

# Baltic Architectural Education in Times of Crisis: Faculty of Architecture at the Baltic University in Germany, 1946–1949

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## Abstract

The article is based on the original manuscript materials and documents of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering of the exile Baltic University (Baltische Universität), which operated in Hamburg and Pinneberg from 1946 to 1949. The Faculty of Architecture of the Baltic University was a unique establishment in exile where Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian refugees came together to maintain their architectural education. The documents (four boxes and one roll of papers) were discovered at the Manuscript Collection of the Uppsala University Library marked as "Lettiska Fonden" and were unknown to architectural historians up to this date. This common Baltic tangible and intangible architectural heritage is a unique source for discovering and understanding the destiny of Baltic architects in exile in times of geopolitical crisis.

## Introduction

On 23 August 1939, the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, officially the Treaty of Non-Aggression between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was concluded in Moscow. The three Baltic states were assigned to the Soviet Union's zone of influence, and consequently, in June 1940, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were occupied and annexed by the Soviet Union. The constantly changing rule, started by the first Soviet occupation in June 1940, followed by Nazi occupation in June 1941 and by the Soviets again in July 1944, resulted in the disintegration of the communities of architects that were fruitfully developed during the two decades of the construction of the independent Baltic nation states in 1918–1940. In July 1944, when the German front line was breached and the Russian troops returned, almost 200 000 Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians left with the retreating German army to escape from the threat of Soviet terror.

Together with intellectuals and professionals, many prominent architects, construction engineers, architecture teachers and students also fled in the direction of Germany.

Following the surrender, Germany was divided into four occupation zones: British, American, French and Soviet. In West Germany (British, American and French zones), the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) was appointed to take care of the influx of mass refugees and accommodated them in displaced persons (DP) camps.

Due to the fact that the architects were not able to engage in their professional work, they developed an incredibly intense cultural life in the DP camps. For example, in 1946, Lithuanians established an Association of the Lithuanian Expatriate Engineers with 345 members (80 construction engineers and 7 architects were among them), with 16 branches of the Association at DP camps in Augsburg, Biberach, Dillingen, Hamburg, Hanau, Kempten, Memmingen, Mühlendorf, München, Nürtingen, Ravensburg, Seligenstadt, Tübingen, Voralberg, Wiesbaden and Würzburg, and started the Association's professional magazine *Inžinieriaus kelias* (The Engineer's Way). They were optimistic that with the help of the United States, the Russians would soon be kicked out of the Baltic republics, the Baltic states would regain their independence, and

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refugees would be able to return to their homelands. In their hope, Lithuanian architects became actively involved in organising the “Reconstruction of Lithuania conference”, held in Augsburg in February 1946, as well as an architectural competition in search of the ideal future family home. 45 competition entries were submitted by about 30 applicants [1]. Architect Vladas Švipas published a conceptual article on the future of Lithuanian architecture [2].

Another important question was education. For example, among the 63 000 Lithuanians who stayed in West Germany, there were 200 university teachers, ca. 2000 students, 3260 high school pupils and 500 students of vocational schools [3]. Of the 554 teachers of the University of Latvia, 316 (60 %) also fled to the West [4]. In order to use the time wisely, the refugees started organising their own schools at DP camps, and in the fall of 1945, the Allies approved schools being allowed to open. By the end of 1945, the 110 000 Latvians founded 122 primary schools with 7000 students and 57 high schools with 2500 students in the British and American zones [5]. However, for high school graduates and those who had to interrupt their university studies in Riga, Kaunas, Tallinn or Tartu because of the war, an opportunity to study should be found. The universities in Germany were overcrowded, and the military administration had stipulated that only 10 % of foreign students could be accepted at a German university. Therefore, the chance of getting a place for a Baltic student at university was low.

Thanks to the efforts of professors from the universities of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine, the consent of the military authorities of the USA and the approval of the UNRRA international organisation to establish a university in Munich were obtained. Education started in the ruined building of the Deutsches Museum on February 4, 1946, with 2756 students and 178 teachers. There were eight faculties, including Construction (with the departments of Architecture, Geodesy, and Construction), which was based on the curriculum of Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas, and the well-known Lithuanian architectural professors Jonas Šimoliūnas, Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, and Jonas Kovalskis were teachers among others [6].

The British Zone included today's federal states of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia. 82 000 refugees from the Baltic states lived there (13 000 Estonians, 45 000 Latvians and 23 500 Lithuanians) [7]. The committee for the Baltic Academic Courses for refugees from the Baltic region in Hamburg approached the government with the request to establish a university. Among the four Allies, the Soviet Union intervened against the founding of the Baltic University because it counted emigrants among its citizens who should return to the USSR. Despite this, the Baltic University (Baltic Camp University in Hamburg/Baltische Universität) was established in January

1946 [8]. Therefore, the students from the Baltic countries were given the opportunity to study at two universities – the UNRRA University in Munich and the Baltic University in Hamburg.

The Faculty of Architecture and Engineering of the Baltic University was a unique establishment for those who wished to maintain their architectural education and for those who wished to continue their academic careers. However, the information about this faculty was only briefly reviewed in several informational booklets [9] and mostly preserved in the memoirs of the contemporaries [10]. There was no previous research based on primary archival sources (the archive of the Baltic University for a long time was thought to be missing). Therefore, the discovery of the documents of the Faculty at the Manuscript Collection of Uppsala University Library was an important milestone in the history of the faculty.

Among other documents of the archive of the Baltic University there were four boxes titled “Lettiska Fonden Balt. Univ.”: (1) Fakultät für Architektur, Box NC: 228/548g, (2) Fakultät für Architektur, Box NC: 229/548g, (3) Div. Arkivalier rör. der Fakultät für Architektur, Box NC: 230/548h, (4) Div. Arkivalier rör. der Fakultät für Architektur, Box NC: 231/548h, and one roll of papers of larger size (A3 to A2) with 121 drawings and aquarelle paintings (5) Fakultät für Architektur, NC: 227/548f (see ANNEX 1). The boxes contained diverse unpaginated documents stapled in paper files. There were 24 files with lists and personal files of professors and students, lecture schedules, examination papers, graduation works, faculty protocols, etc. Two parcels wrapped in paper contained student cards. There were also two boxes that contained 46 exhibition panels (each 40 × 30 cm) with photographed student works stamped with a print “Baltic University. Study Centre Pinneberg”. The discovered documents allow to deepen the research of the faculty, to identify persons (students and teachers), and to analyse the curriculum of the faculty and graduation works.

The aim of this article is to introduce the archival material to the academic community of architects and researchers and inspire further research on the Baltic architects in exile. The main method of the research was the critical analysis and interpretation of the discovered materials with the aim of reconstruction of the faculty's people and activities. The secondary sources (memoirs, articles in exile press [11], and other published materials) helped to reconstruct the history of the faculty.

## I. Faculty of Architecture and Engineering at the Baltic University

The leadership and administration of the Baltic University equally represented all three Baltic nations: The University's presidents were Fricis Gulbis (1946–1948),

Vladas Stanka (1948–1949) and Eduards Šturms (1949), assisted by three (Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian) national rectors. Of the 1025 students, 67 % were Latvians, 20.8 % Lithuanians and 12.2 % Estonians. The teaching staff consisted of 159 people: 53 professors, 50 lecturers, 48 lecturers and 8 research assistants. There was a huge confusion of languages. Therefore, German was the first language of instruction, and English the second.

