

U N I V E R S I T Y O F Z A G R E B

THE GROWTH OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB



ZAGREB 1966.

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1. The Beginnings of Higher Education in Croatia

Taking their example from the medieval *collegia* in Bologna, Vienna, and Rome, the Paulines in the monastery of Lepoglava founded a grammar school (*seminarium studiorum*) round about 1503, and by the end of the XVIth century the school had already begun to take laymen.

The Paulines also founded a school of philosophy (1634-1772) and theology (1683-1786). A papal charter of 1671, confirmed by the Emperor Leopold I on January 23, 1674, gave the principals of the Pauline order the right to award academic degrees, and in particular doctorates in philosophy and theology, to members completing their studies in the monastic schools.

In 1607 the Jesuits opened a public grammar school in Zagreb, and the foundations of a theological faculty were laid by the Bishop of Zagreb, who provided means to support two professors of moral theology. The Zagreb canon Nikola Dianešević gave funds for three professors to conduct a course of philosophy (an Academy). The first professor of this Academy was Stjepan Glavač, of Varaždin, a man with an excellent knowledge of philosophy, well known also for having compiled the first map of Croatia. Glavač gave his inaugural lecture to fifty students on November 6, 1662, the day the Academy was opened. As early as 1666. the Jesuits had a complete grammar school and a complete Faculty of Philosophy (a three-year course in philosophy), and two professors of theology.

The programme of the Academy of the Zagreb Jesuit collegium was the same as that of all similar Jesuit colleges. In order to achieve a legal status for the Academy, the rector of the Jesuit Collegium persuaded the Emperor Leopold I to award a charter, issued at Ebersdorf on September 23, 1669,* giving the Collegium all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction held by the universities of the German-Roman Empire and of the countries ruled by the Habsburgs, such as the universities of Cologne, Vienna, Mainz, Ingolstadt, Prague, Olomuc, Graz, Trnava, and Kosice, and in particular the privilege to award the doctorate, licenciate, magisteriate, and baccalaureate, the right to have its rector, its dean, and its mace. It was also the right of professors and students to be exempt from the municipal court of the City of Zagreb and other ordinary courts, and that, when necessary, a special court be nominated for them on the proposal of the rector. The Croatian Sabor (Parliament) recognized and accepted Leopold's charter on November 3, 1671. The original charter, in Latin, is in the State Archives in Zagreb (a translation of it can be found in Appendix A).

* This date is considered Foundation Day of the University of Zagreb.

2. The Growth of Higher Education in Croatia

In 1746 the Zagreb Academy included a complete course of Theology in its curriculum, so that it now numbered 210 philosophers and theologians. There were 400 pupils in the Grammar School. Law, however, was not studied either in the Jesuit Academy in Zagreb or in the Pauline Academy at Lepoglava.

Maria Theresia founded a Royal Council (Consilium regium) for Croatia (a kind of government) in 1767, but there were few people capable of working in political and financial administration. This was especially noticeable whenever jobs in the Council offices had to be filled. Therefore, by an ordinance of 1769 a school of political economic and financial science and public administration was founded at Varaždin. In 1772 it moved to Zagreb into the building of the Academy.

When the Jesuit order was abolished in 1773, the Academy was temporarily put under the control of the Bishop of Zagreb, who filled all the professorial chairs, in accordance with the queen's instructions, with secular clergy and former Jesuits. Apart from this temporary Academy, the political and public administration school continued to exist under the control of the Royal Council.

On August 24, 1776, by ordinance of Maria Theresia concerning the educational system in Croatia, a Royal Academy of Sciences was founded as a continuation of the temporary Academy. It had three faculties (Philosophy, Theology, and Law), and the professors were to be appointed by competition, not only from among clergymen but also from among laymen.

This Royal Academy of Sciences, was the only school of college or university level in Croatia up to the period of absolutism, i.e. from 1776 to 1850. Joseph II separated the Theological Faculty from the structure of the Academy in 1784, and transferred it into the Central Seminary. After his death, the Croatian Sabor tried repeatedly to enlarge the Academy into a modern University, especially by attempting to open a faculty of medicine, but without success, so that it had only two faculties until it was abolished in the autumn of 1850 by the Austrian Ministry of Education. The Faculty of Philosophy was not re-established, and the Faculty of Law became the Academy of Law, inheriting all its professors from the Royal Academy of Sciences. It existed until 1874.

At the end of the period of Absolutism and the restoration of the Constitution, the Croatian Sabor, upon the suggestion of Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer, passed a bill concerning the founding of a Yugoslav university, and decided at the same time to address a special petition to the king asking him to promulgate this law.

Though no answer came to this and to several subsequent petitions, action was taken to start a university fund. Bishop Strossmayer was the first to contribute, offering 50.000 Austrian florins together with his salary as Lord Lieutenant of the County

of Virovitica. The city of Zagreb also gave 50.000 florins, the district of Zagreb 28.000, and various institutions and individuals followed suit.

3. The University of Zagreb

A. The Opening of the University

Finally, on the March 8, 1869, the king put his signature to the Law founding the University of Zagreb, with four faculties: Arts, Law, Theology, and Medicine.*

After this Law had been passed the Academy became an intermediary between the Provincial Government of Croatia and the University. On August 8, 1874 the Director of the Law Academy, Matija Mesić, was entrusted with discharging the duties of University Rector pending the election and the constitution of the university bodies.

