), created in 1824 as part of Prussia's municipal reforms, is closely connected with the history of Germany and its capital. Archival losses incurred during World War II and the division of the city through the Cold War make continuous documentation of Berlin's history impossible. In 1950, a Landesarchiv Berlin was set up in the western half of Berlin to administer archival materials from West Berlin. The Stadtarchiv (Municipal Archive) remained in the eastern half and documented the history of the "capital of the GDR"; it assumed some of the functions of a state archive after 1976. The current Landesarchiv Berlin is the product of the merger of the two archives in 1991.

Since 1993, the new Landesarchiv Berlin has been responsible for the documents from the East Berlin administration, industrial complexes, and institutions that existed between 1945 and 1989. Roughly a quarter of the archives 35,000 meters of material is now available for use by researchers. It is expected that further material will become available. There are records documenting the development of Berlin under quadripartite rule, the history of the Soviet sector, the rebuilding of East Berlin, and the development of East Berlin as the GDR's capital. Because of East Berlin's national importance and role in the Cold War, there is much overlap between the holdings of the Landesarchiv and the Bundesarchiv [1, 5].

The holdings consist of four broad collections. First, the archive holds the records of the East Berlin Stadtverordnetenversammlung (City Council) and Magistrate (municipal executive) and its institutions, including East Berlin's eleven municipal districts. Most of the pre-1975 material is indexed by finding aids.

Secondly, the Landesarchiv contains material from central GDR administrative bodies with local responsibility for Berlin. These include the Präsidium der Volkspolizei Berlin (Presidium of the People's Police) and the Berlin district directorates of the post and the national railroad, the Reichsbahn. Thirdly, there are the records of Berlin state enterprises, the Vereinigung Volkseigener Betriebe (Association of Nationalized Companies/VVB), and Kombinate (conglomerates) headquartered in Berlin. Both collections are well indexed and readily accessible.

The fourth collection consists of documents from the Berlin branches of the KPD (1945–46) and the SED, its Land- and Bezirksleitung (district leaderships). The collection includes the private papers of several leading functionaries (e.g., Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the SED Berlin district leadership from 1971 to 1985). Other sources include tapes, films, photographs, and posters. There are also sources from the Berlin branches of GDR mass organizations such as the FDGB (Trades Union Council) and the FDJ.

Most of this collection is catalogued by card indexes. Detailed finding aids have been produced for certain holdings. All East Berlin documents from before 1990 are open to research. Restrictions apply when personal data is involved. The web site of the Landesarchiv Berlin gives more details; it is partly in English.

9. BRANDENBURGISCHES LANDESHAUPTARCHIV POTSDAM

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Bornim Branch: Zum Windmühlenberg,
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- Phone number:** (0)331-5674-120
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5:30 p.m.
Bornim Branch: Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs-
days 9:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m., Tuesdays 9:00 a.m.–
5:30 p.m.

The Brandenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv (Brandenburg State Archive/BLHA) was founded in June 1949 as Landesarchiv Brandenburg; it was known as the Staatsarchiv Postdam between 1965 and 1991. Its main responsibility lies in documenting the history of the state of Brandenburg. For the history of the GDR, the important collections are the documents of the central, regional, and local administrative bodies in Brandenburg between 1945 and 1952 and of governmental institutions, political parties, and mass organizations in the Cottbus, Frankfurt/Oder and Potsdam Bezirke.

The Land Brandenburg collections (1945–52) contain sources from the office of the first prime minister of Brandenburg; the departments for economic planning and information; the state Ministries for the Interior, Finance, Education, Justice, Economics, and Trade and Supply; the Brandenburg judiciary; and the Volkspolizei (People's Police). In the area of economics, they include materials from the VVBs in Brandenburg and of financial and insurance institutions. The party and mass organization materials include records from the KPD and SPD district leaderships, the Land council of the National Front, the FDGB, the Gesellschaft für

Deutsch-Sowjetische Freundschaft (Society for German-Soviet Friendship/DSF), and the FDJ.

After the administrative changes of 1952 and the dissolution of the Land Brandenburg, the districts of Potsdam, Frankfurt/Oder, and Cottbus became the main administrative units in the region. The Bezirk collections are subdivided into four parts. First there are the records from the Bezirkstage (district parliaments) and the executive administration, the Räte der Bezirke (district council). These records include materials from the offices for transport planning and urban development and chambers of commerce. Secondly, there are sources from institutions under central control such as the Volkspolizei, the Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR (Academy of Sciences), the central statistics bureau, district courts, the state railroad and postal service, and financial institutions such as the Deutsche Notenbank. The third part consists of economic records from the VVBs, VEBs and conglomerates such as the VVB Braunkohle (brown coal), VVB Glasindustrie (glass), and VEB Maschinenbau Babelsberg (mechanical engineering). Fourthly, there are records from parties, mass organizations, societies, and non-party associations. These include material from the SED-Bezirksleitung (SED district leadership), the NDPD, the FDGB, the FDJ, the Kulturbund (Culture Association), the National Front of the GDR, the DSF, and the German Red Cross.

Over the last several years, the BLHA has made vigorous efforts to open its holdings to researchers. Many collections have not yet been fully processed. In 1996, the archive opened a special reading room at its Bornim Branch for those interested in GDR sources. The archive has also published many source books and finding aids pertaining to GDR materials, including a history of Brandenburg's parties and a reference guide to the Landtag (state parliament) between 1945 and 1952.¹

¹ See for instance the series "Quellen, Findbücher und Inventare des Brandenburgischen Landeshauptarchivs" ed. by Klaus Neitmann: *Landtag des Landes Brandenburg, 1945–1952* (1994); *Befehle der Sowjetischen Militäradministration des Landes Brandenburg, 1945–1949* (1997).

10. LANDESHAUPTARCHIV SCHWERIN

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Head:	Andreas Röpcke
Contact person:	Siegfried Schlombs
Direct line:	(0)385-59296-40 (Siegfried Schlombs), -43 (Klaus Schwabe)
Opening hours:	Tuesdays to Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., Fri- days 8:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.

The Landeshauptarchiv Schwerin (State Archive Schwerin) is one of Germany's oldest territorial archives. As far as GDR history is concerned, it holds records originating from the Land Mecklenburg (1945–52) and from the GDR Bezirke Schwerin and Neubrandenburg (1952–90).

The material of the first period is well indexed. The collection contains documents from the Mecklenburg state parliament, the Land government, and its administrative units. Executive branch holdings include the records of the departments for economic planning, supply, inner-German trade, and statistics; the judiciary; and the state ministries. They provide a full picture of many historical developments such as land reform and denazification. The collection also contains documents of the Land leadership of the KPD, the SPD, and the SED as well as the papers of many leading party functionaries and of mass organizations such as the FDGB, the FDJ, and the GDR Friedensrat (Peace Council).

With the dissolution of the Land Mecklenburg in 1952, the structure of the archival tradition changed. The collection of records from the period following the administrative reorganization includes materials from the Bezirkstage (district parliaments) and the Räte der Bezirke (District Councils) of Schwerin and Neubrandenburg. It also includes records from the judiciary, the Volkspolizei, and financial institutions. Another group of records comes from economic institutions and enterprises; there are many gaps in these holdings. There are also papers from the SED-Bezirksleitung (district party leadership) of Schwerin and Neubrandenburg.

The archive's holdings of SED records are extensive. Some collections are only partly indexed, particularly those from the 1970s and 1980s and from local SED organizations. The records of the Mecklenburg and Schwerin/Neubrandenburg district bloc parties are to be found in the SAPMO [5], the ACDP [6], and the ADL [7].

11. LANDESARCHIV GREIFSWALD

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The Landesarchiv Greifswald holds approximately 4,500 running meters of records, most dating from 1952 onward. The archive was designated as the repository for the records of state institutions and state enterprises in the district of Rostock in 1965; records from this area from the period 1945–52 are to be found in the Landeshauptarchiv Schwerin [10]. After 1990, the Landesarchiv Greifswald acquired the papers of political parties and mass organizations from the Rostock Bezirk, including the SED Bezirk party archives. Three major groups of documents are held in Greifswald: the records of the Rostock Bezirkstag (district parliament) and the Rat des Bezirkes (district council); materials from the SED and other parties and mass organizations; and economic records.

The Bezirkstag and the Rat des Bezirkes Rostock records occupy about 950 running meters and document the workings and decision-making processes of the Rostock legislature. Materials dating from the 1980s are not yet indexed. Executive branch records, organized according to departmental responsibilities, are more easily accessible. Court records and the records of the district attorney general's offices are held at Rostock, but are not currently open to research.

The sources in the former SED party archive testify to the party's influence in all spheres of state, society, and economy. This collection (750 running meters) and the records of the Rostock district's Volkspolizei are catalogued in a card index accessible to researchers. The records of the district branches of the National Front, FDGB, NDPD, and Kulturbund are open to researchers. The records of the DSF, FDJ, and Demokratischer

Frauenbund Deutschlands (Democratic Women's League/ DFD) are currently closed.

The archive's economic records come mainly from VEBs and conglomerates in maritime fields—Rostock was the GDR's most important port—such as the shipbuilder VVB Schiffbau. In most cases, these records are open only in part, if at all, for research.

12. SÄCHSISCHES HAUPTSTAATSARCHIV DRESDEN

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Founded in 1834, the Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden (Saxon State Archive) nowadays functions as the main state archive of the federal state of Saxony. The most important collections for the history of the GDR are the records of the Land Sachsen (1945–52) and of the Bezirk of Dresden (1952–90), economic documents, and the papers of political and mass organizations. The archive's detailed website provides a complete listing of records.

Documents from the Land Sachsen include the records of the Sächsischer Landtag, the state legislature that existed between 1946 and 1952, the records of the state government and the prime minister's office, along with its various departments. These materials provide insight into the relationship between the regional government and the Soviet occupation authorities. The archive also holds the records of the various state ministries from 1945 to 1952.