The lectures began on March 7, 1946, in the building of the partly ruined Museum of Hamburg History. However, because the museum was scheduled to reopen, the University had to vacate the building. The Baltic University was then moved to the buildings of the former Eggerstedt Air Force barracks in Pinneberg (20 km from Hamburg) and on January 27, 1947, the lectures continued there (Study Centre Pinneberg). Six residential blocks were named after Baltic cities: Tartu, Riga, Vilnius, Kaunas and others. The Baltic University consisted of eight faculties: Philosophy and Philology; Law and Economics; Mathematics and Natural Sciences; Agriculture; Medicine; Chemistry; Mechanics; and Architecture and Engineering.

The Faculty of Architecture and Engineering was modelled on the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Latvia, while the curriculum of the Engineering Department was developed as a synthesis of the curriculum of the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Latvia and the Tallinn University of Technology. The implementation of the study plans of the two departments of the faculty was actively supported throughout by teachers from other faculties, namely the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. The Faculty of Architecture and Engineering, in turn, had encouraged the activities of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Chemistry through the lectures of its teachers [12].

#### A. Teachers

The Latvians were most strongly represented in the faculty. The majority of teachers came from the University of Latvia in Riga. The faculty leader was Dr arch. Pauls Kundziņš, a Professor in Architecture and a Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering at the Baltic University, a former Dean of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Latvia in Riga and a Professor from 1919 to 1944, with over 30 years of architect's experience and 50 publications. Dr. h. c. arch. Eižens Laube – a Professor in Architecture at the BU, was a former Professor of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Latvia (1907–1944) with 40 years of architect experience. These two famous Latvian architects were the heads of the studio (atelier) of architectural design at Baltic University. Other teachers were Prof. Dr. ing. Jēkabs Vītols; Dr. ing. Jānis Balodis (Professor in Geodesy at BU); Prof. Dr. ing. Eduards Jākobsons; Prof. Dr. ing. Aleksandrs Labutins;



Fig. 1. The Faculty of Architecture and Engineering: Latvian professors Pauls Kundziņš (centre), Eižens Laube (left), and Lithuanian professor Jonas Šimoliūnas (right). Source: Gimbutas, J. *Jonas Šimoliūnas: inžinierius, valstybininkas, profesorius*, Chicago, 1988, p. 121.

Prof. Dr. ing. arch. Richards Pavels; Dr. ing. arch. Augusts Raisters (Assoc. Professor in Architecture at the BU), Assoc. Prof. Jānis Atrens; Assoc. Prof. Dr. ing. Ernests Dravnieks; Assoc. Prof. Pāvils Dreijmanis; Dipl. ing. Edvigs Kanaviņš; Dipl. arch. Jānis Rutmanis; Lecturer Dipl. arch. Jūlijs Bīķis; Lecturer Pēters Brunavs; Lecturer Dipl. ing. Jānis Kainass; Lecturer Dipl. arch. Haralds Kundziņš; Lecturer Dipl. painter Jānis Zemgals; instructor Žanis Tauriņš and voluntary instructor Andris Kundziņš. They were all former teachers at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Latvia. Only Aleksandrs Dancauskis defended his thesis at the Baltic University in 1947 and was invited to become a lecturer there. Estonian and Lithuanian teachers were only a few: Dipl. ing. Vladimir Paavel (Assoc. Prof. in Hydraulics); Dipl. ing. Harald Sultson (Assoc. Professor in Architecture); Assoc. Prof. A. Toss; Dipl. ing. Karl Norak (lecturer); Lecturer S. Uusna; and Instructor Erich Reinsaar came from Tallinn University. The Lithuanian Professor Jonas Šimoliūnas, who commuted to Hamburg/Pinneberg from another UNRRA University in Munich, and instructor Juozas Gimbutas, who only partly appeared in the Baltic University, were both from the Faculty of Construction of Kaunas University [13] (See Table 1).

Despite the rather intense migration of personnel due to personal reasons, it is worth mentioning that during the four years of the faculty's operation, the composition of teachers remained fairly stable. In the last year (1949), the teachers started leaving the faculty more intensively: they emigrated to Sweden (H. Sultson, P. Kundziņš, H. Kundziņš), Canada (K. Norak, A. Toss, S. Uusna, E. Reinsaar, P. Brunavs, A. Kundziņš, Ž. Tauriņš), USA (R. Pavels, J. Kainass, J. Gimbutas) and Australia (A. Dancauskis) [14].

Difficulties the Faculty initially encountered with regard to teaching materials were soon resolved. The donated books and magazines received from the USA

TABLE I

The composition of teaching staff at the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering. Source: *Information Bulletin Baltic University, Pinneberg, March 22, 1947, vol. 2, no. 10 (30), p. 4. File 2A. LEHRTÄTIGKEIT, 1946.*

Home schools	Professor	Associate Professor	Lecturer	Instructor	Total
Riga	8	2	7	-	17
Tartu and Tallinn	1	2	1	1	5
Kaunas	1	-	-	-	1
Academic training at the Baltic University	-	1	-	2	3
Total	10	5	8	3	26

helped to cover the most urgent need for technical literature effectively. The Baltic University's Printing Office had contributed considerably to this by reproducing the most necessary textbooks. The Hamburger Kunsthalle and the Bauschule of the Hanseatic City of Hamburg made available their libraries to the students of the faculty. The Hamburg Maritime Observatory had also supported teaching activities by lending geodetic instruments. Donations from national organisations made it possible to obtain the necessary drawing utensils.

The teachers also helped to partially alleviate the need for books from the inventory they had taken with them. In addition to their pedagogical activities, the teachers also found time to continue their research and publish materials both for teaching and for the broader audience in the exile press. Especially productive in this regard was Professor P. Kundziņš, who published papers "The Latvian Architecture" (*Jaunais Vārds* [The New Word] 1946, I), "The Churches of Latvia" (*Jaunais Vārds* [The New Word] 1947, II), "Die Strömungen in der Architektur der Gegenwart" (*Akademiska Architektura*, 1947), etc., and gave an academic lecture on the anniversary of the University of Latvia in 1947, participated in the "Commission Internationale des Arts Populaires" in Paris in 1947, and took part in the International Ethnographic Congress organised by the same Commission. Professor J. Balodis published "Aerofotogrammetrija mežu apsaimniekošanā" in a number of issues of the monthly magazine *Meža vēstis* in 1949 (Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26). Professor Vītols continued to work on the problem of the kinematic design of algebraic curves. Most of the work, with a few hundred drawings, was finished in a manuscript and had been partially reproduced for teaching purposes. Professor Jonas Šimoliūnas published a major four-volume book on construction and structural engineering in the German language (1947), which he also used as a textbook for architecture students in Munich and Hamburg/Pinneberg [15].