The formal opening of the University, with three faculties, took place on October 19, 1874. The opening of the Faculty of Medicine, which the law also allowed for, was postponed until financial means should be secured.

The first dean elected in the Faculty of Law was Dr. Stjepan Spevec, in the Faculty of Arts Dr. Franjo Marković, and in the Faculty of Theology Dr. Juraj Posilović.

The professors in these faculties elected Matija Mesić, professor and director of the former Law Academy, as first Rector of the University.

* Article 1. In the capital, Zagreb, a university shall be founded, composed of faculties of theology, arts, jurisprudence, and medicine.

Article 2. The University shall bear the name: "Sveučilište Franje Josipa I".

Article 3. For this purpose the following provisions are to be made:

a) the present four-year law course be organized as a Faculty of Law and Political Sciences;

b) that such chairs of teaching be established at the Faculty of Arts, as are directly connected with that Faculty's Studies, namely Philosophy, History, and Philology;

c) the provincial government shall take appropriate steps that the Lyceum of the Zagreb Archbishopric be reconstituted as a Faculty of Theology;

d) that chairs of midwifery and veterinary medicine should temporarily be part of the Faculty of Medicine.

Article 4. The provincial government is hereby ordered to present to the Sabor a project concerning the establishment of this University and the means by which the cost of it will be covered.

B. The Foundation of the Faculties

1. The faculties of Law and Theology were able to start full scale work immediately, because they were more or less a continuation of the old law Academy and Seminary.*
2. The greatest care, therefore, was given to the Faculty of Arts (i.e. the Philosophical Faculty), especially to that section dealing with Natural Sciences and Mathematics. After three years the Faculty of Arts had 14 professors.
3. On the October 4, 1882 a course in Pharmacy was started in the Faculty of Arts, and both the undergraduate curriculum and the examination schedule for the degrees of Master and Doctor of Pharmacy were approved. In the academic year 1941/42 the department of Pharmacy was separated from the Faculty of Arts, and a pharmaceutical Faculty established.
4. An Academy of Forestry was founded within the Faculty of Arts on March 13, 1897, and a course in Geodesy was introduced in the Academy of Forestry on September 25, 1908.
5. The Faculty of Medicine began work in the academic year 1917/18. In the beginning the Dean of the Faculty of Arts was also in charge of the Dean's Office in the Medical Faculty, but during the first academic year six professors were appointed and a dean elected.
6. By order of the Council of ministers of the Provisional Government (December 10, 1918) a College of Technology was founded; on April 1, 1926 it became a Faculty of Engineering.
7. By a Decree of August 31, 1919 the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was founded, and at the same time the Economic College at Križevci and the Academy of Forestry in Zagreb were abolished.
8. By a Decree of August 31, 1919 the Veterinary College was founded; on the December 7, 1924 it became the Veterinary Faculty.
9. A Serbian-Orthodox Faculty was founded by decree on August 27, 1920, but since few students enrolled, it was abolished on April 26, 1924.
10. The Faculty of Economics grew out of a course (1918) organized by the College of Technology to provide teachers for commercial Colleges. This course developed into a Commercial College in 1920, a College of Economics and Commerce in 1927, and, by decree of the government of the People's Republic of Croatia, April 4, 1947 became the Faculty of Economics.
11. By a government decree of June 1, 1946 the chairs of natural sciences (in the Natural Sciences and Mathematics Section) were

* The Faculty of Theology was separated from the University on June 30, 1952.

- taken from the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics was founded.
12. In 1955 the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka was founded by law of the Republic of Croatia. Teaching started in the academic year 1955/56 for fifth-year students, in 1956/57 for fourth-year students, and in 1958/58 for first-year students.
 13. In 1955 the Faculty of Arts in Zadar was founded by law of the Republic of Croatia. Teaching started in the academic year 1956/57 for first-year students, and in the next year for second-year students.
 14. By decision of the Sabor (April 26, 1956) of the People's Republic of Croatia the departments of the Faculty of Engineering became four separate faculties: Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering, and Geodesy; Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Shipbuilding; Faculty of Electrical Engineering, and Faculty of Technology.
 15. By law of the Republic of Croatia in 1959, two separate faculties were founded instead of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Forestry in Zagreb, which started lectures on January 1, 1960.
 16. Four Faculties were founded by Croatian Republican law in 1960, these were: the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Rijeka, the faculties of Electrical Engineering and Chemistry in Split, and the Agricultural College in Osijek; all part of the University of Zagreb.
 17. By decision of the University Council (October 17, 1961) the Faculty of Economics in Osijek, founded by the People's Committee of the district of Osijek, of 1961, became part of the University.
 18. By decision of the University Council (December 6, 1961) the Faculty of Economics in Rijeka, founded by the People's Committee of the district of Rijeka of 1961, became part of the University.
 19. By decision of the University Council (December 6, 1961) the College of Business Administration in Zagreb, founded by the Republic of Croatia in 1956, became part of the University.
 20. By decision of the University Council (December 6, 1961) the College of Technology in Zagreb, founded by the Republic of Croatia in 1958, became part of the University.
 21. By decision of the Sabor of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (February 23, 1962), the Faculty of Political Sciences in Zagreb was founded and became part of the University.
 22. By decision of the University Council (July 3, 1962) the College of Administration in Zagreb, founded by the Republic of Croatia

- in 1956, became part of the University.
23. By decision of the Sabor of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (September 26, 1962) the Department of Dentistry of the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb became a separate Faculty of Stomatology.
 24. By decision of the Sabor of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (September 26, 1962) the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb, the Faculty of Civil Engineering and the Faculty of Geodesy in Zagreb were formed out of the three departments of the Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering, and Geodesy.
 25. On December 26, 1964 the College of Defectology, founded by the Sabor of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in 1962, became part of the University.
 26. By decision of the University Council (April 24, 1965) the Faculty of Mining, Geology, and Petroleum, founded by the Sabor of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, in 1964, became part of the University.
 27. By decision of the University Council (December 11, 1965) the Faculty of Law in Split, founded by the People's Committee of the District of Split in 1961, became part of the University.