There are approximately 790 running meters of records from the Dresden Bezirkstag (district parliament) and Rat des Bezirkes (district council), which existed between 1952 and 1990. The holdings include resolutions passed and document decision-making on a wide range of subjects. The archive also holds material from subordinate institutions such as the Büro für Territorialplanung (Office for Territorial Planning) and the Büro des Bezirksarchitekten (Office of the District's Architect).

The economic documents mainly originated from the important socialized industries and conglomerates of the Dresden area. Documents from parties and mass organizations come primarily from the SED Dis-

trict Party Archive Dresden, which was transferred to the Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv in 1992. These records include the papers of the state leadership of the KPD and SPD (1945–46), of the Saxon SED (1946–52), and of the SED-Bezirksleitung (district leadership) of Dresden (1952–90).

13. SÄCHSISCHES STAATSARCHIV CHEMNITZ

Address:	Schulstrasse 38, D-09125 Dresden
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Fax number:	(0)371-56013-22
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E-mail:	Poststelle.StAC@archive.smi.sachsen.de
Head:	Annegret Wenz-Haubfleisch
Opening hours:	Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays 8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesdays, Wednesdays 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

GDR records held at the Sächsisches Staatsarchiv (Saxon State Archive) Chemnitz originated mainly from the Chemnitz district. The city was renamed Karl-Marx-Stadt in 1953; the name Chemnitz was restored in 1990. Detailed information on the archive's holdings can be found on its website.

The archive contains material from the district administration, the Bezirkstag and the Rat des Bezirkes of Karl-Marx-Stadt. The archive holds a wide range of economic sources from major VVBs—for instance the VVB IFA, maker of the famous Trabant automobile. It also has the records of the local chamber of commerce. There is some material from regional and local branches of the KPD and SPD from the period before they were merged with the SED and from the SED-Bezirksleitung (SED district leadership) Karl-Marx-Stadt (1952–90) and its various affiliated bodies. The papers of the SED Gebietsleitung (regional leadership) Wismut, which was active in the GDR-Soviet Wismut Company for uranium mining, are housed in the Chemnitz archive. The records of the NDPD district leadership, the FDGB district leadership, several trade unions, and the FDJ are also there, along with the records of the Karl-Marx-Stadt branches of the National Front, the Kulturbund, and the DSF.

14. SÄCHSISCHES STAATSARCHIV LEIPZIG

Address:	Schongauerstrasse 1, D-04329 Leipzig
Phone number:	(0)341-25555-0
Fax number:	(0)341-25555-55
Web Page:	http://www.sachsen.de/archiv
E-mail:	StAL@hsta.smi.sachsen.de
Head:	Ingrid Grohmann
Opening hours:	Mondays and Tuesdays 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., Wednesdays and Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., Fridays 8:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

The Sächsisches Staatsarchiv (Saxon State Archive) Leipzig was founded in 1954 as a branch of the Dresden-based state archive. Its holdings relating to the history of the GDR consist of documents from the Leipzig political district leadership (1952–90), a wide range of economic materials, and the records of political parties and mass organizations. The archive's website provides detailed lists of its holdings.

The materials from the district administration include the records of Leipzig Rat des Bezirkes and Bezirkstag, the district office of the Volkspolizei, local courts and district attorneys' offices, and the Messeamt Leipzig (Leipzig Trade Fair Office). The annual spring and fall Leipzig Fairs were the GDR's most important events in connection with East-West trade. Economic sources include papers from state-owned firms in mechanical engineering, coal mining and energy, paper production, and textiles. The archive also holds the papers of more than forty publishers (among others, the VEB Deutscher Verlag für Musik and the publishing house that produced the East German versions of the Brockhaus reference works).

The political parties, mass organizations, and associations represented in the Leipzig archive's collections include the SED-Bezirksleitung Leipzig (1952–90), the district branch of the National Front (1963–89), the Kulturbund, and the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig (The Leipzig Association of German Booksellers).

15. LANDESHAUPTARCHIV SACHSEN-ANHALT, ABTEILUNG MAGDEBURG

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Direct line:	(0)391-5664-453
Opening hours:	Mondays, Wednesdays to Fridays 8:00 a.m.– 3:15 p.m., Tuesdays 8:00 a.m.–5:45 p.m.

Founded in 1823 as the Provincial Archive Magdeburg for the newly created Prussian province of Saxony, the Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Abteilung Magdeburg nowadays serves as the main state archive of the state of Saxony-Anhalt. Archival material pertaining to the history of the Soviet Zone and the GDR can be divided into four groups.

The first group of documents are those from the Land Sachsen-Anhalt (1945–52) and consists mostly of the records of the Landtag (state parliament), the state government, and the Volkspolizei. There are also some materials from municipal administrations (Magdeburg, Quedlinburg, and Schönebeck). The second group consists of records from the state institutions of the Magdeburg district (1952–90), primarily the district council and the Volkspolizei. The third group consists of economic materials. The Landeshauptarchiv Magdeburg holds records from the Vereinigung Volkseigener Betriebe (Association of Nationalized Enterprises/VVB), Volkseigene Kombinate (Nationalized Conglomerates), enterprises headquartered in the Magdeburg district, and banks and financial institutions. A large part of these collections deal with the mechanical engineering industry and heavy manufacturing. The fourth group of documents consists of the former SED Magdeburg district archive, which contains records from the district level on down. (SED records for the period before the dissolution of the Land Sachsen-Anhalt in 1952 are held by the Abteilung Merseburg [16].) This group also includes documents from the district committee of the National Front, FDGB files, and the papers of other mass organizations in Saxony-Anhalt and in the Magdeburg district.

The collections of the Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Abteilung Magdeburg will be expanded by further acquisitions, especially of ma-

materials from the judiciary. The records are generally open to research; some restrictions for the protection of personal data apply. Some collections that still await further processing are not currently accessible or accessible only in part.

**16. LANDESHAUPTARCHIV SACHSEN-ANHALT, ABTEILUNG
MERSEBURG**

Mailing address: Postfach 1428, D-06204 Merseburg
Visitors address: König-Heinrich-Strasse 83, D-06217 Merseburg
Phone number: (0)3461-4738-0
Fax number: (0)3461-4738-15
Head: Gerald Heise
Contact person: Rainer Trommer
Direct line: (0)3461-4738-20
Opening hours: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–3:15 p.m., Wednesdays 8:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m., Fridays 8:00 a.m.–12:45 p.m.

The Merseburg branch of the Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt contains the same sort of district materials as the branch archive in Magdeburg [15]—in this case, from the various state institutions in the district of Halle (1952–90). It holds the records the SED Halle district leadership as well as of a number of enterprises (particularly in the chemical industry) and other institutions. The former SED archive of this district, which is now fully incorporated in the Merseburg archive, was one of the best kept regional party archives in the GDR.

**16.A. LANDESHAUPTARCHIV SACHSEN-ANHALT, ABTEILUNG
ORANIENBAUM**

Mailing address: Postfach 15, D-06782 Oranienbaum
Visitors address: Schloss, D-06785 Oranienbaum
Phone number: (0)34904-404-0
Fax number: (0)34904-404-27
Head: Marlies Ross
Opening hours: Monday to Wednesday 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.,
Thursday 8:00 a.m.–5:45 p.m., Friday 8 a.m.–
12:30 p.m.

The Oranienbaum branch of the state archive holds comparatively few records pertaining to the history of the Soviet Zone and the GDR. There are records from the Dessau city administration (1945–47) and from Kreis administrations of the Anhalt region as well as some judicial records from this area (1945–52).

17. THÜRINGISCHES HAUPTSTAATSARCHIV WEIMAR

Mailing address:	Postfach 2726, D-99408 Weimar
Visitors address:	Marstallstrasse 2, D-99423 Weimar
Phone number:	(0)3643-870-0
Fax number:	(0)3643-870-100
Web page:	http://www.thueringen.de/staatsarchive
E-mail:	thstaweimar@thueringen.de
Head:	Volker Wahl
Contact person:	Bernhard Post
Opening hours:	Mondays to Wednesdays 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.

The Thüringisches Hauptstaatsarchiv Weimar (Thuringian State Archive, Weimar), which traces its origins back to the sixteenth century, holds records from the Land Thüringen (1945–52) and the Erfurt district (1952–90). The archive's website provides detailed listings of its current holdings and their availability.

The most important part of the collections from the Land Thüringen are records from the Landtag (state parliament), the office of the prime minister, and the individual Land ministries. The collection also includes papers from the Land administration of the Volkspolizei (until 1952) and materials from the judiciary in Thüringen.

For the period after 1952, the archive holds the records of the Erfurt district Bezirkstag (parliament) and Rat des Bezirkes (council) as well as from the Wirtschaftsrat (economic council) and the Landwirtschaftsrat (agricultural council). Police and judicial records include materials from the district court and the district attorney's office. A wide range of documents from socialized industries in the Erfurt district are also to be found at the Thüringisches Hauptstaatsarchiv.

When it took over responsibility for the SED Erfurt district party archive in 1993, the Weimar archive obtained the voluminous papers of the KPD and SPD leaderships in Thüringen (1945–46), the Land leadership of the SED (1946–52), and the SED Erfurt district leadership (1952–90). There is also material from the Erfurt district FDGB leadership and from various trades unions, the National Front, and the Kulturbund. There are only fragmentary holdings of materials pertaining to mass organizations on the Kreis level.

18. THÜRINGISCHES STAATSARCHIV RUDOLSTADT

Address: Schloss Heidecksburg, D-07407 Rudolstadt
Phone number: (0)3672-4319-0
Fax number: (0)3672-4319-31
Web page: <http://www.thueringen.de/staatsarchive>
E-mail: thstarudolstadt@thueringen.de
Head: Jens Beger
Opening hours: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday 8:00 a.m.–3:45 p.m., Tuesday 8:00 a.m.–5:45 p.m., Friday 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

GDR records held at the Thüringisches Staatsarchiv Rudolstadt (Thuringian State Archive, Rudolstadt) stem mainly from the Gera district. They include the records of the Bezirkstag and the Rat des Bezirkes, the district parliament and executive council. There are also documents from various council departments (Interior, Education, Culture, etc.) Additionally, there are records from the statistical offices, the district administration of the Volkspolizei, and the judiciary. The archive's website gives a detailed picture of the available collections.