Several documents testify to the very close and mutually helping community that had been developed at the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering in Pinneberg. For many it was not just a continuation of professional life or fulfilment of professional ambitions, but a possibility

to maintain dignity, human values and mutual assistance in the face of crisis and difficult life situations. The food was always limited in DP camps. In February 1947, the UNRRA issued a document allowing an additional 600 calories per day for members of the teaching body and the administration staff of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering of the Baltic University [16]. Besides the happiness, it also created a considerable number of problems, both in material and psychological. In one of such situations, Pauls Kundziņš, the Dean of the Faculty, replied: "In the meeting of the Faculty held on Feb 24th, 47 at 20:00 Hrs. and convoked to discuss how to utilise and distribute the additional 600 food calories allocated by UNRRA Team 289 to the teaching body and administration staff of our university, the following proposal was voted on and unanimously accepted by the voting members of the Faculty, the majority of them being present, as the most suited and in harmony with our general principles of unity and harmonious cooperation between the teaching and administration staff and the student body: We agree that additional food which has been allocated and which may serve as ingredients to cooked meals, that is to say, all items with the exception of bread (4 ozs.) and cheese 92/7 ozs.) per day, be absorbed into the common cooked meals so that all camp inhabitants may benefit by it. [...]. P. K. [Pauls Kundziņš] Dean of the Faculty" [17].

#### B. Students

According to a list from the secretariat, by May 8, 1946, 48 students had been admitted in the Department of Architecture and 74 students in the Department of Engineering, a total of 122 students. The largest number of students was present in the Faculty on March 22, 1947: 66 were in the Department of Architecture (6 Estonians, 42 Latvians, 18 Lithuanians), and 105 in the Department of Engineering (14 Estonians, 71 Latvians, 20 Lithuanians); in total, at its top, the faculty had 171 students (20 Estonians, 113 Latvians, 38 Lithuanians) [18].

The first wave of the students was those who started their architectural studies before 1944 in Riga, Tallinn or Kaunas and were forced to leave their homes. The list

TABLE II

Total number of students enrolled at the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering in 1946–1949. Source: E. Laube. Bericht über die Tätigkeit der Fakultät für Architektur und Ingenieurwesen von 14.3.46 – 1.10.49, [Pinneberg], 20.9.1949, s. 3. File 6. FAKULTÄTS – PROTOKOLLE, 1946.47.48.49.

	Architecture	Engineering	Total
Estonians	11	17	28
Latvians	26	94	162
Lithuanians	29	37	66
Total:	108	149	257

of students of the Department of Architecture, compiled according to the student cards, can be found in ANNEX 3. The duration of the full course of studies, including the graduation work, was five years, i.e., 10 semesters, each semester lasting an average of 15 weeks. The study plan was drawn up from the outset for all courses, i.e., the 9th semester and the 10th semester, for the preparation of the diploma theses. This plan remained unchanged throughout the entire period of its implementation despite some minor details (see ANNEX 2).

Since a sufficient number of students had registered right at the beginning for both the younger and older semesters, and thanks to the courtesy and willingness of the teachers from different areas of Germany to come to the university, both the younger and older students were able to start studies already in 1946. This meant that all courses were active all the time, with the exception of the penultimate semester and the last semester, in which the work had to be continued without the first course due to the lack of new students. However, due to personal

reasons and migration overall, already in October 1946, eleven students were excluded from the Department of Architecture because of complete neglect of their studies, and twelve were warned of cancellation due to insufficient attendance at lectures and exercises [19].

In 1949, inspired by students from the Aachen Technical University, the architectural students of the Baltic University took part in the international travelling exhibition. Students from 8 European universities participated in the exhibition, which began in Aachen on May 20, 1949, and travelled via Zurich and Düsseldorf to Hamburg, where it was open for viewing from August 25, 1949 to September 6, 1949. The critic of the *Hamburger Allgemeine* wrote on September 1st, among other things: “In addition to London, Zurich, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf and Aachen, the Baltic University in Pinneberg is also involved in the exhibition with particularly impressive designs” [20].

The Baltic University students prepared 50 panels (each 40 × 30 cm, stamped with a print “Baltic University.



Fig. 2. Arvīds Ādamsons, Office Building, Composition. Source: Box NC 229/548g, No. 35.

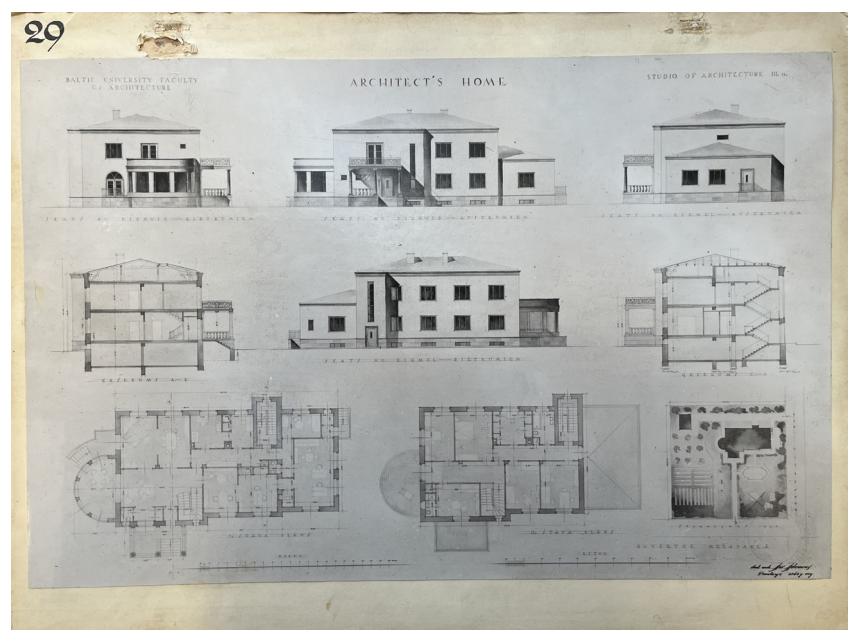


Fig. 3. Arvīds Ādamsons, An Architect's House, Composition, Pinneberg, 1948. Source: Box NC 229/548g, No. 29.

Fig. 4. Tobijs Blāķis (Prof. E. Laube), Broadcasting House for Riga, Graduation work, 1948. Source: Box NC 229/548g, No. 44.



Fig. 5. Arvīds Lukstiņš (Prof. E. Laube), Crematory for the town of Jelgava, Graduation work, 1948. Source: Box NC 229/548g, No. 46.

Study Centre Pinneberg”) representing their works – studio designs and graduation works (see Figs. 2–7). It can be traced now that 46 exhibits of this travelling exhibition were preserved in two boxes at the archive at Uppsala [21]. This exhibition very well demonstrated the curriculum of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering of the Baltic University Hamburg. A characteristic feature of the curriculum was that its central subject was the Studio of Architecture, in relation to which the rest of the subjects were formed, as it were, a theoretical garland around it. All theoretical knowledge and achievements were worked up in the Studio of Architecture under the consistent leadership of one professor throughout all the years of study. In proportion to the number of students, several studios of architecture were provided (led by Prof. P. Kundziņš and Prof. E. Laube), each with a basic programme: composition – a study of folk architecture; individual house for a professional (pastor, physician,

architect); a modern multi-apartment block, and a public building (office, hospital, cinema, conference centre).