C. The Present Position

Today 31 faculties and colleges are part of the University of Zagreb:

a) in the city of Zagreb - the Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Stomatology, Veterinary Faculty, Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Geodesy, Faculty of Mechanical and Naval Engineering, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Technology, Faculty of Mining, Geological Surveying and Petroleum Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Forestry, Faculty of Political Sciences, College of Administration, Business College, College of Technology, and College of Defectology.

b) in Rijeka - Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Economics;

c) in Zadar - Faculty of Arts;

d) in Split - Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Chemistry and Technology, Faculty of Law;

e) in Osijek - Faculty of Economics, Agricultural College.

The University also incorporates nine institutes, eight of which were founded by the University alone: Institute of Anorganic and Organic Chemistry, Institute of Botany, Institute of Biology, Institute of Physics, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Institute of Mathematics, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Institute of Social Research. There is also an Institute of African Research, which was founded jointly by the University and the Chamber of Economics of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

In the last academic year (1965/66) in all the faculties and colleges of the University there were 26.092 students, of which 21,678 were regular and 4,414 extramural. (For a survey of students in all the faculties and colleges see Appendix D).

In the same academic year the University employed a total of 5,285 people (1,433 full teachers, 1,731 auxilliary staff, 2,121 administrative and other personnel) - see Appendix E.

During the same academic year 3,377 students in all the faculties and colleges within the University obtained degrees. During the last 20 years (from the academic year 1945/46 until 1965/66 inclusive) a total of 40,714 students have been awarded degrees of the university of Zagreb.

In the academic year 1964/65 there were 1,048 postgraduate students in the University in 70 courses for Master's and 2 courses for Specialist degrees. In 1965 a total of 134 candidates were awarded the degree of Master or of Specialist.

In the last academic year a total of 266 candidates received a doctor's degree. In the last twenty years 1,371 people have taken a doctor's degree in the University of Zagreb, out of which number 615 candidates, or 45%, within the last three years.

Appendixes

A. The Charter of Leopold I, of September 23, 1669
(in translation).

We, Leopold, by the grace of God, Emperor of Rome Elect, ever August, and King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Rama, Serbia, Galicia, Lodomeria, also of Coumania and Bulgaria; Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Margrave of Moravia, Duke of Luxemburg, also of Upper and Lower Silesia, Würtemberg ang Teck, Prince of Swabia, Comes of Habsburg, Tyrol, Firt, Kyburg, and Gorizia, Landgrave of Alsace, Markgrave of the Holy Roman Empire, Burgau over Anas, also of Upper and Lower Lusatia, Lord of Slovene Margravate, Portenone and Salini, commend to memory and by this charter do announce to whomever it may concern.

Considering the means whereby notable support has been extended to faith and the Christian religion in the course of so many centuries down to these times, not only in disseminating but also in consolidating them among the human race, growing, indeed, such deep roots in the realms of the entire Christian world, and enchanting and expanding so much their glory and might, we observe that principal among the supports of Divine Providence have invariably been those who are devout, who are fervent in their Christian religion and who love it; notably those who at times have wielded supreme power over the world, through which true faith has both expanded and grown mightily, and been defended and preserved until our times. For, if we turn the pages of sacred books of ancient history we learn that trust in the Lord, deriving from a knowledge of the true faith, always flourished in the times of past rulers; but, when government was relinquished into godless hands those of faith were very often exposed to innumerable, kinds of persecution. For this reason, seeing that the former God-fearing Kings of Hungary, our predecessors of most glorious memory, were equally diligent both in propagating and strengthening religion, and in protecting it, we desire to follow in their steps, for it is common knowledge that in this century contaminated by various heresies the pursuit of noble learning is the best help in eradicating these heresies, so may this pursuit also flourish in our kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia, known for their firm adherence to the ancestral faith, and may it everywhere yield fruits both of piety and ritual monuments. And as it is obvious that no other Kind or class of man in the entire Christian world, at least in these times of ours, has taught these sciences with better and more reliable results, success and manner, than fathers of the honourable order of Society of Jesus, as is even admitted clearly by their enemies, our loyal and venerable Nikola Dianešević, Praepositus Superior and Canon of the church in Zagreb, Abbot of the Blessed Margaret of Bela, and Governor of the Vrana Priorate, considering very often the fact that neighbouring lands possess academies and universities, educa-