The archive holds records from the former SED Gera district party archive. There are documents from KPD and SPD Thüringen leadership (1945–46), the SED Land organization (1946–52), and the Gera district SED leadership (1952–89) as well as from various Kreis and SED ground organizations. Records from financial institutions, various VEBs, and other socialized industries provide insight not only into the production process, but also into cultural activities and the role of political parties and mass organizations, such as the FDGB and FDJ, in these enterprises.

19. THÜRINGISCHES STAATSARCHIV MEININGEN

Mailing address:	Postfach 10 06 54, D-98606 Meiningen
Visitors address:	Schloss Bibrabau, D-98617 Meiningen
Phone number:	(0)3693-44670
Fax number:	(0)3693-502218
Web page:	http://www.thueringen.de/staatsarchive
E-mail:	thstameiningen@thueringen.de
Head:	Johannes Mötsch
Contact person:	Norbert Moczarski
Direct line:	(0)3693-446716
Opening hours:	Mondays and Wednesdays 8:00 a.m.–12 p.m. and 1:00 p.m.–3:30 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m.–6:00 p.m., Fridays 8:00 a.m.–12 p.m.

The documents pertaining to GDR history held at the Thüringisches Staatsarchiv Meiningen (Thuringian State Archive, Meiningen) mainly originated from the Suhl district (1952–90). The website gives a detailed list of the archive's holdings.

An important part of the collections are sources from the Suhl district's Bezirkstag (parliament) and Rat des Bezirkes (district council). There are also documents from the Suhl district administration of the Volkspolizei and the judiciary. Records from the SED Suhl district leadership (1946–90) are also held at the archive along with materials from several district branches of the SED and from the KPD and SPD (1945–46). Other records from parties and mass organizations include material from the LDPD and NDPD (Kreis Meiningen), the FDGB, and the Friedensrat.

The archive's collection includes economic records, mainly from socialized industries and conglomerates in the Suhl district. There are papers from enterprises in the electrical engineering, glass, and porcelain industries as well as from financial institutions. Some economic materials are held at the Bestandsabteilung Wirtschaft und Banken Südthüringens, Archivdepot Suhl (Suhl Archival Depot, South Thuringian Economic and Banking Section): Neundorfer Strasse 10-12, D-98527 Suhl. Phone: (0)3681-7573-0; fax : (0)3681-7573-33, Opening Hours: Mondays to Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–3.30 p.m., Fridays 8:00 a.m.–12 p.m. All inquiries, however, are handled by the Thüringisches Staatsarchiv Meiningen.

20. THÜRINGISCHES STAATSARCHIV ALTENBURG

Mailing Address: Postfach 13 31, D-04583 Altenburg
Visitors Address: Schloss 7, D-04600 Altenburg
Phone number: (0)3447-315488
Fax number: (0)3447-504929
Opening hours: Monday and Tuesday 8:00 a.m.–3:45 p.m.,
Wednesday 8:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m., Thursday 8:00
a.m.–6:45 p.m.

Materials from the Land Thüringen (1945–52) include the records of the cadastral office of Altenburg (to 1947), notaries' offices in the city and county of Altenburg (to 1960), the Thüringisches Bergamt (Thuringian Mining Authority, 1866–1949), the Altenburg State Theatre (1919–61), and the Kreis administration of Altenburg (to 1952). Furthermore, there are records from the district court (1952–85), the Fachschule für Sozialpädagogik (College for Social Pedagogy, 1948–95), and the Agraringenieursschule für tropische Landwirtschaft Altenburg (School for Tropical Agriculture, 1879–1994). The archive's website gives a full listing of its holdings (<http://www.thueringen.de/staatsarchive>).

21. THÜRINGISCHES STAATSARCHIV GOTHA

Mailing Address: Postfach 10 04 24, D-99854 Gotha
Visitors Address: Schloss Friedenstein, D-99867 Gotha
Phone number: (0)3621-3027-90
Fax number: (0)3621-3027-947
Opening hours: Mondays to Wednesdays 8:00 a.m.–4 p.m.,
Thursdays 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.

The archive holds the records of the Kreis administrations (1945–52) of Eisenach, Gotha, Erfurt/Weissensee, Mühlhausen, Nordhausen, Schmalkalden, Sondershausen, and Suhl. Its collections include cadastral, judicial, and tax records as well as the papers of public health institutions. There are also records from the Kreis court of Gotha (1955–91), and local enterprises and financial institutions. The archive's website provides a detailed overview (<http://www.thueringen.de/staatsarchive>).

22. THÜRINGISCHES STAATSARCHIV GREIZ

Address: Friedhofstrasse 1, D-07973 Greiz
Phone number: (0)3661-2537
Fax number: (0)3661-689869
Opening hours: Tuesday 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Friday 8:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

The archive holds the records of the Kreis council of Gera, Greiz, and Schleiz (1945–52), of local cadastral and tax offices, of the Land court of justice in Gera (to 1952), of local courts of justice, and of forestry offices. Complete listings can be found on the archive's website (<http://www.thueringen.de/staatsarchive>).

CHURCH ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES: AN OVERVIEW

Following on traditions with roots in the dynastic system of the sixteenth century, the Protestant churches in East Germany were organized by Länder. In the GDR, there were three Lutheran Land churches: Saxony (Dresden), Thuringia (Eisenach), and Mecklenburg (Schwerin). They were members of the Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands (United Protestant-Lutheran Church of Germany/VELKD) established in 1948. In 1968, the East German churches were forced to split from the VELKD; they thereupon founded the Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in der DDR (United Protestant-Lutheran Church in the GDR/VELK DDR), which was dissolved in 1988. In 1991, the three Lutheran churches rejoined the VELKD.

Besides the three Lutheran churches, there were Preußisch-Unierte (Prussian-Uniate) Land churches of Berlin-Brandenburg (Berlin), Saxony (Magdeburg), Pommern/Greifswald (Greifswald), and Schlesien/Görlitz/Schlesische Oberlausitz (Görlitz). They included Lutheran, Reformed and Uniate parishes under common administration. Together with the western Land churches of the Rhineland and Westphalia, they were members of the Evangelische Kirche der Altpreußischen Union (Protestant Church of the Old-Prussian Union/APU), which in 1953 was renamed the Evangelische Kirche der Union (EKU). In 1960, the non-Prussian Land church of Anhalt (Dessau) also joined the Union.

All East German Land churches were also members of the all-German Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland (Protestant Church in Germany/EKD), which was founded in Eisenach in 1948. In 1969, the East German churches had to suspend their membership in the EKD; they in turn formed the Bund der Evangelischen Kirchen in der DDR (Association of the Protestant Churches in the GDR/BEK, commonly known as the Kirchenbund). It represented the interests of East German Protestantism vis-à-vis the state, the EKD, and the Geneva-based Ecumenical Council of Churches (Ökumenischer Kirchenrat/ÖRK). The Lutheran Land churches, together with the Uniate Church of Pomerania, were also members of the Lutherischer Weltbund (Lutheran World Council/LWB). After 1968, the East German churches were represented in the LWB by a GDR "national committee."

The records of the Protestant churches document many aspects of life in the GDR. Of particular interest are the dealings between the churches and the state, which were usually marked by contention throughout the history of the GDR. Some local Protestant churches played an important role in the 1980s as havens for dissident movements. In most church archives, the 30-year rule on the release of documents applies. Special permission to consult materials less than 30 years-old may be granted, especially in the central archives.

23. EVANGELISCHES ZENTRALARCHIV BERLIN

Address: Bethaniendamm 29, D-10997 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-225045-20
Fax number: (0)30-225045-40
Web page: <http://www.ezab.org>
E-mail: archiv@ezab.org
Head: Hartmut Sander
Contact person: Barbara Lehmann
Direct line: (0)30-225045-50
Opening hours: Mondays to Thursdays 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., Fridays 9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

The extensive holdings of the Evangelische Zentralarchiv Berlin (EZA) can be divided into five groups. Details can be found on the EZA website.

The first group consists of the records of the EKD, which until 1969 was responsible for the East German Land churches. There is material from the EKD Kirchenkanzlei (chancellery), a body of theologians and lawyers that has been based in Hannover since 1949. Most East German affairs were dealt with by the EKD's Berlin offices from the 1950s on. Furthermore, there are records from the EKD Synod, Church Conference, and Council, as well as from various EKD commissions. Additional EKD records come from the Bevollmächtigter des Rates der EKD bei der Regierung der DDR (Representative of the EKD Council to the Government of the GDR), an office held by Provost Heinrich Grüber in East Berlin until church-state relations broke down completely in 1958 over Protestant support for military chaplains in West Germany's army. There are also records from the East Berlin Geschäftsstelle der Konferenz der Evangelischen Kirchenleitungen in der DDR (Office of the Conference of the Protestant Church Leaderships in the GDR) for the years 1962–70; the West Berlin Kirchenkanzlei der EKD/Berliner Stelle (Berlin Office of the EKD Church Chancellery) which dealt with East German affairs and acted as contact to the BEK after 1969 (1945–91); and from the Kirchenkanzlei der EKD für die Gliedkirchen in der DDR (EKD Church Chancellery for the Member Churches in the GDR) dealing primarily with financial matters (1952–70). Finally, there is material from the Kirchliches Aussenamt der EKD (Foreign Office of the EKD), which represented the EKD around the world (1945–78), and records from the chairmen of the EKD Council, Bishops Kurt Scharf (1961–67), Hans Dietzfelbinger (1967–73), Helmut Class (1973–79) and Eduard Lohse (1979–85).