#### C. Graduation Works

Despite the difficulties and interruptions of studies, during the entire period of activity of the Faculty, the Department of Architecture has graduated 7 students, the Department of Engineering – 7 students, a total of 14 students [22]. The graduation work consisted of preparing a project for a building for which the theme and programme were laid down by the faculty and of an explanatory written report comprising, besides the basic principles and a description of the project, static calculations, a bill of quantity and an estimate of the building in question [23].

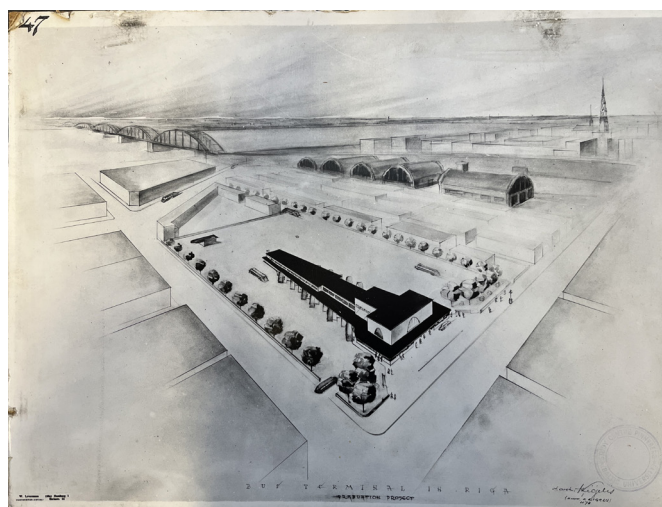


Fig. 6. Alberts Ķīgelis (Prof. P. Kundziņš), Bus Terminal in Riga, Graduation work, 1948. Source: Box NC 229/548g, No. 47.

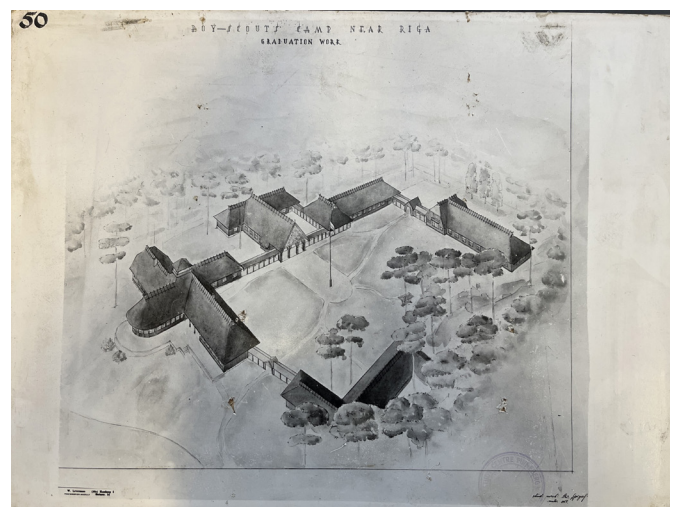


Fig. 7. Arvīds Spīgulis (Prof. P. Kundziņš), Boy Scout Camp near Riga, Graduation work, 1948. Source: Box NC 229/548g, No. 50.

The graduating student had to elaborate his work independently in a semester's time as a scientific-technical work, it being within his discretion to consult his professors about it. Copies of several diploma work drawings, as well as textual descriptions, survived in the archive. It is curious that only the titular pages of the diploma works were written in German, whereas texts were written in Latvian [24]. After completing the project, the student had to present it to a board of professors. The student having successfully defended it, the faculty decided on the candidate's being worthy to be awarded the degree of diploma architect, whereupon a certificate was issued to him by the University Rectorate. All graduates received diplomas.

Topics of the diploma theses of the Department of Architecture:

1. Tālvāldis Pētersons (matr. 681): Project of a mortgage bank in Riga (defended on December 7, 1946).
2. Raimonds Miniats (matr. 60): Design of the main building for an airport in Riga (defended on May 12, 1948).
3. Tobijs Blāķis (matr. 775): Project of a building for broadcasting in Riga (defended on October 28, 1948).
4. Arvīds Lukstiņš (matr. 382): Project of a crematorium in Jelgava (defended on October 28, 1948).

5. Alberts Kīgelis (matr. 1178): Central bus station in Riga (defended on December 30, 1948).
6. Arvids Spigulis (matr. 351): Central camp for Latvian Boy Scouts near Riga (defended on December 30, 1948).
7. Kārlis Blokmanis (matr. 730): Sports hall in Riga (defended on September 17, 1949).

Topics of the diploma theses of the Department of Engineering:

1. Aleksejs Zvirgzdiņš (matr. 1370): Use of gravity measurements for orientation of the trigonometric network (defended October 11, 1946).
2. Juris Celmiņš (matr. 1294): Design for a sports hall in Riga (def. February 14, 1947).
3. Auseklis Restbergs (matr. 191): Structural construction of a large garage for city buses in Riga (def. May 26, 1948).
4. Alfreds Grinbergs (matr. 1266): Design for an airport for transit traffic in the city of Riga on Lake Stint (def. September 17, 1949).
5. Laimons-Oļģerts Lielups (matr. 177): Design for an assembly hall in Riga (def. September 17, 1949).
6. Arvids Paklons (matr. 1268): Design for a reinforced concrete bridge over the Gauja river near Murjāni (def. September 17, 1949).
7. Jānis Pīksis (matr. 330): Design for a central bus garage hall for the city of Riga (def. September 17, 1949).

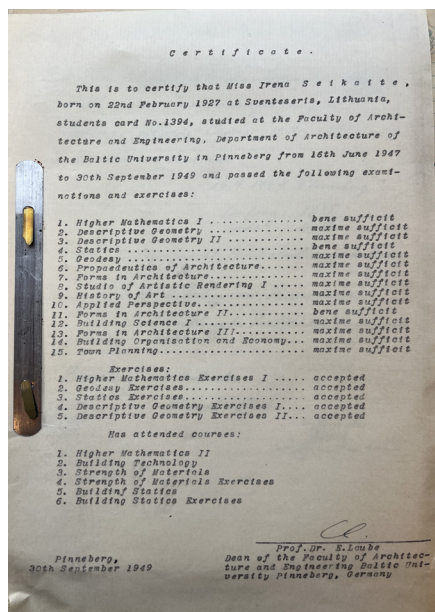


Fig. 8. Certificate for student Irena Seikaite, Pinneberg, 30 September, 1949. Source: File 3. STUDENTEN. CERTIFIKATE, KOMMISSIONSPRÜFUNGEN, DIPLOMANDEN, p. 1.