ting native and foreign youths, whereas the bright intelligence of the pupils in his country wallows in the darkness of ignorance, had nothing more important and urgent to desire than the appointment of three professors of philosophy for a triple course in philosophy in the said Zagreb Collegium of the already commended Society of Jesus, to teach forever in the future under the constitution of that same Society of Jesus, to promote glory in God, propagate his Holy Church, and to be the pride and ornament of their country, a benefit, encouragement and stimulus to scholastic youth; his wish was also to establish a permanent foundation, as he has already done. Therefore, our loyal father Filip Kaušić, Rector of Zagreb Collegium of the said Society of Jesus, both on his behalf and on behalf of this Collegium, most humbly asked Our Majesty, not only as King of Hungary, but also as Emperor Elect of Rome, to approve and confirm this foundation, pious, beneficial and necessary for the above mentioned course in philosophy, thus making it as firm, strong and generally permanent as possible; also to honour, ornament and fortify these same schools with the privileges and immunities habitual for other academies in the Christian world, especially in our inherited and free kingdoms and in our Roman Empire, and also with a Golden Bull. Moreover, to extend a special and paternal auspice, our and of our successors, so that both the professors and the students may, as customary in other academies, enjoy their habitual rights and privileges. Finally, to give our gracious and strict order to all our subordinates, whatever their estate and station, to acknowledge those who have been solemnly and legally promoted at these schools to academic honours, and to accept them in other academies and universities, towns, chapters and churches in the same manner as if they had won the said academic honours in any ancient and celebrated university. Lastly, to agree and order that the said schools be united and merged with other universities of the Society of Jesus already mentioned.

The deed of gift, establishing the said foundation, presented and submitted to us by the aforesaid Filip Kaušić, Rector of the aforementioned Collegium, runs as follows:

We, Chapter of the church of Zagreb, commit to memory and hereby do announce to whomever it may concern. The following oral declaration has been made by the illustrious gentleman, Nikola Dianešević, Praepositus Superior and Canon of the church in Zagreb, Abbot of the Blessed Margaret Monastery in Bela, and Governor of the Vrana Priorate, on one side, and on the other the venerable Juraj Habelić, Rector of the Collegium of the Society of Jesus in Zagreb, in their personal presence, taking upon themselves the burdens and obligations of all those to whom the following written deed does apply or refer or may do in any manner in the future: Firstly, that the aforesaid gentleman, Praepositus, very often pondered upon, and was deeply disturbed by the fact that neighbouring countries possess academies and universities, educating native and foreign youths, whereas the bright intelligence of the pupils in his country wallows in the darkness of ignorance, due to

lack of opportunity to obtain an education at home, and lack of sufficient means to study philosophy in foreign countries, particularly with those less well off. As a consequence, there are fewer educated persons among the superiors both in the clerical estate, as servants of the Divine Church, and in the secular estate as administrators of the State. Therefore, the same gentleman, Praepositus, having in mind the advancement of the glory of God, and the propagation of His Holy Church, pride and ornament of his native country, benefit, encouragement and stimulus to scholastic youth, has been persistent and successful in his appeals to the reverend father, Praepositus General of the aforesaid Society of Jesus to aid their native country, in view of the arguments already listed, and also because these realms have ever adhered firmly to the ancestral faith (other neighbouring lands being contaminated by various sects), and are very deserving in their assistance to and support of the aforementioned venerable Society of Jesus, and to appoint three professors of philosophy for a triple course of philosophy in the Collegium of the already mentioned Society of Jesus in Zagreb, to teach forever in the future, offering adequate means for the upkeep thereof. His appeals have been granted.

Therefore, in the year of our Lord 1666, the aforesaid Praepositus handed to that same father Rector 3,000 Rhine Florins for a double course, with interest accruing from the year of our Lord 1662, in which year philosophy started to be taught in Zagreb. Then on November 12, 1666, that is the year in which the third course of philosophy did commence (it not being possible earlier on account of war disturbances and the Kaniža campaign against the Turks), he handed over another 1,500 Rhine Florins for the aforementioned eternal foundation to the said father Rector, as stated by himself. Conversely, this same father Rector stated that he had collected the aforesaid sum of money for his lordship Praepositus pious purpose, accepting it on behalf of the said father General, on orders of the reverend father Provincial Mihovil Sikuten, as he did collect and accept. He, similarly, made the following statement in our presence: The said Society will implement the aforementioned pious purpose of His Lordship, Praepositus, and will preserve a pleasant knowledge and memory of it, notably the Collegium of Zagreb.

By force and testimony of our deed of gift, made out on November 18th, in the year of our Lord 1666.

We, in our turn, favourably inclined towards the appeals of the said Father Filip Kaušić, repeatedly mentioned Rector of the Collegium of Zagreb, and prompted by our inborn propensity to literary merits, endorsing this total foundation and establishment of the academy and philosophical sciences, gladly accept, confirm and fortify it with plenitude of our imperial power within the bounds of the Roman Empire, and of royal power within Hungary; approving and accepting it as legal, most beneficial and necessary, in all its articles, clauses and chapters; and with our Imperial, Royal and any other authority enjoyed by us, we decree and decide

that it must be considered adopted, accepted and confirmed for all future times by all people, whatever their estate and station. And in order that the inclination and grace of our imperial and royal goodwill may shine more lustrously towards the founder himself, very deserving for us, the Church, the orders, the letters, for piety and his whole native country and people, in view of the establishment of this academy or, as already said, of the philosophical sciences; also, in order that the favour and goodwill of our grace be made even more obvious towards the fathers of the Society of Jesus in Zagreb, living in this academy founded and confirmed by us; and, finally, towards all other students of the Academy - firstly, and before everything, we accept this Academy with the entire Collegium, its fathers, professors and students, under a special auspice, against any aggressors and violent invaders, not only of our imperial and royal Highness, but also of our inheritors and successors, both in the lands of the Roman Empire and in Hungary and to her annexed and other provinces subject to our law of heredity. We also promise constant care and efforts by us and by our loyal officials and servants in either estate that everything may be done concerning the Academy's regular advancement and permanent maintenance, immunity of privileges, benefits to sciences taught, safety and impunity of the students.