The second group of materials comprises the records of the BEK, notably its secretariat (1969–91) and other leading bodies such as the Bundessynode, the Konferenz der Kirchenleitungen (Church Leadership Conference/KKL), and various commissions. The third group of records comes from the all-German Evangelische Kirche der Union (EKU), particularly its council and chancellery. The Nebenstelle Ost der Kirchenkanzlei der EKU (Eastern Bureau of the EKU Church Chancellery), which was in operation between 1952 and 1968, was responsible for the administration of the EKU member churches in the GDR; its institutional successor was the Kirchenkanzlei der EKU, Bereich DDR (EKU Church Chancellery, GDR Section), which operated until 1991. There are also records on church finances and from the EKU Predigerseminare (seminaries). Fourthly, the EZAB maintains the records of various organizations and institutions, including the ecumenical Hendrik-Kraemer-Haus in western Berlin (1934–87) and the Christliche Friedenskonferenz (Christian Peace Conference/CFK; a body founded in Prague in 1958 as an Eastern counterpart to the Ecumenical Council of Churches in Geneva). There is also material from the Evangelische Studentengemeinden (Protestant Student Congregation/ESG), which offers insights into the situation of Protestant students and official policy at the GDR's universities (1952–91), and from the Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag (German Protestant Church Congress/DEKT). The DEKT was an all-German institution until 1961, and the East German churches resumed participation again in the 1970s. Finally, there are private papers and office records from a number of East German church officials, including Bishop Otto Dibelius of Berlin-Brandenburg, Heinrich Kloppenburg (a Vice-President of the CFK) and Gerhard Bassarak (International Secretary and Vice President of the CFK).

24. LANDESKIRCHLICHES ARCHIV HANNOVER

Mailing address: Postfach 37 26, D-30037 Hannover
Visitors address: Goethestrasse 27, D-30169 Hannover
Phone number: (0)511-1241-755
Fax number: (0)511-1241-770
Web page: <http://www.evlka.de/archiv>
E-mail: archiv@evlka.de
Head: Hans Otte
Opening hours: Mondays to Thursdays 8.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.,
Fridays 8.30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

The Landeskirchliche Archiv Hannover holds records pertaining to the history of the Protestant Churches in the GDR. There are records from the Lutherisches Kirchenamt Hannover (Lutheran Church Office Hanover), which acted as the administrative body of the VELKD, and the Berlin office of the Lutherisches Kirchenamt, which was responsible for contacts between the Western and Eastern member churches of the VELKD, and between the VELKD and the VELK DDR from 1968. There are records from the Lutherisches Kirchenamt in East Berlin, which coordinated the eastern members churches of the VELKD and served as the administrative body of the VELK DDR from 1968 until its dissolution in 1988. The latter collection also includes records from the GDR national committee of the Lutherischer Weltbund (Lutheran World Council), which survived for two years after the dissolution of the VELK DDR.

**25. ARCHIV DER EVANGELISCHEN LANDESKIRCHE ANHALTS,
DESSAU**

Mailing address: Postfach 14 24, D-06813 Dessau
Visitors address: Pauluskirche, Radegaster Strasse, D-06842 Dessau
Phone number: (0)340-8824862
Web page: <http://www.landeskirche-anhalts.de>
E-mail: guenter-preckel@evlkanh.de
Head: Günter Preckel
Opening hours: Mondays to Fridays 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and
by appointment

The records held at the Archiv der Evangelischen Landeskirche Anhalts include documents from the Protestant Landeskirchenrat (Land church council), the Anhalt synod, and the superintendents' offices in Dessau and Köthen. The collection also includes church registers and the private papers of church president Martin Müller.

26. LANDESKIRCHENARCHIV BERLIN-BRANDENBURG, BERLIN

Address: Bethaniendamm 29, D-10997 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-225045-31
Fax number: (0)30-225045-10
Web page: <http://www.ekibb.de/archiv>
E-mail: archiv@ekibb.de
Head: Wolfgang G. Krogel
Direct line: (0)30-22 50 45-30
Opening hours: Mondays to Thursdays 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., Fridays 9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

The archive of the Evangelische Kirche in Berlin-Brandenburg (EKiBB), located in the same building as the EZA [20], holds a variety of records pertaining to the period of Soviet occupation and the GDR. The EkiBB's website provides an overview of its holdings.

The archive contains documents from the Konsistorium (consistory) Berlin-West (1945–61) and the Konsistorium Berlin-Mitte, as well as from parishes in Berlin Eberswalde, Potsdam, and Cottbus. There are records from the Provinzialsynode (provincial synod) Berlin-Brandenburg (1945–61), the regional synod of West Berlin (1961–70), and the regional synod of the EKiBB. Furthermore, there are documents from the general superintendents' offices of Eberswalde (incomplete, 1963–77) and Berlin (1945–74). There is material from a number of other institutions, including the Burckhardtshaus, an institution responsible for the church's work with women and girls (1945–79), the disciplinary chamber and the church court, and the Sprachenkonvikt/Kirchliche Hochschule for the education of young theologians (1950–91). Finally, there are the private papers of Bishop Kurt Scharf as well as the office records of Bishops Gottfried Forck (1981–91) and Martin Kruse (1977–94), and of consistory presidents Willi Kupus (1970–80) and Manfred Stolpe (1982–90).

**27. ARCHIV DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHE DER
KIRCHENPROVINZ SACHSEN, MAGDEBURG**

Mailing address:	Postfach 14 24, D-39004 Magdeburg
Visitors address:	Am Dom 2, D-39104 Magdeburg
Phone number:	(0)391-5346-0
Fax number:	(0)391-5346-235
Web page:	http://www.ekd.de/kps
E-mail:	margit.mueller@ekkps.de or bibliothek@ekkps.de
Head:	Margit Müller
Contact person:	Karl-Heinz Felgenträger
Direct line:	(0)391-5346-253
Opening hours:	Monday to Thursday 8.45 a.m.–12:00 p.m., 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m., Fridays 8.45 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

The holdings of the Archiv der Evangelischen Kirche der Kirchenprovinz Sachsen (Archive of the Protestant Church of the Church Province Saxony, Magdeburg) include records from the church's synod, leadership, bishopric, and consistory reaching back to the eighteenth century. There are records from the provosts of Erfurt, Halle-Merseburg, and Nordhausen, and from the superintendents' offices in Halle-Nord, Wanzleben, Weferlingen, Weissenfels, and Ziesar. Among the institutions whose records are held in Magdeburg are the seminaries of Naumburg and Wernigerode, the Proseminar Naumburg (1952–88), the Kirchliche Hochschule (Ecclesiastical College) Naumburg (1949–92), the Erfurt seminary, the Protestant home for girls Schönebeck, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Missionarischer Dienste (Missionary Working Group) of the church province of Saxony (1952–88), and the Evangelischer Bund Sachsen-Anhalt (Evangelical Association of Saxony-Anhalt, 1945–76). The latter also dealt with ecumenical matters and the Catholic Church. The archive also houses the private papers of Bishops Ludolf Müller and Werner Krusche.

**28. LANDESKIRCHLICHES ARCHIV, EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHE
LANDESKIRCHE MECKLENBURGS, SCHWERIN**

Mailing address: Postfach 11 10 63, D-19010 Schwerin
Visitors address: Münzstrasse 8-10, D-19055 Schwerin
Phone number: (0)385-5185-148
Fax number: (0)385-5185-134
Web page: <http://www.kirche-mv.de>
E-mail: landeskirchenarchiv@ellm.de
Head: Erhard Piersig
Opening hours: Mondays and Tuesdays 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.,
Wednesdays and Thursdays 8.30 a.m. to 12.30
p.m. and 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

The archive of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg holds a great variety of records. Records from the Oberkirchenrat (church high council) date back to the eighteenth century and include personnel files on clergy (1810–1985) and council employees (1856–1986) as well as parish reports (1836–1977). There are also records from the Land synods (1919–1976) and the superintendents' offices in the church districts of Rostock-Land (Bad Doberan), Rostock-Stadt, Ludwigslust, Schwerin, and Wismar. The archive also maintains the records of numerous parishes in Mecklenburg. Furthermore, there are records from various institutions such as the seminary of the Evangelisch-Lutherische Landeskirche (1969–83), the charitable organization Hilfswerk der EKD (1945–58), and the Frauenhilfe (women's charity). The archive also holds the office records of Bishop Niklot Beste (1945–71) and of numerous other GDR era officials of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg.

**29. LANDESKIRCHLICHES ARCHIV, POMMERSCHE
EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE, GREIFSWALD**

Address: Rudolf-Petershagen-Allee 3, D-17489 Greifswald
Phone number: (0)3834-5725-33
Fax number: (0)3834-5725-36
Web page: <http://www.kirche-mv.de>
E-mail: archiv@pom-ev-kirche.de
Head: Ulrike Reinfeldt
Opening hours: Closed on Mondays; by appointment

The archive holds approximately 170 linear meters of records from the leadership, synod, bishopric, and consistory of the Pomeranian Protestant church for the period after 1945. It also has files from the superintendents' offices in Brüssow, Franzburg, and Loitz; the parishes of Altenhagen and Voigdehagen; and the student congregation in the university town of Greifswald. There is also a collection of about 600 photographs from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Most of the collections are not indexed or systematically organized.

**30. LANDESKIRCHENARCHIV, EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHE
LANDESKIRCHE SACHSENS, DRESDEN**

Mailing address: Postfach 12 05 52, D-01006 Dresden
Visitors address: Lukasstrasse 6, D-01069 Dresden
Phone number: (0)351-4692-0
Fax number: (0)351-4692-144
Web page: <http://www.landeskirche-sachsen.de>
E-mail: archiv@elvks.de
Head: Carlies Maria Raddatz
Opening hours: by appointment: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays
8.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Wednesdays 8.30 a.m. to
4 p.m.