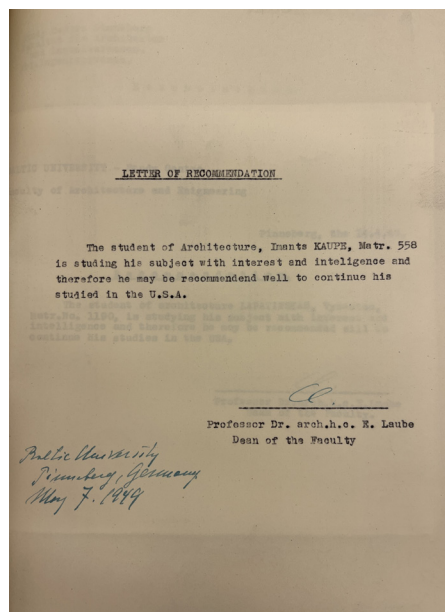


Fig. 9. Recommendation letter for student Imants Kaupe, Pinneberg, 7 May 1949. Source: File 3. STUDENTEN. CERTIFIKATE, KOMMISSIONSPRÜFUNGEN, DIPLOMANDEN, p. 26

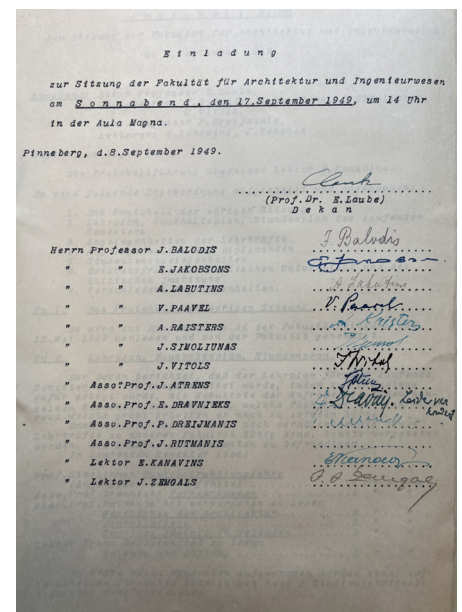


Fig. 10. The Minutes of the last meeting of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering on 17 September 1949. Source: 6. FAKULTÄTS – PROTOKOLLE, 1946.47.48.49, p. 9.

## II. The Afterlife of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering

Despite the success of the Baltic University, it was clear that it was only a temporary establishment, and the attempts to close it in 1947 and 1948 just proved it. During the entire period of the existence of the University its teachers and students were seeking emigration. The document shows that in July 1947, the majority of the Camp D.P. Study Centre Pinneberg staff and students were willing to emigrate to the United Kingdom [25]. Another option was to seek employment and living for “a group of 30–40 university professors – scientists, engineers, physicians” – in Ethiopia, as an unsigned letter addressed to Mr. H. Littler, M. A., British Council, Addis Ababa, suggests [26]. In 1947, a new immigration law was adopted in the United States that allowed Baltic refugees into the country. Around 90 % of Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians living in German DPs started to emigrate to America, Australia, Canada and England. There, the Balts, who were not always welcomed in post-war Germany, were given greater support. Many high-profile professors were lured overseas with teaching assignments. The young men and women received scholarships, particularly in America and Canada, which were lacking in Germany. By 1951, around 300 immigrant Lithuanian architects and engineers could already be counted in the US [27], whereas immigrant Estonian architects successfully established themselves in Toronto [28].

On September 2, 1949, when the Baltic University was finally closed, 76 students were eliminated from the Department of Architecture (8 Estonians, 42 Latvians, 26 Lithuanians), and 110 students from the Department of Engineering (11 Estonians, 65 Latvians, 33 Lithuanians, and 1 of other nationality). The number of emigrated students, however, was unknown to the faculty; likewise, the faculty did not have any data on those who emigrated with scholarships. The faculty also did not know exactly the total number of students who transferred to German universities. At least three students went to the Technical University in Aachen, and two went to Braunschweig. Because the movement of students was rather dynamic during the entire existence of the university, numerous recommendations and certificates were issued that allowed the students to continue their studies in German or American universities [29]. Different certificates, recommendations, and letters testify to all possible efforts that the Baltic University showed to help students either continue their studies in German and Dutch Universities or search for new jobs in America.

## Conclusions

The Baltic University can be described as one of the world’s most successful examples of international cooperation in the university sector under very difficult geopolitical crisis conditions. It united three nations – Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians – with different native languages, cultures, religious and political origins.

Although it existed only for three and a half years, this higher education institution was of great importance for strengthening the closer ties of Baltic academics and education of the academic youth who found themselves abroad after World War II.

Formally, a Baltic University diploma did not confer the right to acquire further academic degrees. However, most universities in Germany, Great Britain, and America recognised degrees and certificates from the Baltic University. After the Baltic University was closed students of architecture and engineering were provided access to German universities. Most of the students and teachers eventually emigrated to the USA and Canada and established themselves in the architectural and construction engineering professional life.

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6. Gimbutas, J. Pokario UNRRA universitetas Mūnchene [Post-war UNRRA University in Munich]. *Litauisches Kulturinstitut Jahrestagung 1996: Suvažiavimo darbai*. Lampertheim: Litauisches Kulturinstitut, 1997, pp. 1–18.
7. Grāmātiņš, Op. cit., p. 226.
8. Puzinas, Op. cit., p. 9.
9. *The Baltic University in Pictures 1946–1947*. Pinneberg 1947. [28] p.
10. Gimbutas, J. *Jonas Šimoliūnas: inžinierius, valstybininkas, profesorius* [Jonas Šimoliūnas: Engineer, Statesman, Professor]. Chicago: Lietuvos Šaulių sąjunga tremtyje, 1988. 229 p.
11. Baltijos Universitetas Hamburgėje [Baltic University in Hamburg]. *Žiburiai*, 1946 06 22, Nr. 25, p. 7.
12. Uppsala University Library Manuscript Collection [further UULMC], Arkivalier rōr. der Fakultāt fūr Architektur, Box NC: 231/548h [E. Laube. Report on the activities of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering from March 14, 1946 to October 1, 1949, File 6. Fakultāts – Protokolle 1946.47.48.49., Lettiska Fonden, Baltische Universitāt, Div.], p. 1.
13. UULMC, File 6 [E. Laube], p. 2.
14. UULMC, File 6 [E. Laube], p. 4.
15. Šimoliūnas, J. *Baukonstruktionslehre: Vorlesungen gehalten an UNRRA-University Munich, Baltic University, Hamburg, Academic Lithuanian Technical Courses, Kempten - Allgäu, 1946–1947*. Mūnchen: [UNRRA], 1947. 215 S.
16. UULMC, File. 4. Lehrmittel und Rāume, 1946/47, p. 10–11 (Additional 600 calories a day for members of the Teaching Body and the Administration Staff, Mr. Rob. C. Riggle, Principal Welfare Officer, UNRRA Team 289, Hamburg D.P. University, 24.02.1947).
17. *Ibid.*, p. 12. (Letter to M. Rob. C. Riggle from Dean of Faculty of Architecture and Engineering, Subject: Additional 600 food calories to University Teaching Body and Administration Staff, 24.02.1947).
18. Information Bulletin Baltic University, Pinneberg, March 22, 1947, vol. 2, no. 10 (30), p. 3. File 2A. LEHRTĀTIGKEIT, 1946.
19. UULMC, File 9. Prūfungen 3A 1946, [unpaginated].
20. UULMC, File 6 [E. Laube], p. 6.
21. UULMC, Box NC:228/548g, Box NC:229/548g.
22. UULMC, File 6 [E. Laube], p. 4.
23. UULMC, File 5. Richtlinien, 1946/47 [Curriculum of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering of the Baltic University Hamburg, Study Centre Pinneberg, Germany, from 1946 to 1949, including regulations for course of studies and graduation, printed unpaginated programme].
24. UULMC, File 11. Beschreibung der Diplomarbeiten, [unpaginated].
25. UULMC, File 10. Kommissionen Organe 1947 [Report to Major Barrell, O.C. 17 DP ACCS with a copy of the text signed in the name of the Camp population: by Estonian E. Opik, Latvian: E. Dunsdorfs, Lithuanian: V. Manelis, in Pinneberg, July 2, 1947], p. 3.
26. *Ibid.*, p. 4.
27. *Amerikos lietuvių inžinierių ir architektų draugijos New Yorke metraštis = Annual Journal of American Lithuanian Engineers and Architects of New York*, 24 June 1949–24 February 1951 (ed. K. Krulikās). New York, 1951, p. 1.
28. Kauge, J. *To the New World: Estonian Architects in Toronto*. Tallinn: Museum of Estonian Architecture, 2018. 300 p.
29. UULMC, File 3. Studenten. Certifikate, Kommissionsprūfungen, Diplomanden.