As monastic peace and spiritual pursuits do not allow fathers of the Society of Jesus to have any distraction of the spirit or other disturbances, usually linked with the service of dispensing justice in civil or criminal matters; and as this jurisdiction, both according to the laws of the realm and in keeping with habitual practice, least of all belongs to a civil or secular court, we, therefore, reserve this jurisdiction for ourselves and our successors, and judges who will be appointed by us and our successors, and selected in accordance with the sacred and pious constitution of the Society of Jesus. We do not, namely, see that this will detract anything from the regular government in Zagreb, or from any other regular judges and the government of our royal boroughs, if we withdraw from them the authority to arrest, try, and torture students of the Academy, who they had no authority to arrest, try and torture before the establishment of the Academy, either. Therefore, if it should happen that some student or academician is caught in the act, we hereby order and command that he be handed over to academic authorities as soon as possible.

So that nothing may lack in the dignity and ornament of this Academy established in Zagreb, or of the philosophical studies, of that which the plenitude of our imperial and royal grace can confer upon it and its members, we decree and decide by our Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Charter that this Academy in Zagreb, provided and fortified by virtue of our imperial and royal might, by our full knowledge and deliberation and our sound and studied decision, shall and may enjoy every privilege, immunity, exemption, reverence, prerogative, authority, right, permission and grace, enjoyed by other

gymnasia, general studies, academies and universities, of any place or people within the Roman Empire, kingdoms and provinces of all Austrian princes, enjoyed and delighted in either through custom or by right. We, further, abolish any defects, legal or factual, if they have accidentally arisen in what has been said so far, or could be construed to have arisen.

By the plenitude of our imperial and royal power, we confer upon, extend to and present, with full effect, this Academy of Zagreb with all the rights and privileges, enjoyed by universities, especially those established in the lands of our Empire, and our hereditary provinces, such as the universities in Cologne, Vienna, Mainz, Ingolstadt, Prague, Olomouc, Graz, Trnava and Košice. In view of this, by virtue of our imperial grace, the Rector of this Academy, as well as its Chancellor, the deans and other doctors and professors, possessing some academic degree, are invested with the right of conferment of doctoral degrees, licentiates, magisterial and baccalaurea degrees, and any other degree, upon any one found worthy of it after a rigorous examination. Consequently, it is our will, indeed our decision, ordered by virtue of our Imperial and Royal power, that all the doctors, licentiates, masters and bachelors thus promoted at this Academy of Zagreb be considered such in all the academies of the Christian world, particularly in Europe, and that by virtue of the act of promotion itself they be participants of all the privileges, graces, immunities, exemptions and priorities, enjoyed and revelled in by others upon winning these degrees. That this be so, whether these privileges consisted in external acts, such as disputations, lectures, examinations, professional opinions, academic sessions, or in other adornments, such as epomides, doctoral caps, rings, and similar signs of an academic community. All this, together with scepter, stamp and titles corresponding to each degree, we consider granted, and do grant, first of all to the Rector of the Academy, to his Chancellor, then to the deans and professors of the Academy. We also hereby expressly proclaim that the testimonies of study or of degrees, legally won at this Academy of Zagreb, must be recognized by all collegia, academies, communities, chapters and by everybody else, irrespective of their degree and station, both in court and outside it. Also, that those who have won them may use them as they wish for the achievement of honours, not only secular but also ecclesiastic, even canonical, also of other benefits in the chapters and churches, requiring from their candidates study courses of a duration of three, or more or fewer, years in some academy, or a doctoral degree.

Lastly, in order to complement our other benefits for this new Academy of Zagreb, already proclaimed or to be proclaimed, we shall make every effort so that this new Academy of Zagreb, erected and established in our aforesaid Kingdom of Slavonia, may be united and merged with the other universities of the Austrian Province of the Society of Jesus, particularly with the universities in Vienna and Graz.

Finally, ourselves being ever ready, with special aid and auspices, to protect this Academy, together with its Collegium, property and income, also with all its dignitaries, officials and members, to promote it and to enhance its benefit when opportunity offers itself, in view of the great hopes in the immense good that will in time spring from this Academy; also out of love and equally out of the feelings of our royal heart we most warmly recommend to our successors and inheritors, the estates, orders and citizens of the aforementioned our kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia, whether their dignity, station or degree be ecclesiastic or secular, also recommend our other believers this Academy, which should be protected with all the said clauses, favours and privileges, promoted and, when need be, adorned with even greater benefits, favours and privileges. We, further, desire and inviolably decree that this, as already stated, benign acceptance of ours, approval, recognition, confirmation, exemption, decision and will of the new Academy of Zagreb be unfailingly recognized and honoured by all who are in any way concerned with it; also, that it must nowhere and in no manner be violated or damaged, or any opposition offered to what we have determined, permitted, established and consolidated.

This Charter of ours is provided with the confirmation and testimony of the signature by our hand, also of seals, both the Golden Bull, used by us as Emperor of Rome, and the secret seal, used by us as King of Hungary.