The archive holds records from the Land church synod since 1948 and the Landeskirchenamt (church office) since 1945. There are also records from the Evangelischer Bund [see 24] and the Landeskirchliches Werk der Äusseren Mission (an organization for the “outer mission”). The collections also include the office records of Landeskirchenamt president Erich Kotte, superintendent Franz Lau, and synod president Reimer Mager.

31. ARCHIV DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHE DER SCHLESISCHEN OBERLAUSITZ, GÖRLITZ

Mailing address: Postfach 30 03 34, D-02808 Görlitz
Visitors address: Schlaurother Strasse 11, D-02827 Görlitz
Phone number: (0)3581-744-0
Fax number: (0)3581-744-299
Web page: <http://www.eksol.de>
E-mail: archiv@eksol.de
Contact person: Herr Kühne
Direct line: (0)3581-744-259
Opening hours: by appointment

The archive holds the consistory records of the Protestant Church of the Silesian Oberlausitz (since 1946) and of the provincial synod (since 1951). It also maintains the records of the parish Deutsch-Ossig (1547–1989) and the records of the Parochialverband Görlitz, the confederation of the Görlitz parishes, from the sixteenth century on. The office records of Bishop Gottfried Hornig (1947–63) are also held in Görlitz.

**32. LANDESKIRCHENARCHIV DER EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHEN
KIRCHE IN THÜRINGEN, EISENACH**

Address: Kreuzkirche, Schlossberg 4a, D-99817 Eisenach
Phone number: (0)3691-881-465
Fax number: (0)3691-733-9120
Web page: <http://www.elkth.de>
E-mail: archiv@elkth.de
Head: Ute Lampe
Opening hours: Tuesdays to Thursdays 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Fridays
8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The collection of the Landeskirchenarchiv of the Thuringian Evangelical Lutheran Church includes records from the Landeskirchenamt (church council) and the synod since 1919. There are also personnel files on clergy (1900–90) and church employees (1921–92), along with the records of the church's financial, forestry, and music departments. Further material comes from the Thüringer Kirchliche Konferenz (1889–1986) and the Lutherische Bekenntnisgemeinschaft Thüringen, an organization that opposed the "state-friendly" stance of Bishop Moritz Mitzenheim (1947–70). His personal papers are also held at the archive, as are the papers of church counselor Herbert von Hintzenstein. There are also the office records of Bishop Ingo Braecklein, Kirchenarchivrat Reinhold Paul Jauernig, and the Oberkirchenräte Ernst Köhler, Hans Schäfer, and Friedrich Zilz.

**33. ARCHIV DES DIAKONISCHEN WERKES DER
EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHE DEUTSCHLANDS, BERLIN**

Mailing address: Postfach 33 02 20, D-14172 Berlin
Visitors address: Altensteinstrasse 53, D-14195 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-83001-0
Fax number: (0)30-83001-222
Web page: <http://www.diakonie-archiv.de>
E-mail: archiv@diakonie.de
Head: Michael Häusler
Contact person: Ingolf Hübner
Direct line: (0)30-83001-561
Opening hours: Mondays to Thursdays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Fridays
9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The Diakonisches Werk (DWEKD) came into existence in 1957, when the Central-Ausschuss für die Innere Mission der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche (Central Committee for the Inner Mission of the German Protestant Church) merged with the Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland, the Evangelical charity organization founded in 1945 in response to the desperate situation of the early postwar years. The DWEKD archive holds the papers of both predecessor institutions, including the records of the Hilfswerk's central office and Berlin office (1945-61). The DWEKD records include materials from its headquarters and West Berlin branch office, which was responsible for dealings with the East German Diakonisches Werk from 1961 on. There are also records pertaining to the Innere Mission, the Hilfswerk, and the Diakonisches Werk of the GDR (1952-90), along with its regional offices in Berlin (1945-56), Brandenburg (1946-56), and Berlin-Brandenburg (1956-65). There are also personal records of some leading East German Diakonie officials.

ARCHIVES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH: AN OVERVIEW

Access to archival materials held by the Roman Catholic Church is regulated by rules set by the Deutscher Bischofskonferenz (German Conference of Bishops/DBK). The DBK stated in 1988 that while the church had no obligation to open its records to “third parties,” it was “not adverse in principle” to opening them to scholars. There were, however, restrictions: Church records and private papers would be available only after 60 years, and documents including personal data would be released only 30 years after a person’s death (or 120 years after his/her birth). The DBK stressed, however, that “special permits” might be granted for research in “well-founded cases.” In 1993, with a view to the newly available material from the East German dioceses, the DBK issued more detailed regulations on “special permits.”

During the GDR era, the East German Catholic church could not implement the regulations of the DBK. In 1950, bishops and diocesan commissioners from East Germany were, by Vatican decree, organized as the Berliner Ordinarienkonferenz (BOK). While they were still technically a part of the all-German Fuldaer Bischofskonferenz (renamed the Deutsche Bischofskonferenz in 1966), they could not take part in the meetings of their West German colleagues until 1989. The Vatican agreed in 1972 to measures to make the East German church bodies more independent. This led to the establishment of the Berliner Bischofskonferenz (BBK) in 1976, which resulted in a de facto split from the DBK. With Germany’s unification in 1990, the BBK joined the DBK and effectively dissolved itself.

34. REGIONALARCHIV ORDINARIEN OST IM BISTUMSARCHIV

Mailing address: Postfach 10 06 62, D-99006 Erfurt
Visitors address: Herrmannsplatz 9, D-99084 Erfurt
Phone number: (0)361-6572-400
Fax number: (0)361-6572-444
Head: Michael Matscha
Opening hours: Tuesdays and Thursdays 10 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m., Fridays 10 to 12 a.m. and by appointment

The collection of the Regionalarchiv Ordinarien Ost (ROO) was assembled in 1990 from the central level archival materials in the eastern part of the diocese of Berlin and other areas of the former GDR. The collection was initially located in Berlin; when the collection was transferred to Erfurt, the ROO became the first new church archive established in eastern Germany after unification. It was the most accessible church archive there before the stricter regulations in force at Catholic archives in western Germany were extended nationwide.

The ROO collection comprises about 60.5 running meters of records. It holds many valuable documents from the secretariat of the BOK/BBK and its affiliated institutions, along with records pertaining to events such as church congresses (1961–89). There are records from the diocesan charity organization *Not in der Welt* (“Misery in the World”), the BBK press office (1988–91), and the Catholic representatives to the Central GDR Round Table of 1989–90. Other materials pertain to travel applications from priests and church employees, to the working group *Justitia et Pax*, and to working groups on the spiritual welfare of young people and students. Most of these records span the period from 1961 through 1989.

Requests for obtaining special permission to use the collection must be approved by the Bishop of Erfurt, who will ask for references from Catholic scholars. Researchers are advised to ask for access to the complete finding aids.

35. DIÖZESANARCHIV DES ERZBISTUMS BERLIN

Address: Felixstrasse 27, D-12099 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-757989-0
Fax number: (0)30-757989-31
Head: Gotthard Klein
Opening hours: Tuesdays and Thursdays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and by appointment

The Diözesanarchiv Berlin (Diocesan Archive Berlin/DAB) is part of the Archdiocese of Berlin. It was established in the western part of the city in 1966. It holds the records of the Diocese of Berlin for the period when it served the city as a whole (1945–61) and for the years of the diocese's de facto division between East and West (1961–90).

The collections at the DAB are a very valuable source for the history of the Soviet Zone and the GDR, particularly for the years before the Berlin Wall was erected. There are numerous records documenting the activities of the BOK between 1950 and 1961. There is material, for example, pertaining to negotiations between government and church officials as well as to church-state conflicts, notably over the FDJ's secular confirmation ceremony, the Jugendweihe. Also of interest are the private papers of Bishops: Konrad Graf von Preysing (1935–50), Wilhelm Weskamm (1951–56), and Julius Döpfner (1957–61).

The private papers of Bishop Alfred Bengsch (1961–79) provide important insights into church-state relations in the GDR, the Vatican's Ostpolitik, and German contacts to the Catholic leadership in Poland. The archive holds a portion of the papers of Prelate Walter Adolph (1902–75), who was Ordinariatsrat (diocesan counsel) in West Berlin (1945–61) and vicar general (to 1969); the bulk of Adolph's papers are held at the Kommission für Zeitgeschichte, Forschungsstelle Bonn (Commission for Contemporary History, Bonn Research Center), Adenauerallee 19, D-53111 Bonn. The papers of other important participants in church-state negotiations—e.g. Prelate Otto Gross, who was in charge of negotiations with the MfS and other GDR institutions (1967–74), and his successor, Prelate Gerhard Lange (1974–89)—have not yet been passed on to the DAB or the ROO collection.

36. ARCHIV DES BISTUMS DRESDEN-MEISSEN, BAUTZEN

Address: An der Petrikirche 6, D-02625 Bautzen
Phone number: (0)3591-44102
Fax number: (0)3591-44124
Head: Birgit Mitzscherlich
Opening hours: Mondays to Fridays 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The collections of the diocese of Dresden-Meissen in Bautzen were mostly indexed and registered before 1990. During the GDR era, this archive was the best organized of all Catholic archives in East Germany. Its records pertain to the diocese's organization and administration, institutions and conferences, such as the BOK and BBK, the Synods of the Diocese of Meißen (1969–71), and contacts with state institutions on issues such as the 1000th anniversary of the diocese of Meissen in 1968, Jugendweihe ceremonies, and other church-related matters. It is also an excellent archive for researching the relationship between Catholic Germans and Sorbs as well as the Sorbian clergy in Bautzen and the Oberlausitz.

Furthermore, there are records concerned with the preparation and organization of the Katholikentreffen (Catholics Meeting) at Dresden in 1987 and some private papers. Of special interest are the more or less complete papers of Bishops Petrus Legge (1932–51), Heinrich Wienken (1951–57), Otto Spülbeck (1958–70) and Gerhard Schaffran (1970–87).

