

# Information and documents for the rally

## I. Pass Klein Glienicke

<b>Passierschein I 1050244</b>	
<b>zum vorübergehenden Aufenthalt im Schutzstreifen</b>	
Herr / Frau / Fräulein	Schliephacke
	(Name)
	Bernfried
	(Vorname)
ist berechtigt, sich aus dienstlichen / privaten Gründen in der Zeit	vom 18.07.88 bis 17.07.90
	Babelsberg und Klein-Glienicke
	(Ort und Kreis)
	Kreis Potsdam-Stadt
	aufzuhalten.
Der Passierschein ist nur gültig in Verbindung mit dem Personalausweis Nr.	B 0252464
Mitgeführtes Kraftfahrzeug (pol. Kennz.)	PKW DPE 6-82
Hinweise auf der Rückseite beachten!	Potsdam, den 12. Juli 1988
PM 107 (87/11) Ag 106/82/83/84/85	(Unterschrift)

## 5. Getaway of roofers at the Klein-Glienicker Chapel

In May 1965, repair work on the roof of the chapel of Klein-Glienicke is due. Three workers are given permits to enter the border area. During the roofing work they are constantly guarded by two border guards. On 7 May 1965, when a border post departs without permission, two of the roofers see their chance. One of the two disarms the remaining guard, while the other runs towards the wall with a ladder. Warning shots are fired at the border guard to prevent him from taking chase. The two manage to escape.

The third roofer remains at the construction site; he does not want to leave his young family. Despite his refusal to escape with his colleagues, he is imprisoned by the Stasi in the prison in Potsdamer Lindenstraße. There, after many interrogations, he confesses under pressure that he knew of his colleagues' intentions to flee and explained to them in detail how a weapon works. In July 1965, he is sentenced to one year and nine months in prison.

The Potsdam public prosecutor's office finds the verdict too lenient and appeals. In November 1965, the Potsdam District Court increases the sentence to two years imprisonment for "jointly committed acts of violence that endanger the state".

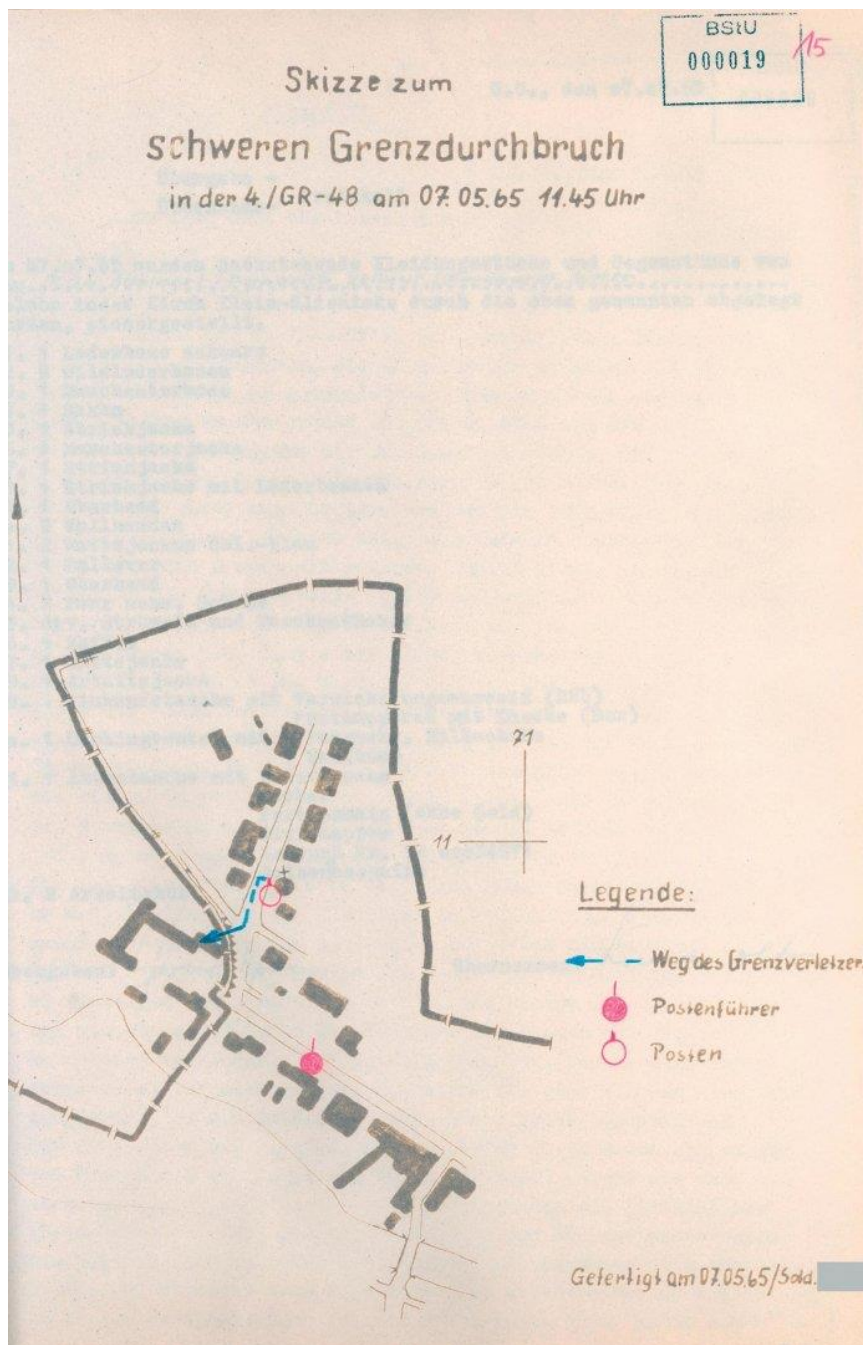
The two border guards are accused of having made the escape of the roofers possible in the first place through their "misconduct". The military court in Potsdam sentences them to two years or six months in prison.