Decreed in our Castle of Ebersdorf, on the third day of September, in the year of our Lord 1669, in our twelfth year of rule in our Roman kingdoms, our fifteenth year of rule in the kingdom of Hungary and other kingdoms, and our fourteenth year of rule in the kingdom of Bohemia.

(Signed:)

LEOPOLD

(Signed:)

Franjo Szegedy
Archibishop Vacza
Stjepan Orban

In the year of our Lord 1671, on the third day of November, at the General Assembly of the noble estates and ecclesiastic orders of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, the Charter of the privileged new Academy of Zagreb, granted by His Most Sacred Imperial and Royal Majesty, was submitted, proclaimed and accepted.

Read by me, Magister Nikola Patačić of Zajezda, Royal Protonotary, the same who has signed this with his own hand.

B. Higher Education Act
November 24, 1965

I. General provisions

Article 1

Higher education is obtained by studying at faculties, colleges, art academies and schools providing post-secondary education (in further text, higher education institutions).

Universities and certain independent scientific research institutions may organize and implement the various forms of higher education.

Article 2

Higher education institutions, in response to the needs of the community provide specialists with graduate degrees, post-graduate degrees or specialized qualifications for the various fields of the economy and social services.

In fulfillment of this role, higher education institutions -

- provide students with theoretical and practical knowledge based on modern science and technology and prepare them to do jobs in which they will contribute to the steady development of social productive forces, strengthen socialist relations in society, and the material and cultural progress of the community and of individuals;

- build foundations for a scientific view of the world and develop the consciousness of man's ability to learn the laws of nature and society and create conditions for material and cultural well-being and for the development of socialist relations in society;

- acquaint students with the achievements of the Yugoslav peoples and the whole of mankind in different fields of science, technology and art, thereby enabling them to acquire a broad general and specialist education;

- contribute to the development of personalities with independent and critical minds, and with the intellectual, moral and working qualities of a socialist citizen;

- cultivate and deepen feelings of the brotherhood, unity and equality of all the peoples of Yugoslavia and of equal cooperation and mutual assistance among nations in the spirit of international solidarity of all working people;

- develop in their students an awareness of social responsibility and of the need for active participation in social life and government.

Article 3

Faculties, colleges and art academies introduce students into methods of scientific or artistic work and creation and pro-

vide for the upbringing of young scholars and research workers.

Faculties, colleges and art academies engage in scientific research activities, organize and develop them, educate future research workers and generally promote science.

Higher schools may, in accordance with their tasks and within the field for which they provide training, assume certain scientific research tasks as well.

The freedom of teaching and research at higher education institutions is guaranteed.

Article 4

Teaching and examinations at higher education institutions are public.

Article 5

Higher education institutions, in collaboration with business organizations and public services, organize and operate schemes to improve the level of training of existing cadres.

Article 6

Any citizen can enrol at higher education institutions under equal conditions and obtain different qualifications, titles or academic and scholarly degrees.

Article 7

Higher education institutions are autonomous and self-governing working organizations.

Society has especial interest in the activities of higher education institutions.

Article 8

A university is an association of higher education institutions and it operates as a legal person.

A university statute defines the requirements for the admission of a higher education institution into the university and for its withdrawal from the university.

Admission into the university must be approved by the university council and withdrawal from the university by the working collective and the council of the higher education institution concerned, in accordance with the stipulations and procedures listed in the university statute.

Article 9

A university is founded by law.

In order that a university may be established, it is necessary for at least three faculties, art academies or colleges to

sponsor the proposal for the foundation.

Before the law founding a university is passed, the socio-political communities on whose territory it is to be established must be consulted.

Article 10

Higher education institutions have their statutes.

These statutes define the organization of the institution; scope of authority and responsibility of its governing bodies; the position of various working units, the rights and duties of the people working in them in their management; questions on which working collectives decide directly and the manner in which decisions are made; the general meeting of the institution and its procedures; the curriculum with an outline of the teaching disciplines; the study requirements; qualifications and academic degrees granted; principles of distribution of resources and personnel incomes; various internal funds; rights and duties of students; staff regulations for teachers and auxiliary personnel, their appointment and dismissal; operative and other relations among the people employed in the institution; regulation of all other matters of importance for the institution's self-government and activity.

Before final adoption, the statute of a higher education institution is submitted for consideration to the Assembly of the Commune on whose territory the institution has its seat.

The statute of a higher education institution is submitted for approval to the Croatian Assembly.

Article 11

The organization and activity of scientific institutions established by a university or higher education institutions are determined by special regulations.

Article 12

Higher education institutions and universities realize their rights and fulfil their duties in accordance with the Constitution, law and other regulations, and their own statutes.

Supervision over the legality of the activities of higher education institutions is exercised by the communal educational authorities, unless otherwise stipulated by this Act.

Article 13

Higher education institutions and universities cooperate in the fulfilment of their tasks with economic, cultural and other social organizations, and also with other higher education and scientific institutions in the country and abroad.

Article 14

Higher education institutions and universities organize various kinds of cultural, professional and scientific activities, or take part in such activities organized by other institutions and organizations.

Article 15

For purposes of cooperation in the solution of certain questions of common interest, higher education institutions preparing manpower for allied branches of the economy or social services may establish associations.

Rules or statutes of such associations determine the tasks, organization and governing bodies of the association, and regulate all other matters of interest for the associated higher education institutions and for the association.

Article 16

For purposes of dealing with questions of common interest, universities, faculties, colleges and higher schools, art academies and associations of higher education institutions may establish a community of higher education institutions as an autonomous social body.