37. BISTUMSARCHIV ERFURT

Mailing address: Postfach 10 06 62, D-99006 Erfurt
Visitors address: Herrmannsplatz 9, D-99084 Erfurt
Phone number: (0)361-6572-400
Fax number: (0)361-6572-444
Head: Michael Matscha
Opening hours: Tuesdays and Thursdays 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 1 to 4 p.m., Fridays 10 to 12 a.m. and by appointment

The diocesan archive of Erfurt holds materials pertaining to the history of the Soviet Zone and the GDR that, while less important, complement the holdings of the ROO [21]. Records held in Erfurt include the papers of the Bischöfliches Generalvikariat (Diocesan General Vicariate) Erfurt (1905–90), the diocese's financial, personnel, and theological departments, and spiritual welfare and counseling agencies. Furthermore, there are office records from Auxiliary Bishop Hugo Aufderbeck (1955–81), Bishop Joachim Wanke (1981–95), Auxiliary Bishop Joachim Meisner (1975–80), Auxiliary Bishop Reinhard Koch (1974–91), and the Vicars General Paul Uthe (1963–81) and Georg Sterzinsky (1981–89). There are also a number of private papers pertaining to the early period of the Soviet Zone and the GDR before 1961.

**38. ZENTRALARCHIV DES BISCHÖFLICHEN ORDINARIATES
MAGDEBURG**

Address: Max-Josef-Metzger-Strasse 1, D-39104 Magdeburg
Phone number: (0)391-5961-150
Fax number: (0)391-5961-100
Head: Daniel Lorek
Opening hours: by appointment

The Zentralarchiv des Bischöflichen Ordinariates Magdeburg (ZBOM) is part of the Magdeburg diocesan administration. The archive was founded in 1979. There are at present no published lists of its holdings. However, there are finding aids in the archive. Besides the records of the diocese and its various departments, there is material pertaining to the language courses for theologians at Schöneiche and the regional seminary at the Huysburg near Halberstadt. The Zentralarchiv also holds some private papers and materials on negotiations between the church and the state in the Magdeburg and Halle districts. Internal ecclesiastical disputes within those districts are also touched upon in the diocesan records and personal papers held in Magdeburg. There are papers from the time of Provost Wilhelm Weskamm (1945–50) that shed valuable light on the history of the Catholic Church during the Soviet occupation.

39. ARCHIV DES ERZBISCHÖFLICHEN AMTES SCHWERIN IM ERZBISTUM HAMBURG

Address: Heinrich-Theissing-Institut, Lankower Strasse
14-16, D-19057 Schwerin

Phone Number: (0)385-4897041

Fax number: (0)385-4883839

Web page: <http://www.hti-schwerin.de>

E-mail: kontakt@hti-schwerin.de

Head: Georg Diederich (Director, Heinrich-Theissing-Institut)

Opening hours: Mondays to Fridays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Heinrich-Theissing-Institut, named after the late bishop of Schwerin (1970–87), was founded in 1993 by the diocesan office of Schwerin. It has a well-maintained archive and is known for its comparative openness.

Materials from the diocese's offices have been collected since 1971. The collection includes, apart from administrative records from the various departments, material from 68 parishes. Of importance are the papers of the Auxiliary Bishop Bernhard Schröder (1945–70), which are particularly interesting on the occupation period, and the papers of Bishop Heinrich Theissing (1970–87). There are only a handful of papers from Bishop Theodor Hubrich (1988–92), and they mostly date from the time after reunification.

Since 1993, the Heinrich-Theissing-Institut has built a special archive of copies of documents from regional and central state archives concerning the former northern districts of the GDR. They are accessible on a database and can be used by appointment.

40. ARCHIV DES BISTUMS GÖRLITZ

Mailing address: Postfach 30 09 43, D-02814 Görlitz
Visitors address: Carl-von-Ossietzky-Strasse 41, D-02826 Görlitz
Phone number: (0)3581-4782-0
Fax number: (0)3581-4782-12
Web page: <http://www.bistum-goerlitz.de>
Head: Peter Canisius Birkner
Contact person: Winfried Töpler
Direct line: (0)3581-4782-19
Opening hours: by appointment

The Diocesan Archive Görlitz contains the records of the archdiocese's office, which was responsible for the administering of the portion of the former Archdiocese of Breslau west of the Oder-Neisse border (1945–72). It also holds the records of the Apostolische Administratur Görlitz (1972–94). There is also a library of books on the history of the Archdiocese of Breslau and on the church history of Silesia and the Ober- and Niederlausitz.

41. ARCHIV DER HAUPTVERTRETUNG BERLIN DES DEUTSCHEN CARITASVERBANDES

Mailing address: Deutscher Caritasverband Freiburg, Archivleitung, Postfach 420, D-79004 Freiburg
Phone Number: (0)761-200-341
Fax number: (0)761-200-572
Web page: <http://www.caritas.de>
E-mail: archiv@caritas.de
Head: Gabriele Witolla
Opening hours: by appointment

Since 1919, the Deutscher Caritasverband, the welfare organization of the Catholic Church in Germany, has had its main office (Hauptvertretung/HV) in Berlin. Since 1937, the head of the HV Berlin has also served as head of the Berlin Commissariat der Fuldaer Bischofskonferenz (Commissariat of the Fulda Bishops' Conference); the Berlin Commissariat was renamed the Katholisches Kommissariat Berlin in 1977. The HV Berlin has been headed by Bishop Heinrich Wienken (1937–51), Prelate Johannes Zinke (1952–69), and Heinz-Dietrich Thiel (1969–95).

The archival holdings of the Caritasverband are interesting insofar as Prelate Zinke was the secretary of the BOK between 1951 and 1961. Even after the building of the Wall, he temporarily served in that function while living in West Berlin. Between 1952 and 1968, Zinke negotiated in the name of the BOK with a number of GDR state institutions as well as with the Soviet Control Commission in Berlin-Karlshorst. He also had contacts with the MfS as the personal envoy of the chairman of the BOK. There are memoranda of those meetings and records of conversations that he wrote afterwards. Under the stewardship first of Zinke and later Thiel, the commissariate had the important function of maintaining the East German church's contacts with the Catholic Church in West Germany and the Vatican. Financial matters and material aid for the Catholic Church in the GDR were also handled by the HV Berlin.

The records of the HV Berlin are currently held by the archive of the Caritasverband at Freiburg and are subject to the 30-year rule.

SPECIALIZED ARCHIVES

42. STIFTUNG ARCHIV AKADEMIE DER KÜNSTE, BERLIN

Address: Hanseatenweg 10, D-10557 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-39076-160
Fax number: (0)30-39076-198
Web page: <http://www.adk.de>
E-mail: stiftung@adk.de
Head: Wolfgang Trautwein
Opening hours: Reading Room: Robert-Koch-Platz 10, D-10115 Berlin, (0)30-30884-247: Mondays to Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Thursdays 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The holdings of the Stiftung Archiv Akademie der Künste (AdK) reflect the history of Germany and Berlin. The older collections come from the archive of the Preussische Akademie der Künste (Prussian Academy of Arts, 1696–1945). In 1950, the Deutsche Akademie der Künste was set up in East Berlin. The writer Heinrich Mann was named president, but he died before taking office; his colleague Arnold Zweig took his place. In West Berlin, an academy was founded in 1954 under the direction of architect Hans Scharoun. In 1993, the two academies were united, as were their archival holdings.

The AdK archive works on an interdisciplinary model. It collects all sorts of objects of art and materials documenting the creative process as well as correspondence, private papers, diaries, photographs, films, and audio sources. It also takes care of Gedenkstätten (memorials) to Anna Seghers, Bertolt Brecht, and Helene Weigel. The archive documents the careers of German artists exiled during the Nazi era who settled in the GDR after the end of the World War II and became members of the Academy (e.g., Bertolt Brecht, Johannes R. Becher, Hanns Eisler, John Heartfield, Wieland Herzfelde). These materials obviously pertain to the cultural policy of the GDR. In addition to the papers of many East German artists, there are also the papers of SED cultural functionaries such as Alexander Abusch, Otto Gotsche and Alfred Kurella. The archive's holdings provide a broad overview of the arts in the GDR.

**43. ARCHIV DER BERLIN-BRANDENBURGISCHEN AKADEMIE
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN, BERLIN**

Address: Jägerstrasse 22-23, D-10117 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-20370-221
Fax number: (0)30-20370-446
Web page: <http://www.bbaw.de>
E-mail: archiv@bbaw.de
Head: Wolfgang Knobloch
Direct line: (0)30-20370-201
Opening hours: Mondays to Fridays 8.30 a.m. to 3.45 p.m.

The records held in the archive of the Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften (Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of the Sciences) reach back to the early eighteenth century and the academy's founding under Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. The archive holds over 6,000 running meters of material that document the history of the academy, including the period of the Soviet Zone and the GDR. In addition to collections of correspondence and private papers, the archive houses 1,800 objects of art, more than 40,000 photographs, medals, portraits of scholars, 410 audio-tapes, and 195 films.

44. DEUTSCHE BIBLIOTHEK, DEUTSCHES MUSIKARCHIV BERLIN

Address: Gärtnerstrasse 25-32, D-12207 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-77002-0
Fax number: (0)30-77002-299
Web page: <http://www.ddb.de>
E-mail: info@dma.ddb.de
Head: Ingo Kolasa
Opening Hours: Mondays to Thursdays 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Fridays
9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Deutsches Musikarchiv (German Musical Archives) of the Deutsche Bibliothek documents the development of music, particularly in East Germany, since 1945. There is a collection of all recorded music produced in the GDR and other material pertaining to musical life in the GDR. Of particular importance is the collection Musikinformationszentrum des Verbandes der Komponisten und Musikwissenschaftler der DDR (Music Information Center of the Association of Composers and Musicologists of the GDR).