Now the "GDR" authorities refuse further craftsmen access to the chapel, which is visibly decaying. Only after the fall of the Berlin Wall can renovations begin on the dilapidated building. The Service on

the third Sunday of each month at 4 p.m. is held by clergy of different denominations. Here in the Klein-Glienicke Chapel, where for years the Wall and barbed wire prevented people to come together, borders have ceased to exist!

Source: Klein Glienicker Kapelle – Webseite: <http://www.klein-glienicker-kapelle.de/geschichte-wiederaufbau/>

Source: Chronik der Mauer, Dachdeckerflucht von Klein Glienicke nach Zehlendorf, 7. Mai 1965, <http://www.chronik-der-mauer.de/fluchten/180933/dachdeckerflucht-von-klein-glienicke-nach-zehlendorf-7-mai-1965>



Fluchtskizze der Stasi: Dachdecker-Flucht von Klein-Glienicke in den west-Berliner Bezirk Zehlendorf, 7. Mai 1965 (Quelle: BStU. Ast. Potsdam, AOP 3043/66)

Chronik der Mauer: [hronik-der-mauer.de/fluchten/180933/dachdeckerflucht-von-klein-glienicke-nach-zehlendorf-7-mai-1965?type=galerie&show=imag](http://www.chronik-der-mauer.de/fluchten/180933/dachdeckerflucht-von-klein-glienicke-nach-zehlendorf-7-mai-1965?type=galerie&show=imag)



## 6. Entry card for the graveyard

2. Halbjahr 1980	<b>Grabkarte</b> № 0692		
2. Halbjahr 1981	Gottschalk	C 85	Friedhof Kl. Glienicke
	Grabstelle	Abt. R Nr.	
	K e m p f Ingeborg		
	Familienname	Vorname	
	20. 11. 1915	Teltow	
	Geburtsdatum und -ort		
	Tochter		
	Verwandtschaftsgrad zum Verstorbenen		
	Teltow-Seehof, Heinersdorfer Weg 64		
	Wohnort, Straße und Hausnummer		
	Potsdam	IV 1372959	
	Kreis / Gemeinde		
	Potsdam	2. 7. 1980	
	, den		
	Ausstellungsdatum	Friedhofsverwalter	Inhaber

VEB Grünanlagen und Bestattungswesen 14  
15 POTSDAM  
Heinrich-Mann-Allee 106

## 12. Otto Lipmann

Otto Lipmann was one of the founders of applied psychology, not only in Germany but also internationally. Through his research and coordination, Lipmann influenced the development of forensic psychology, psychological diagnostics and industrial psychology. He pioneered the development of empirical methods in industrial and occupational psychology.