The community must have the statute adopted by the general conference of the community.

Before final adoption, the statute of the community is submitted for consideration to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Article 17

Higher education institutions obtain their resources in accordance with the tasks, programmes and results of work.

Resources for current work and development of higher education institutions are provided by socio-political communities, business and other organizations.

Resources for the work of higher education institutions founded by socio-political communities are provided from the social funds of the Communes on whose territory these institutions are situated.

Article 18

The amount of compensation for the activities of a higher education institution is settled jointly by the higher education institution concerned and the social fund authorities or founders.

Article 19

All disputes are settled, at the request of a higher education institution or the social fund authorities or founders, by the Assembly of the Commune on whose territory the institution is situated, in cases when the higher education institution and the social fund authorities or founders fail to reach an agreement on the amount of compensation and on the conditions on which the institution's right to compensation depends.

Article 20

Labour relations in higher education institutions are regulated by general labour legislation and by the provisions of this Act.

C. Excerpt from the Draft of the Statute of the
University of Zagreb

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

(1) The University of Zagreb (further referred to as "the University") is a self-governing community of the following higher-educational institutions:

a) In Zagreb - Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Stomatology, Veterinary Faculty, Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Geodesy, Faculty of Mechanical and Naval Engineering, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Technology, Faculty of Mining, Geological Surveying and Petroleum Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Forestry, Faculty of Political Sciences, College of Administration, Business College, College of Technology, and College of Defectology;

b) In Rijeka - Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, and Faculty of Economics;

c) In Split - Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Chemistry and Technology, and Faculty of Law;

d) In Osijek - Faculty of Economics and Agricultural College.

(2) The work of the University is of great social importance.

Article 2

(1) The decision as to whether or not an institution of higher education shall become part of the University lies with the University Council upon request of the higher-educational institution concerned.

(2) The university may admit only such faculties and colleges as are established and work in accordance with the Higher-Education Law and other regulations applicable to institutions of this kind, and which accept the Statute of the University.

(3) The University may also admit colleges which fulfil the conditions listed in the previous Section if becoming part of the University would improve their work or would contribute to furthering the work of some other college, or faculty, already part of the University.

Article 3

The function of the University is to further and co-ordinate teaching, scholarly and scientific activities in higher-educational institutions which are part of the university in the following ways:

- to organize co-operation among institutions of higher-education within the University in the fulfilment of their scientific and educational obligations in the solution of other questions of common interest as well as their co-operation with other organizations;

- to organize independently or in agreement with higher-education institutions scientific work in those branches of science which are common to several higher-education institutions included in the University community;

- to organize independently or together with individual higher-education institutions specialization courses and other forms of advanced studies in those disciplines for which there are no regular courses in individual institutions or when the courses offered by an institution do not fully meet the necessary requirements;

- to establish scientific and other institutions and organize units and services for the needs of higher-education institutions in the community for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations of the University;

- to organize the publication of scientific works from scientific fields covered by higher-educational institutions within the University and University institutes and other scientific and educational organizational units of the University, and organize the publication of text-books, reference-books and other publications for the requirements of students;

- to keep records of students, teaching staff and activities of higher-educational institutions;

- to establish special organizational units to deal with the material situation, health protection and cultural needs of students;

- to take care of the improvement of working conditions of the teaching and specialized staff of higher-educational institutions within the University;

- to represent higher-educational institutions in the country and abroad;

- to perform other functions imposed by the law and the Statute of the University or those which it takes upon itself in accordance with special decisions of higher-educational institutions within the University.

Article 4

Together with other organizations and bodies concerned, particularly with student social and political organizations the University follows, studies and takes part in the solution of questions concerning the standard of living of students (material situation, lodgings, food, health services, recreation, etc.).

Article 5

(1) In order to promote teaching and research, and successfully to fulfil their other duties, the University and higher-educational institution in the community as well as their individual

units co-operate, in accordance with their specific functions, with other universities and higher-education and scientific institutions in the country and abroad, and also with the authorities, and industrial and other organizations whose co-operation could contribute to the promotion of science, learning and teaching, and to the economic, cultural and social development of the country.

(2) In addition to the performance of their fundamental functions, the University and higher-educational institutions in the community organize various scientific, professional and cultural activities and take part in similar activities which are organized by other bodies or organizations.

Article 6

The University is a legal entity.

Article 7

The emblem of the University is circular in shape with a drawing of the main building of the University in the middle and a legend reading "University of Zagreb" running round the edge. The word "University" is placed near the upper edge and is separated from the words "of Zagreb" by a small five-pointed star.

Article 8

The flag of the University is light blue. The ratio of length to width is 2:1. The center of the flag in horizontal position, with its width parallel to the flagstaff, bears the emblem of the University in gold. The diameter of the emblem is half of the total width of the flag.

Article 9

(1) The seal and the stamp of the University are the same as the emblem of the University. The shape, make, number and the ways of use of the seals and stamps will be contained in special regulations to be brought by the University Council.

(2) Public documents issued by the University are certified by the seal or the stamp which, in addition to the name of the University, displays the name of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and its emblem. The seals and stamps are manufactured and used in the manner and way prescribed by regulations.

Article 10

(1) The higher-educational institutions within the University community as well as independent scientific and educational institutions founded by the University may use the emblem and the flag of the University for their purposes and introduce them or their parts in their emblems. The University Council may grant the same privilege to other industrial and social organizations whose activity is connected with the activities and functions of the University.