**45. DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR INTERNATIONALE
PÄDAGOGISCHE FORSCHUNG, BIBLIOTHEK FÜR
BILDUNGSGESCHICHTLICHE FORSCHUNG, ARCHIV, BERLIN**

Mailing Address: Postfach 17 11 38, D-10203 Berlin
Visitors' Address: Warschauer Strasse 34-38, D-10243 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-293360-0
Fax number: (0)30-293360-25
Web page: <http://www.bbf.dipf.de>
E-mail: basikow@bbf.dipf.de
Head: Christian Ritzi (head librarian)
Contact person: Ursula Basikow (archive)
Direct line: (0)30-293360-27
Opening hours: Mondays to Thursdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Fridays
8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The archive of the Bibliothek für Bildungsgeschichtliche Forschung (Library for Research in the History of Education) holds approximately 1,400 running meters of material. There are records from the Deutsches Pädagogisches Zentralinstitut der DDR (German Pedagogic Central Institute of the GDR) from the years 1949–70 and, for the period 1970–90, the Akademie der Pädagogischen Wissenschaften der DDR (Academy of Pedagogic Sciences of the GDR). The archive of the Institut für Zeitgeschichtliche Jugendforschung e.V. (Institute for Contemporary Youth Research), which includes many documents about the FDJ, is also held at the Bibliothek für Bildungsgeschichtliche Forschung. There are also collections of private papers, “gray literature,” and photographs.

**46. ROBERT-HAVEMANN-ARCHIV IN DER
ROBERT-HAVEMANN-GESELLSCHAFT, BERLIN**

Address: Schliemannstrasse 23, D-10437 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-447108-10
Fax number: (0)30-447108-19
Web page: <http://www.havemann-gesellschaft.de>
E-mail: archive@havemann-gesellschaft.de
Head: Tina Krone
Contact Person: Tom Sello
Direct line: (0)30-447108-22
Opening hours: Tuesdays to Thursdays 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

The archive documents the life and work of the physicist and famous dissident Robert Havemann (1910–82). The collection comprises approximately 26 running meters of documents, including Havemann's private papers and correspondence, and 35 videotapes. The archive also holds publications dealing with Havemann and records from other archives and the security services pertaining to him. A second area of the archive's holdings deals with the GDR Bürgerbewegung (citizens' movement); it consists of about 80 running meters of documents and over 100 videotapes. Included are the records of several organizations that played a part in the peaceful revolution of 1989–90. In addition, there are newspapers, magazines, and other materials dealing with the Zentraler Runder Tisch der DDR (GDR Central Round Table), which was set up as a discussion forum between the SED and the opposition in late 1989. There are also materials from regional Round Tables in other GDR cities.

**47. MATTHIAS-DOMASCHK-ARCHIV IN DER
ROBERT-HAVEMANN-GESELLSCHAFT, BERLIN**

Address: Schliemannstrasse 23, D-10437 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-447108-20
Fax number: (0)30-447108-29
Web page: <http://www.havemann-gesellschaft.de>
E-mail: archive@havemann-gesellschaft.de
Head: Frank Ebert
Contact person: Tom Sello
Direct line: (0)30-447108-22
Opening hours: by appointment

Named after the Jena civil rights activist Matthias Domaschk (1957–81), who died after two days of interrogation in a Berlin MfS prison under still unclear circumstances, this archive concerns itself with opposition and repression under the rule of the SED as well as with the dissolution of the MfS in 1989–90. The archive and library contain periodicals, flyer, posters, graphic works, audio-and videotapes, photographs, and other materials pertaining to the opposition in the GDR. There is a collection of eyewitness accounts that amounts to 46 running meters. Documents from institutions of oppression (approximately 90 running meters) show how the GDR fought opposition and dissident activities. There are basic records about the MfS and its various departments. The collection on the dissolution of the MfS consists of 4 running meters of material. The audiovisual archive contains 5,000 videotapes and 300 audiotapes. The photo archive (15,000 items) illustrates opposition, repression, and daily life in the GDR.

48. DEUTSCHES RUNDFUNKARCHIV, POTSDAM-BABELSBERG

Mailing Address: Postfach 90 03 63, D-14439 Potsdam-Babelsberg
Visitors Address: Marlene-Dietrich-Allee 20, D-14482 Potsdam-Babelsberg
Phone number: (0)331-5812-0
Fax number: (0)331-5812-199
Web page: <http://www.dra.de>
E-mail: sekretariat@dra.de
Head: Peter-Paul Schneider
Opening Hours: Mondays to Thursdays 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Fridays 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Potsdam-Babelsberg branch of the Deutsches Rundfunkarchiv (German Broadcasting Archive) holds written and audiovisual sources from the television broadcaster Fernsehfunk der DDR and GDR radio as well as collections of materials from the Rundfunk im Amerikanischen Sektor (Radio in the American Sector/RIAS) and the West Berlin broadcaster Sender Freies Berlin (SFB). There is also material on audience research.

The records from GDR television (1952–91) include TV scripts and videotapes of political programs, the news show *Aktuelle Kamera*, and events in GDR history (e.g., SED party congresses). They also provide an overview of entertainment and sports broadcasting. The propagandistic program *Schwarzer Kanal* (“Black Channel”) anchored by Eduard von Schnitzler is available online. The audio archives of the radio in the Soviet Zone and the GDR (1945–91) include approximately 300,000 tapes. Included are broadcasts on the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal 1946 and the founding of the GDR in 1949. There also is a large collection of GDR radio plays.

There are fees for using non-written materials. More information is available by e-mail (info@dra.de).

49. UMWELTBIBLIOTHEK GROSSHENNERSDORF E.V.

Address: Am Sportplatz 3, D-02747 Grosshennersdorf
Phone number: (0)35873-30920
Fax number: (0)35873-30921
Web page: <http://www.umweltbibliothek.org>
E-mail: mail@umweltbibliothek.org
Head: Andreas Schönfelder
Opening hours: Mondays 9 a.m to 3 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Fridays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Umweltbibliothek Grosshennersdorf, in addition to a quite extensive library collection (8,000 books, 40 periodicals), holds archival records documenting opposition, particularly environmental initiatives, in the Oberlausitz (Saxony) between 1981 and 1990. There are various papers, samizdat publications, flyers, posters, photographs, and audio- and videotapes.

50. ARCHIV BÜRGERBEWEGUNG E.V. LEIPZIG

Address: Fregehaus, Katharinenstrasse 11, D-04109
Leipzig

Phone number: (0)341-8611626

Fax number: (0)341-8611626

Web page: <http://home.t-online.de/home/stadtmuseum.leipzig/archiv.htm>

E-mail: stadtmuseum.leipzig@t-online.de

Head: Hans-Ulrich Langner

Opening hours: Tuesdays to Fridays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and by appointment

The Archiv Bürgerbewegung (Archive of the Citizens' Movement) Leipzig holds records from the GDR opposition and the citizens' movement in the Leipzig area. These materials document the origins and course of events during the peaceful revolution of 1989 and the subsequent establishment of democratic institutions. The collections include samizdat publications and documents on the methods and structure of the MfS. The archive also maintains collections of videotapes and films, a press and a photo archive as well as a library devoted to the revolution in the GDR.

**51. THÜRINGER ARCHIV FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE MATTHIAS
DOMASCHK, JENA**

Address: Am Rähmen 3, D-07743 Jena
Phone number: (0)3641-228605
Fax number: (0)3641-228605
Head: Uwe Kulisch, Katharina Lenski
Opening hours: Tuesdays 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Thursdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and by appointment

Founded and supported by the Jena organization Künstler für Andere (Artists for Others), the Thüringer Archiv holds a collection of records assembled during the peaceful revolution in the GDR. It has about 400 running meters of material, four-fifths of which has been processed. The holdings include documents on the MfS, material from the GDR opposition, GDR newspapers, and copies of documents from organizations such as the SED and the Kulturbund. There are also collections of private papers, a library of GDR literature, and a collection of photographs, audiotapes, and films. The holdings also include LP records and taped interviews with eyewitnesses.

**52. ZENTRALARCHIV FÜR EMPIRISCHE SOZIALFORSCHUNG,
UNIVERSITÄT KÖLN**

Mailing Address: Postfach 41 09 60, D-50869 Köln (Cologne)
Visitors Address: Bachemer Strasse 40, D-50931 Köln (Cologne)
Phone number: (0)221-47694-0
Fax number: (0)221-47694-44
Web page: <http://www.gesis.org>
E-mail: za@za.uni-koeln.de
Head: Wolfgang Jagodzinski
Opening hours: Mondays to Fridays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (Central Archive for Empirical Social Research) was given responsibility in 1989–90 for safeguarding, processing, and recording the data produced during 30 years of empirical social research in the GDR. The materials it houses include studies on young people, families, and attitudes to relationships. There is also material on the GDR elite. There are 550 records; approximately 460 empirical studies have been processed so far and are available for research online. The archive's web site provides a detailed overview.

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND LIBRARIES

53. INSTITUT FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE, AUSSENSTELLE BERLIN

Mailing address: Postfach 45 03 12, D-12173 Berlin
Visitors address: Finckensteinallee 85-87, D-12205 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-843705-0
Fax number: (0)30-843705-20
Web page: www.ifz-muenchen.de/aussenstelle_berlin/index.html
E-mail: aussenstelle.berlin@ifz-muenchen.de
Head: Hermann Wentker

The Munich-based Institut für Zeitgeschichte (Institute for Contemporary History/IfZ), which concerned itself primarily with the history of Nazi Germany before the Berlin Wall came down, opened a branch in Potsdam next to the Bundesarchiv/Abteilung DDR in 1994; both the institute's branch office and the Bundesarchiv/Abteilung DDR relocated to Berlin in 1996. The IfZ's research starts from the premise that the history of the GDR cannot be comprehended in isolation. It therefore favors comparative approaches that treat the GDR in conjunction with, for instance, the Nazi dictatorship, the Soviet Union, and the other formerly socialist states of Eastern Europe. It also argues for an "All-German" perspective and contends that developments in the Soviet Zone and the GDR have to be seen in connection with those in western Germany and the Federal Republic. The topics of current research projects range from the GDR's judicial system to Soviet policy during the second Berlin Crisis. The institute has also sponsored comparative studies of the "peoples' democracies" of the Eastern bloc. For more details, see the institute's informative website.