Since 1906 Otto Lipmann was director of the Institute for Applied Psychology and Psychological Collective Research in Berlin. Jointly with William Stern he published the "Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie" (1906-33), which made him widely known. 1926-30 he was scientific secretary of the work performance committee of the German Economy- Enquete. Still in December 1932 he got a teaching position for psychology of work, which however he could not take up due to political reasons. After the NSDAP seized power, the "Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie" was banned by the National Socialists and students belonging to the SA ransacked his institute.

After Otto Lipmann's death the conditions for his family in Klein Glienicke grew more and more difficult and his wife, being Jewish, was advised to sell the house in Wannseestrasse 9. This forced sale was equivalent to an expropriation, because the small purchase price went to a "Reich Security Account" and was later confiscated by law as Jewish property. In addition, when the family fled Nazi Germany, they were charged the "Reichs Flight Tax".

The work initiated by Otto Lipmann was continued by representatives of applied psychology and carried into the world when they left Nazi Germany after 1933. Today, Otto Lipmann's descendants are spread all over the world. The house in Wannseestrasse 9 was finally sold after ten years of fighting for restitution.

Sources:

Rosenstiel, Lutz von, "Lipmann, Otto" in: *Neue Deutsche Biographie* 14 (1985), S. 645 f. [Online-Version];  
URL: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd117042684.html#ndbcontent>

Arndt, Jens, *Gliencke – Vom Schweizerdorf zum Sperrgebiet, Potsdam 2011*, S. 48 - 57

## 13. Memories of Fritz Hirschfeld

[https://www.pnn.de/images/heprodimagesfotos93120180806richter4\\_4515\\_1\\_20180805101818663-jpg/22891286/1-format43.jpg](https://www.pnn.de/images/heprodimagesfotos93120180806richter4_4515_1_20180805101818663-jpg/22891286/1-format43.jpg)The last signs of life of an optimist

**Potsdam's Regional Court commemorates judge Fritz Hirschfeld murdered by the Nazis**

### ERIK WENK (EXCERPTS)

Potsdam - "I don't want to write words of farewell, because after farewell I basically don't feel at all like it," Fritz Hirschfeld wrote to his friends in Dutch exile in 1943. They had welcomed the Potsdam judge, who had fled Germany from the Nazis, like a family member. What the Teulings family didn't know at the time was that it was one of the last signs of life they were to receive from their "uncle Fritz," a day later he was first deported to the Dutch Westerbork internment camp and then to Theresienstadt and Auschwitz. "I don't know whether it will be possible to write directly to you from Theresienstadt," writes Hirschfeld, but he wants to pass on all the news to friends in Germany.

In 1938, Hirschfeld, a Catholic of Jewish origin, was arrested in the Reichspogromnacht, and released on condition that Hirschfeld paid "Reich Flight Tax" of 35,000 Reichsmark; prior to that, he had to pay 38,000 Reichsmark "expiation" and "property tax" to the Nazis. Hirschfeld fled, but had to leave his cancer-stricken wife in Potsdam until her death in 1941.

Hirschfeld arrived in Nieuwkuijk, the Netherlands, in mid-February 1939, "with a viola, a violin, a cello and many notes," says Myriam Teulings. "My father was in his early 20s and very fond of him," says Myriam Teulings. "In addition to music, Hirschfeld's passion was for literature: he wrote philosophical texts and translated Dutch works into German, for example Joost van den Vondels "Altargeheimnisse". Another, self-written book is entitled "Von der Wirklichkeit - Gedanken von der Welt und Überwelt", the chapters have headings such as "Vom Sinn der Fröhlichkeit", "Vom Gottvertrauen und von Hoffnung" and "Von der Feindesliebe". These two works as well as another one, are the only books which are still preserved from Hirschfeld.