**Marija Drėmaitė** holds a PhD in History of Architecture (2006) and is a Professor of the Faculty of History of Vilnius University. Her research is focused on the 20th century architecture, industrial culture, and cultural heritage. She published *Baltic Modernism. Architecture and Housing in Soviet Lithuania* (Berlin: Dom publishers, 2017)

and co-authored and edited *Architecture of Optimism: The Kaunas Phenomenon, 1918–1940* (Vilnius: Lapas, 2018) and *Lithuanian Architects Assess the Soviet Era: The 1992 Oral History Tapes* (with John V. Maciuika, Vilnius: Lapas, 2020).

### Contact Data

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ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6109-343X>

## ANNEX 1. The List of Files

Lettiska Fonden Balt[ische]. Univ[ersität]

- 1. Fakultät für Architektur, Roll of papers no. NC 227/548f**
- 2. Fakultät für Architektur, Box no. NC 228/548g**
- 3. Fakultät für Architektur, Box no. NC 229/548g**
- 4. Div. Arkivalier rör. der Fakultät für Architektur, Box no. NC 230/548h**
  - 1A. LEHRKRÄFTE, 1946
  1. LEHRKRÄFTE, 1947
  1. LEHRKRÄFTE, 1948
  - 2A. LEHRTÄTIGKEIT, 1946
  2. LEHRTÄTIGKEIT, 1947
  2. LEHRTÄTIGKEIT, 1948
  2. LEHRTÄTIGKEIT, 1948-1949
  3. STUDENTEN
  3. STUDENTEN, 1947
  3. STUDENTEN, 1948
  3. STUDENTEN. CERTIFIKATE, KOMMISSIONSPRÜFUNGEN, DIPLOMANDEN
  4. LEHRMITTEL und RÄUME, 1946/47
  4. LEHRMITTEL und RÄUME, 1948
- 5. iv. Arkivalier rör. der Fakultät für Architektur, Box no. NC 231/548h**
  5. RICHTLINIEN, 1946.47
  6. FAKULTÄTS - PROTOKOLLE, 1946.47.48.49.
  6. FAKULTÄTS - PROTOKOLLE, 1948
  7. PERSONALAKTEN LEHRKRÄFTE, 1946.47.
  7. PERSONALAKTEN LEHRKRÄFTE, 1948
  8. BESUCH DER VORLESUNGEN, 1948
  9. PRÜFUNGEN 3A, 1946
  10. KOMMISSIONEN ORGANE, 1947
  11. BESCHREIBUNG DER DIPLOMARBEITEN
  11. ARBEITSBERICHTE, 1948
  12. STUDENTENKARTEI
  13. 6-monatl. AUSBILDUNGSKURSE, 1948  
STUDENTENKARTEI

**ANNEX 2. Curriculum of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering of the Baltic University Hamburg – Study Centre Pinneberg, Germany, from 1946 to 1949, including regulations for courses of studies and graduation** (Source: Curriculum of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering of the Baltic University Hamburg, Study Centre Pinneberg, Germany, from 1946 to 1949, including regulations for course of studies and graduation, September 6, 1949 [typescript], UULMC, File 12. STUDENTENKARTEI, [unpaginated])

**I. Schedule of obligatory subjects for architects**

			Hours		Weekly	
			1	Semester	2	Semester
			Lect.	Exerc.	Lect.	Exerc.
1.	Higher Mathematics	S. Slaučītājs	4	2	4	2
2.	Descriptive Geometry	J. Vītols	4	2	4	2
3.	Building Technology and Materials	J. Šimoliūnas	-	-	2	-
4.	Statics	A. Labutins	4	2	-	-
5.	Strength of Materials	A. Labutins	-	-	4	2
6.	Geodesy	E. Kanaviņš	2	2	-	-
7.	Propaedeutics of Architecture	P. Kundziņš	2	-	-	-
8.	Forms in Architecture I (Elements)	J. Rutmanis	-	-	4	-
9.	Studio of Artistic Rendering I (drawing of simple objects)	H. Kundziņš, J. Zemgals	-	8	-	8
10.	History of Art	J. Zemgals	2	-	2	-
11.	Building Constructions	J. Šimoliūnas	4	2	4	4
12.	Building Statics	-	4	2	-	-
13.	Applied Perspective	J. Biķis	2	-	-	-
14.	Forms in Architecture II (solids, space, material)	J. Rutmanis	2	-	2	-
15.	Building Science I (dwelling houses and farms)	P. Dreijmanis	4	-	2	-
16.	Building Sanitation	R. Pavels	-	-	2	-
17.	Studio of Artistic Rendering II (drawing of architectural objects and human heads)	H. Kundziņš, J. Zemgals	-	6	-	6
18.	Studio of Architecture I (design of minor objects)	P. Kundziņš, E. Laube	-	6	-	6
19.	Building Science II (public buildings and factories)	P. Dreijmanis	4	-	2	-
20.	Forms in Architecture III (theory of architecture)	J. Rutmanis	4	-	-	-
21.	Heating and Ventilation	-	2	-	-	-
22.	Electrical Equipment of Buildings	S. Uusna	-	-	2	-
23.	Acoustics of Space	P. Dreijmanis, A. Labutins	2	-	-	-
24.	History of Architecture	H. Kundziņš	4	-	4	-
25.	Studio of Artistic Rendering III (outdoor sketching, nudes and figures)	H. Kundziņš, J. Zemgals	-	4	-	4
26.	Studio of Architecture II (dwelling houses and farms)	P. Kundziņš, E. Laube	-	10	-	4
27.	Garden Architecture	P. Dreijmanis	2	-	-	-
28.	Preservation of Monuments	P. Kundziņš	2	-	-	-
29.	Building Organisation and Economy	P. Dreijmanis	-	-	2	-
30.	Statics of Special Building Constructions (concrete, timber, steel)	H. Jakobsons	2	2	-	-
31.	Studio of Architecture III (public buildings and interiors)	P. Kundziņš, E. Laube	-	16	-	16
32.	Town Planning	H. Sultson	-	-	4	2
33.	Studio of Architecture IV (public buildings and town planning)	P. Kundziņš, E. Laube	-	24	-	-
34.	Diploma work		-	-	-	36

After the student had passed examinations in all obligatory subjects, finished all exercises and seminars, submitted all drawings and projects and passed before the board of examiners the final examinations in the following subjects:

1. Building Construction
2. Forms in Architecture
3. History of Architecture
4. Building Science with reference to graduation (diploma) work, he was admitted to prepare and present his graduation (diploma) work.