**54. ZENTRUM FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTLICHE FORSCHUNG,
POTSDAM**

Address: Am Neuen Markt 1, D-14467 Potsdam
Phone number: (0)331-28991-57
Fax number: (0)331-28991-60
Web page: www.zzf-pdm.de
E-mail: schroeder@zzf-pdm.de
Head: Christoph Klessmann, Konrad H. Jarausch

The Zentrum für Zeitgeschichtliche Forschung (Center for Research in Contemporary History/ZZF) was founded in 1996 as successor to the Forschungsschwerpunkt Zeithistorische Studien (Research Focus Contemporary History Studies), which began operating in 1992. The ZZF concerns itself with the comparative study of the history of the Soviet Zone and the GDR, and it cooperates with nearby universities, especially in Potsdam. Under the general title "The GDR in the German and International Conflict of the Systems," the ZZF started projects in 2001 on "Berlin and Brandenburg in the East-West Conflict 1948–1971," "Socialism as Social Question," "Ideologies and Mentalities in the Cold War," and "Legitimization of Rule and History." Topics of earlier research projects included "The GDR between Sovietization and autonomy 1945–1963" and "Leadership and *Apparate* of the SED Regime." For more details, see the center's website.

55. ABTEILUNG BILDUNG UND FORSCHUNG DER BStU, BERLIN

Mailing address: Postfach 218, D-10106 Berlin
Visitors address: Otto-Braun-Strasse 70-72, D-10178 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-2241-7801
Fax number: (0)30-2241-7800
Web page: www.bstu.de/bifo
Head: Siegfried Suckut

Since 1992, the BStU [4] has had a research department that concerns itself with the study of the MfS. The department also contributes to research in the history of the GDR, intra-German relations, and postwar international history.

The BStU research department works on various projects and has published a number of studies. One of its major undertakings is the multivolume MfS handbook, *Anatomie der Staatssicherheit* (Anatomy of the State Security Service). The biographical reference work *Kurzbiographien des MfS-Leitungspersonals 1950 bis 1989/90* is available online. Current and future projects include the data base *Politische Gegnerschaft* (Political Opponents/PolGe), an edition of reports prepared by the Zentrale Auswertungs- und Informationsgruppe (Central Analysis and Information Group/ZAIG), and a study of the cooperation between the MfS and other Eastern European state security services, especially the Soviet KGB.

**56. FORSCHUNGSVERBUND SED-STAAT, FREIE UNIVERSITÄT
BERLIN**

Address: Ihnenstrasse 53, D-14195 Berlin (1) or
Malteserstrasse 74-100, D-12249 Berlin (2)

Phone number: (0)30-838-52091 or -56008

Fax number: (0)30-838-55141

Web page: www.fu-berlin.de/fsed

E-mail: kschroe@zedat.fu-berlin.de

Heads: Klaus Schroeder (1), Manfred Wilke (2)

The Forschungsverbund SED-Staat takes as its main area of study the “establishment, stabilization, and transformation of a dictatorship” in the GDR. The group’s research projects focus on topics such as the establishment of the SED dictatorship, the SED’s Deutschlandpolitik, the SED’s stance toward the Protestant churches, resistance, and opposition, and the process of reunification and transformation in 1989–90. Other projects have examined the GDR’s policies regarding the intra-German border and the MfS’s interest in East German radio and television. Additional information is provided on the group’s website.

**57. HANNAH-ARENDT-INSTITUT FÜR
TOTALITARISMUSFORSCHUNG, DRESDEN**

Mailing address: Mommsenstrasse 13, D-01062 Dresden
Visitors address: Helmholtzstrasse 6-8, D-01069 Dresden
Phone number: (0)351-46332802
Fax number: (0)351-46336079
Web page: www.tu-dresden.de/hait
E-mail: hait@rcs.urz.tu-dresden.de
Head: Heinrich Oberreuter

The Hannah-Arendt-Institut für Totalitarismusforschung (HAIT), which is loosely connected to the Technical University of Dresden, was founded in 1993 and is named after the German-American philosopher Hannah Arendt (1906–75). According to the institute's statutes, its aims include the "analysis of political and social structures of the NS dictatorship and the SED regime and its impact on the construction of German unity by interdisciplinary historical and social science studies." The HAIT describes its main line of research as the "empirical study of dictatorships," with a view to theorizing. It pursues the "systematic study of National Socialism and communism" and bases its approach on a understanding of "totalitarianism" as a concept of "complex relationships between dictatorship, society, economy, and culture." It also concerns itself with the history of Saxony. The institute's web site provides further information.

**58. BIBLIOTHEK STIFTUNG ARCHIV DER PARTEIEN UND
MASSENOrganisationen DER DDR IM BUNDESARCHIV,
BERLIN**

Mailing address: Postfach 45 05 69, D-12175 Berlin
Visitors address: Finckensteinallee 63, D-12205 Berlin
Phone number: (0)1888-7770-784
Fax number: (0)1888-7770-111
Head: Elrun Dolatowski
Opening hours: Mondays to Thursdays 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Fridays
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

When the SAPMO [5] took over responsibility for the records of East German political parties and mass organizations in 1993, it also acquired a number of library collections. Most of the books and other materials had previously belonged to the Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus des Zentralkomitees der SED (Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the SED Central Committee), the Zentralbibliothek der Gewerkschaften (Central Trades Unions Library), and the library of the Gewerkschaftshochschule Bernau (Trades Unions' College Bernau). Other material came from the library of the Central Committee of the SED, the SED's party college, the Akademie für Gesellschaftswissenschaften (Academy for Social Sciences), and the central council of the FDJ. A small number of items came from the Gesellschaft für Deutsch-Sowjetische Freundschaft (The Society for German-Soviet Friendship), the Kulturbund, and the DFD. In 1995, additional material from the Deutscher Turn-und Sportbund (the GDR's athletic association), the Liga für Völkerfreundschaft (League for Peoples Friendship), the Nationalrat der Nationalen Front (National Council of the National Front), and other institutions was added to the SAPMO library.

Subjects covered by the library collections include political literature, especially histories of and publications from East German parties, trade unions, and other organizations. The library also acquires books on the transformation period and the new democracies in the formerly socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The library's catalogue is not available online.

**59. BIBLIOTHEK ZUR GESCHICHTE DER DDR IN DER
STIFTUNG HAUS DER GESCHICHTE DER BUNDESREPUBLIK
DEUTSCHLAND, BONN**

Mailing address: Postfach 12 06 15, D-53048 Bonn
Visitors address: Adenauerallee 8, D-53113 Bonn
Phone number: (0)228-91341-11
Fax number: (0)228-91431-27
Web page: <http://www.hdg.de>
E-mail: ddr-bibl@hdg.de
Head: Inge Kessler
Direct line: (0)228-91431-21
Opening hours: Mondays to Wednesdays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Thursdays 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Fridays 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The GDR library of the Haus der Geschichte is an important center for information on the history of the GDR and post-1990 comparative German studies. Its origins go back to the establishment of the West German Federal Ministry for All-German Affairs in 1949. The collection includes more than 180,000 items, including 147,000 monographs. In addition to books on the GDR, German policy, and intra-German affairs, there are books on the GDR's relations with other countries, the COMECON and Warsaw Pact states in particular. Topics covered include politics, the judicial system, society, education, culture, literature, ideology, and economics. There is also a substantial collection of publications on GDR art.

Of particular interest to researchers is the press clipping archive, which contains more than 3.5 million articles on the GDR dating from 1953 to 1977. Articles from the period 1978-90 can be researched on a database. More than 300 GDR newspapers, including local and regional titles, are available on microfilm. There is no online catalogue.

**60. STIFTUNG ZUR AUFARBEITUNG DER SED-DIKTATUR,
BERLIN**

Address: Otto-Braun-Strasse 70-72, 10178 Berlin
Phone number: (0)30-2324-7200
Fax number: (0)30-2324-7210
Web page: <http://www.stiftung-aufarbeitung.de>
E-mail: buero@stiftung-aufarbeitung.de
Head: Rainer Eppelmann, MdB (Chairman of the Board)

The Stiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur (Foundation for the Re-appraisal of the SED Dictatorship) was created by the Bundestag in 1998 to carry on the work of the parliamentary committees that, between 1992 and 1998, had conducted investigations into the history of the Soviet occupation zone and the GDR. The committees' proceedings were published in 18 volumes.

The Stiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur is dedicated to the study of the "origins, history, and consequences of the dictatorship in the Soviet Zone and the GDR." According to the federal law establishing the foundation, its responsibilities include the task of "keeping alive the memory of injustice and the victims" of the GDR. The Stiftung favors a pluralistic and non-partisan conception of "dealing with the past." It sees itself as a contact forum, partner organization for cooperation, and mediator between diverse groups, academic researchers, and the general public. Its supervisory board includes former members of the GDR opposition and the Bürgerbewegung (citizens' movement), including the Bundestag deputies Rainer Eppelmann and Markus Meckel.

The activities of the Stiftung are manifold. It supports citizens' groups and victims' associations in undertaking projects dealing with the history of the GDR. The Stiftung also helps collect and preserve records of the GDR opposition. It supports historical research on the GDR and offers expertise in matters of remembering the GDR's past. It has begun to build a library and an archive. Among the archive's holdings are the complete papers of the Enquete-Kommissionen (parliamentary investigative committees) that, from 1992 through 1998, held hearings and commissioned expert studies on the history of the GDR. While the Stiftung can only support research financially when at least one German partner institution is involved, it functions as an important clearinghouse and source of advice for international scholars of GDR history.