Hirschfeld wrote in his farewell letter that the Netherlands had been "something of a home" for him for four years. After the Nazis invaded in 1940, however, he also had to flee this homeland. The attempt to emigrate to Brazil failed, however, because the Brazilian authorities had set the age limit for immigrants at 40 years.

Despite the suffering and injustice that had befallen him, Hirschfeld remained an unshakeable optimist: "He never spoke of his misery," recalls Leonardus Teulings. Even in his farewell letter Hirschfeld spoke with calmness and confidence that everything that was happening would be "only a passage and a transition to more friendly solutions". A hope that should not be fulfilled: After being deported to Theresienstadt, he was deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp in October 1944. There his tracks were lost.

Source: Erik Wenk, Remembrance of Fritz Hirschfeld, Last Signs of an Optimist - Potsdam's Regional Court reminds of the judge Fritz Hirschfeld, murdered by the Nazis, Potsdamer Neuste Nachrichten (online), 06.08.2018

<https://www.pnn.de/potsdam/erinnerung-an-fritz-hirschfeld-letzte-lebenszeichen-eines-optimisten/22891288.html>



Fritz Hirschfeld (3.v.l.) und seine Frau Grete (r.), zweite von links die Potsdamerin Maimi von Mirbach, die in der Holocaust-Gedenkstätte Yad Vashem als Gerechte unter den Völkern geehrt wird. Quelle: Christel Köster

Quelle: Volker Oelschläger, Erinnerung an Fritz Hirschfeld, 31.12.2018, Märkische Allgemeine, (online) <https://www.maz-online.de/Lokales/Potsdam/Erinnerung-an-Fritz-Hirschfeld>,

## 14. The girls from next door of the 1930s (excerpt)

Lilian Harvey war ein Superstar jener Zeit, in der sich der deutsche Tonfilm mit Musicals, Singspielen und Operetten regelrecht an sich selbst berauschte. Und es schien, als habe Lilian Harvey mit ihrem größten Schlagererfolg auch ihre eigene, einzigartige Erscheinung im Kino der 1930er-Jahre besungen: „Das gibt's nur einmal, das kommt nicht wieder ...“

Ihre Filme dreht Lilian Harvey in denselben Kulissen meist in drei Versionen, neben der deutschen Fassung parallel auf Englisch und Französisch. So wurde sie zum ersten europäischen Star. Wobei ihr ihre Herkunft half: Die Deutsch-Britin wurde 1906 geboren in London, vielsprachig erzogen in einem Schweizer Internat, ausgebildet an der Ballettschule der deutschen Staatsoper in Berlin. Sie konnte tanzen, seiltanzen, fechten, singen, spielen, steppen. Die Lieder, die sie in ihren Musikfilmen sang, wurden europaweit zu Schlagern.

Lilian Harvey kehrt nach einer kurzen Karriere in Hollywood 1935 nach Berlin zurück. Sie dreht weitere Filme – doch die Produktionsgesellschaft UFA wird von den Nationalsozialisten übernommen. Harvey empfängt in ihrem Berliner Haus unbeirrt jüdische Kollegen und gerät ins Visier der Gestapo. Sie emigriert zunächst nach Frankreich – und ist nach dem deutschen Einmarsch dort nicht mehr sicher.

Lilian Harvey: „Ich bin 1941 nach Amerika gegangen, und ich habe großes Glück gehabt, dass der amerikanische Konsul mir ein Clipper-Ticket besorgt hat. 36 Stunden, nachdem ich das Haus verlassen hatte, kam man, um mich für's Konzentrationslager zu holen.“

Die Nazis erkennen Lilian Harvey ihre Staatsbürgerschaft ab, beschlagnahmen ihren Besitz. Während ihre Kolleginnen Marika Röck und Zarah Leander, die sich mit den Nationalsozialisten arrangiert hatten, nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg ihre Karrieren fortsetzen konnten, bezahlt Lilian Harvey ihren Mut und ihre Standhaftigkeit mit dem Bruch der Karriere. Die letzten Jahre ihres Lebens verbrachte sie in einer Villa im südfranzösischen Juan-les-Pins. Zurückgezogen, wie man so sagt. Am 27. Juli 1968 starb sie in ihrem Haus, mit nur 62 Jahren.