Before finishing his studies, the student of architecture had to go through 6 months of practical training in the building line. The duration of the full course of studies, including the graduation work, was 5 years, i.e., 10 semesters, each lasting an average of 15 weeks.

## II. Graduation work and first academic degree

The graduation work consisted of preparing a project for a building for which the theme and programme were laid down by the faculty and an explanatory written report comprising, besides the basic principles and a description of the project, static calculations, a bill of quantity and an estimate of the building in question.

The graduating student had to elaborate this work independently in a semester's time as a scientific-technical work, it being within his discretion to consult his professors about it.

After completing this project, he had to maintain it before a board of professors. The student having successfully maintained it, the faculty will decide on the candidate's being worthy to be awarded the degree of diploma architect, whereupon a certificate is issued to him by the University Rectorate.

Pinneberg / Hamburg

September 6, 1949

Professor Dr. E. Laube

Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering,  
Baltic University, Pinneberg, Germany.

**ANNEX 3. List of Students at the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering,  
Baltic University (Hamburg D. P. University / Study Centre Pinneberg) compiled  
from the student cards (Source: UULMC, File 12. STUDENTENKARTEI)**

**Department: Architecture**

**Nationality: Lithuanian**

ADOMAVIČIUS, Juozas, b. 1925.03.09., adm. 1946.04.02., matr. 545  
 BACEVIČIUS, Pranas, b. 1924.01.28., adm. 1946.04.12., matr. 645  
 BILDUSAS, Leonas, b. 1927.01.06., adm. 1946.03.14., matr. 138  
 BLAZAITIS, Juozas-Algimantas, adm. 1946, matr. 319 (excluded Oct, 1946)  
 DAUJOTIS, Dominikas, b. 1913.09.20., adm. 1946.04.06., matr. 600  
 DEIKUS, Vytautas, b. 1923.05.05., adm. 1946.03.26., matr. 327 (excluded 1946)  
 GLODENIENE, Janina, matr. 701 (excluded 1946)  
 GREIČIŪNAS, Jonas, b. 1919.10.09., adm. 1946.03.11., matr. 46 (excluded 1946, emigrated to England)  
 KARMAZINAS, Stasys, b. 1924.01.01., adm. 1948.03.01., matr. 1762  
 KRIKŠČIŪNAS, Vytautas, b. 1928.09.09., adm. 1948.07.29., matr. 1865  
 KUČINSKAS, Henrikas, b. 1927.07.26., adm. 1946.11.25., matr. 1441  
 LAPATINSKAS, Vytautas, b. 1926.04.23., adm. 1946.07.07., matr. 1190 (former engineer)  
 LUKOŠIŪNAS, Juozas, b. 1924.01.01., adm. 1946.03.23., matr. 347  
 MACAS, Vytautas-Pranas, b. 1923.03.11., adm. 1946.04.27., matr. 723  
 MALAKAUSKAS, Zigmas, b. 1923.09.05., adm. 1946.03.25., matr. 402  
 MIKOLIŪNAS, Vytautas, b. 1923.04.09., adm. 1946.04.10., matr. 619  
 PLECHAVIČIUS, Povilas, b. 1922.11.03., adm. 1946.05.08., matr. 827 (former student of Vytautas Magnus  
 University in Kaunas, Faculty of Construction, Department of Architecture, 1941.11.28., stud. p. 18750)  
 PUODŽIŪNAS, Alfredas, b. 1919.05.06., adm. 1946.03.25., matr. 397  
 RAMANAUSKAS, Liudas, b. 1927.08.19., adm. 1948.07.30., matr. 1894  
 SEIKAITE, Irena, b. 1927.02.22, date of admittance 1947.06.16., matr. 1394  
 ŠETKUS, Steponas, b. 1911.12.13., adm. 1946.05.10., matr. 787  
 SNARSKIS, Albertas, b. 1925.10.11., adm. 1946.12.10., matr. 1508  
 STELMOKAS, Jonas, b. 1916.08.20., adm. 1946.04.02., matr. 552  
 TINFAVIČIUS, Avraamas, b. 1924.08.01., adm. 1946.04.25., matr. 708 (former student of Vytautas Magnus  
 University in Kaunas, Faculty of Technology, Department of Electronics)  
 TINFAVIČIUS, Rapolas, b. 1921.01.11., adm. 1946.03.20., matr. 320 (former student of Vytautas Magnus University  
 in Kaunas, Faculty of Technology, Department of Mechanics)  
 TREINYS, Apolinaras, b. 1925.04.11., adm. 1946.05.04., matr. 778  
 VAIDILA, Bronius, matr. 43 (excluded 1946)  
 VAITIEKŪNAS, Vincas, b. 1925.03.02., adm. 1946.04.08., matr. 608  
 VASAUSKAS, Aleksandras, b. 1922.01.25., adm. 1946.04.29., matr. 732  
 VALAVIČIUS, Zenonas, b. 1923.12.26., adm. 1948.09.20., matr. 1895  
 VYTAS, Vladas, matr. 96 (excluded 1946)

**Nationality: Latvian**

ADAMOVIČS, Jānis, b. 1928.02.08., adm. 1948.04.30., matr. 1801  
 ĀDAMSONS, Arvids, b. 1922.03.31., adm. 1946.05.28., matr. 1005  
 ĀDAMSONS, Austrā, b. 1922.05.17., adm. 1946.05.20., matr. 968  
 ĀDAMSONS, Imants, b. 1923.03.30., adm. 1946.11.28., matr. 1517  
 AVENS, Voldemārs Kārlis, b. 1924.01.12., adm. 1946.03.14., matr. 128  
 BAKIS, Pēteris, b. 1901.08.15., adm. 1946.07.09., matr. 1242  
 BALODIS, Jānis, b. 1919.05.09., adm. 1946.05.09., matr. 862  
 BALODIS, Lidija, b. 1921.12.04., adm. 1946.04.11., matr. 644  
 BANDŽE, Rūdolfs, b. 1925.04.21., adm. 1948.08.05., matr. 1931