Quelle: Katja Nicodemus, Deutschlandfunk, 21.08.2019, 50. Todestag von Lilian Harvey, Das Mädchen von nebenan der 1930er-Jahre, [https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/50-todestag-von-lilian-harvey-das-maedchen-von-nebenan-der.871.de.html?dram:article\\_id=423959](https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/50-todestag-von-lilian-harvey-das-maedchen-von-nebenan-der.871.de.html?dram:article_id=423959)

# 15. General Kurt Schleicher

## 30s of June 1934

*"It was a Saturday; I came from school - the summer holidays had started. I radiated happiness when I arrived in Klein Glienicke around two o'clock mid-day, with a very good school certificate in my hand. The Griebnitzstraße was closed off by the local police, but they knew me and said: "You may go through". Our housekeeper and my aunt met me and told me: "A murder has happened. The general is lying dead in the study, but your mother is in hospital."*

A little later, Lonny Schleicher learnt that her mother had also died.

*"For me the world had come to an end. That was the end of everything. (...) Late in the evening, the SS came into the house, searched everything and took all files and documents with them. That evening Hitler made his famous speech about the thwarted coup attempt by Röhm and the shooting of conspirators like General von Schleicher. Only then did I know for certain that my parents had been shot on behalf of the regime."*

On the very day of the murder, one of the investigating prosecutors reported to the Reich Ministry of Justice at 3 p.m. that Schleicher had been murdered for political reasons. At the same time, NSDAP leader Hermann Göring announced in an official statement and later in a press conference that Kurt von Schleicher and his wife had also been shot as part of the resistance against an SA directed coup. Schleicher had maintained relations with the anti-state circles of the SA leadership and foreign powers that endangered the state.

*„We were not allowed to issue obituaries. (...) The funeral did not take place. Later we buried the urns. In October I moved out of the house at Griebnitzsee - to Potsdam. I was under observation and was not allowed to do my Abitur. I have carried the anger against the Nazis in me and I would have gladly taken part in the resistance, because I knew many people from these circles. But they waved me off and said "No you!! You are too well-known - that would be too dangerous". During the war I worked as a nurse and experienced the end of the war in Denmark in a hospital."*

In historical research, General von Schleicher remains a controversial figure. While he is regarded by some historians as "Weimar's last chance against Hitler", others see him as a figure of calamity and one of the main culprits responsible for the destruction of the Weimar Republic.

**Quote from:** Lonny von Schleicher „Für mich war die Welt zuende...“, S. 42 – 47, in: Arndt, Jens, Glienicke – Vom Schweizerdorf zum Sperrgebiet, coela Verlag GbR Potsdam 2011

**Additional sources:** Gruchmann, Lothar, Justiz im Dritten Reich 1933–1940. Anpassung und Unterwerfung in der Ära Gürtner. Oldenbourg, München 1988. 3. verbesserte Auflage, München 2001, S. 444

Gritschneder, Otto, „Der Führer“ hat sie zum Tode verurteilt – Hitlers Röhm-Putsch-Morde vor Gericht. Beck, München 1993, ISBN 3-406-37651-7, S. 41 f.

Strenge, Irene, Kurt von Schleicher. Politik im Reichswehrministerium am Ende der Weimarer Republik. Duncker und Humblot, Berlin 2006, S. 11.

**Source Photo:** Private Papers of Kurt von Schleicher (bestowed to the public by Schleichers' heirs), Link:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Schleicher\\_mit\\_frau.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Schleicher_mit_frau.jpg)

(See Photo below)





Reichsschule des Rassenpolitischen Amtes  
der N.S.D.A.P. Potsdam-Babelsberg