BANKA, Bruno, b. 1911.12.02., adm. 1946.05.24., matr. 994  
 BAROVSKA, Margarita, b. 1921.09.17., adm. 1949.05.05., matr. 1915  
 BĒDELIS, Ādolfs, b. 1913.09.21., adm. 1946.11.23., matr. 1390  
 BĒRZUPS, Osvalds, b. 1924.02.20., adm. 1947.06.12., matr. 1733  
 BLĀĶIS, Tobijs, b. 1913.07.20., adm. 1946.05.03., matr. 775  
 BLOKMANIS, Kārlis, b. 1908.08.13., adm. 1946.04.27., matr. 730  
 BOKALDERE, Gerda, b. 1922.04.05., adm. 1947.04.24., matr. 1661  
 BOKALDERS, Visvalds, b. 1914.11.23., adm. 1947.01.29., matr. 1618  
 BRAMBATS, Kārlis, b. 1924.07.28., adm. 1946.03.20., matr. 322  
 BRIZGA-UPĪTIS, Daina, b. 1923.10.24., adm. 1946.04.11., matr. 650  
 BUKOVSKIS, Boļeslavs, b. 1906.02.18., adm. 1946.05.17., matr. 943  
 BULLE, Ēriks, b. 1922.05.13., adm. 1946.03.14., matr. 123  
 BULTE, Voldemārs, b. 1921.09.23., adm. 1946.07.20., matr. 1320  
 DYURA, Terese, matr. 859 (excluded 1946)  
 EGLĪTIS, Irēna, matr. 1549  
 GRĀMATIŅŠ, Arnolds, b. 1925.10.10., adm. 1946.11.28., matr. 1464  
 GRANTS, Zigurds, b. 1926.12.13., adm. 1948.07.30., matr. 1884  
 HARTMANIS, Normunds-Ludvikis, b. 1924.04.19., adm. 1946.03.14., matr. 134  
 JĒGERS, Ziedonis, b. 1925.04.20., adm. 1947.06.05., matr. 1730  
 KAIMIŅŠ, Laimons, b. 1926.12.11., adm. [1948.03.03.], matr. 1816  
 KARELS, Imants, b. 1922.07.01., adm. 1946.07.17., matr. 1271  
 KĀRKLIŅŠ, Voldemars, matr. 1141  
 KAUPE, Imants, b. 1923.11.04., adm. 1946.04.02., matr. 558  
 KĪĢELIS, Alberts, b. 1914.09.30., adm. 1946.07.03., matr. 1178  
 KLUCIS, Jānis-Alfrēds, b. 1927.03.06., adm. 1948.04.30., matr. 1820  
 KRAUZE, Adolfs, matr. 167 (excluded 1946)  
 KUNDZIŅŠ, Aija, b. 1925.09.18., adm. 1946.03.27., matr. 463 (former student of the University of  
 Latvia Faculty of Architecture 1939.09.18.)  
 KUNDZIŅŠ, Andris, matr. 465  
 LAPIŅŠ, Pēteris, matr. 1609  
 LAZDIŅŠ, Arnolds, b. 1922.04.04., adm. 1946.07.31., matr. 1340  
 LIDERS, Igors, b. 1921.12.02., adm. 1946.04.12., matr. 672  
 LIEPIŅŠ, Ilmārs, b. 1925.03.06., adm. 1947.02.03., matr. 1631  
 LUKSTIŅŠ, Arvīds, b. 1919.03.13., adm. 1946.03.23., matr. 382  
 MIDZIŅŠ, Valdemārs, b. 1901.06.30., adm. 1946.03.14., matr. 47  
 MINIATS, Raimonds, b. 1921.05.01., adm. 1946.03.11., matr. 60  
 NESAULE, Dzidra, b. 1928.01.24., adm. 1946.12.10., matr. 1548  
 ORLENS, Alfrēds, matr. 939 (excluded 1946)  
 PAKALNS, Gundars, b. 1930.03.14., adm. 1948.04.30., matr. 1791  
 PANGA, Velta, matr. 1045  
 PĒTERSONS, Tāivaldis, b. 1894.03.08., adm. 1946.04.15., matr. 681  
 PĒTERSONS, Vladimirs, matr. 671 (excluded 1946)  
 POLIS, Leonīds, b. 1921.01.20., adm. 1946.07.17., matr. 1313 (Latv. Univ. Arch. Fak. 1941.12.15)  
 PONE, Ģertrūde, b. 1926.01.08., adm. 1946.11.28., matr. 1492  
 PRIEDE, Valentīns, b. 1924.02.21., adm. 1946.07.17., matr. 1291  
 PUMPURS, Oskars, b. 1920.03.01., adm. 1946.03.11., matr. 79  
 PŪPĒDIS, Algimants, b. 1924.05.28., adm. 1946.03.14., matr. 75  
 ROZE, Visvaldis, b. 1925.12.23., adm. [1948.03.03.], matr. 1799  
 ROZĪTE, Dzidra, b. 1926.06.03., adm. 1947.04.24., matr. 1673  
 ROŽLEJA, Indriķis, b. 1909.12.24., adm. 1946.03.14., matr. 50  
 SALNĀJS, Otto, b. 1911.02.28., adm. 1946.05.20., matr. 961  
 SIMONS, Ādolfs, b. 1920.05.05., adm. 1946.03.16., matr. 231  
 SLAUCĪTĀJS, Tatjana, b. 1924.10.03., adm. 1946.04.15., matr. 683  
 SMILTENIS, Kārlis, b. 1921.10.24., adm. 1946.05.17., matr. 950  
 ŠITCHENS, Indulis, b. 1930.11.16., adm. 1948?, matr. 1860

SPĪGULIS, Arvīds-Alfrēds, b. 1918.09.20., adm. 1946.03.22., matr. 351  
TREDE, Egons, b. 1916.03.30., adm. 1946.05.10., matr. 884  
TREIBERGS, Uldis, b. 1923.11.25., adm. 1946.05.28., matr. 1004  
TREZE, Peteris, b. 1916.04.18., adm. 1946.03.30., matr. 513  
UPESLEJA, Arvīds-Oļģerts, b. 1920.07.15., adm. 1946.03.16., matr. 232  
UPĪTIS, Daina, matr. 650  
VALKOVSKIS, Visvaldis, b. 1921.03.20., adm. 1946.07.17., matr. 1330  
VĪKSNE, Elsa, b. 1923.07.04., adm. 1946.05.04., matr. 794  
ZARIŅŠ, Zigurds, b. 1923.06.01., adm. 1946.05.20., matr. 963  
ZĒBERGS, Teodors, b. 675  
ZULIS, Kārlis, b. 1912.07.02., adm. 1946.05.14., matr. 915  
ZUNDE, Rolands, b. 1928.09.28., adm. 1947.06.25., matr. 1751  
ZVEJNIEKS, Viktors, b. 1925.03.10., adm. 1948.07.30., matr. 1883  
ZVIRBULIS, Oļģegs, b. 1920.07.29., adm. 1946.05.28., matr. 1000

**Nationality: Estonian**

ALLSAAR, Inna, 1926.01.03., adm. 1946.11.22., matr. 1412  
BRANDT, Guido, b. 1922.05.17., adm. 1946.06.25., matr. 1055  
ILISTE, Enn, b. 1929.01.20., adm. 1948.11.28., matr. 1999  
KANNIK, Uno, b. 1923.04.11., adm. 1946.05.15., matr. 904  
KASIKOV, Asta, b. 1928.03.13., adm., matr. 1786  
LALL, Ants, b. 1928.03.25., adm. [1948.03.03.], matr. 1775  
LAMBUR, Oskar-Aleksander, b. 1926.07.08., adm. 1946.03.14., matr. 70  
NÖGES, Hans-Willem, b. 1916.07.29., adm. 1946.05.15., matr. 930  
PARING, Maret, b. 1919.01.11., adm. 1946.12.06., matr. 1456  
RANNE, Uno, b. 1923.01.14., adm. 1946.03.18., matr. 246  
VIKS, Karl-Jakob, b. 1927.02.02., adm. 1947.06.18., matr. 1722