(2) The stamps and the seals of higher-educational institutions within the University are of uniform shape prescribed by the University Council.

Article 11

(1) The funds for the work and development of the University are provided by social and economic communities, higher-educational institutions within the University and industrial and other organizations.

(2) Higher-educational institutions within the University provide the funds for the fulfilment of obligations taken over by the University at their request and which the law does not list among the responsibilities of the University.

(3) The fund earned by the University serve to finance the common needs of the University community.

Article 12

(1) The University Council gives its opinion on requests from higher-educational institutions within the University for the appropriation of funds for their activities.

(2) In the same way, when social funds are to be appropriated for the financing of the building and outfitting of higher-educational institutions within the University, the University Council gives its opinion on requests of individual higher-educational institutions.

(3) The Council gives its opinion on requests from the above Sections in accordance with the plan for the development and furtherance of teaching and scientific work of the University.

Article 13

The workers employed in the Secretariat and other organizational units of the University realize their self-government rights in accordance with the regulations on self-government of working people and employees in the administration of the Republics.

Article 14

(1) A higher-educational institution ceases to be a member of the University community:

1. If it decides to withdraw from the University community;

2. If it is established that the conditions listed in Article 2, Sections 2 and 3 of this Statute have ceased to exist;

3. If it is established that the institution disregards the regulations of the Statute of the University;

4. If the institution fails to fulfil its financial obligations towards the University.

(2) An institution ceases to be a member of the University community on the day the University Council decides to discontinue the membership rights or on the day on which the higher-education institution notifies the Rector of the University of its decision to discontinue its membership (Point 1 of the foregoing Section).

(3) Withdrawal from the University community or decision to discontinue membership in the community does not free the institution concerned from legal obligations concerning material responsibilities towards the University which existed until the moment of the discontinuation of membership.

(4) If it is established that a higher-educational institution does not fulfil the conditions set out in Article 2, Section 2 of this Statute, the University Council is obliged to notify the Republic authority in charge of higher education within eight days of its decision to deprive one of its members of membership in the University community.

D. Survey of Enrolments by Faculties and Colleges
of Zagreb University - 1965/66

1. Faculty of Law	regular	1,588
	extramural	513
	total	2,101
2. Faculty of Economics	regular	1,727
	extramural	570
	total	2,297
3. Faculty of Arts	regular	2,139
	extramural	252
	total	2,391
4. Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics	regular	1,542
	extramural	217
	total	1.759
5. Faculty of Medicine	regular	2,004
	extramural	-
	total	2,004
6. Faculty of Stomatology	regular	529
	extramural	-
	total	529
7. Veterinary Faculty	regular	729
	extramural	-
	total	729
8. Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry	regular	413
	extramural	-
	total	413
9. Faculty of Architecture	regular	381
	extramural	-
	total	381
10. Faculty of Civil Engineering	regular	587
	extramural	-
	total	587
11. Faculty of Geodesy	regular	139
	extramural	2
	total	141
12. Faculty of Mechanical and Naval Engineering	regular	917
	extramural	-
	total	917
13. Faculty of Electrical Engineering	regular	1,116
	extramural	-
	total	1,116

14. Faculty of Technology	regular	1,374
	extramural	4
	total	1,378
15. Faculty of Mining, Geological Surveying and Petroleum Engineering	regular	439
	extramural	-
	total	439
16. Faculty of Agriculture	regular	633
	extramural	-
	total	633
17. Faculty of Forestry	regular	402
	extramural	4
	total	406
18. Faculty of Political Sciences	regular	411
	extramural	59
	total	470
19. College of Administration	regular	112
	extramural	691
	total	803
20. Business College	regular	355
	extramural	62
	total	417
21. College of Technology	regular	281
	extramural	419
	total	700
22. College of Defectology	regular	292
	extramural	241
	total	533
23. Faculty of Medicine - Rijeka	regular	589
	extramural	-
	total	589
24. Faculty of Mechanical Engineering - Rijeka	regular	308
	extramural	57
	total	365
25. Faculty of Economics - Rijeka	regular	466
	extramural	335
	total	801
26. Faculty of Arts - Zadar	regular	295
	extramural	94
	total	389
27. Faculty of Electrical Engineering - Split	regular	476
	extramural	-
	total	476

28. Faculty of Chemistry and Technology - Split	regular	348
	extramural	-
	total	348
29. Faculty of Law - Split	regular	370
	extramural	365
	total	735
30. Faculty of Economics - Osijek	regular	570
	extramural	474
	total	1.044
31. Agricultural College - Osijek	regular	146
	extramural	55
	total	201
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The University	regular	21,678
	extramural	4,414
	total	26,092

E. Survey of Teachers, Auxiliary Teaching Staff and Other Personnell by Faculties, 1965/66.

Faculty		Tea- chers	Aux. teach- ing staff	Other per- sonnel	Total
Law	full-time	36	34	34	104
	others	-	-	-	-
	total	36	34	34	104
Economics	full-time	38	26	59	123
	others	17	3	3	23
	total	55	29	62	146
Arts	full-time	87	111	91	289
	others	30	21	14	65
	total	117	132	105	354
Natural Sciences and Mathematics	full-time	60	91	155	306
	others	67	19	24	110
	total	127	110	179	416
Medicine	full-time	99	239	240	578
	others	6	3	-	9
	total	105	242	240	587
Stomatology	full-time	18	23	50	101
	others	19	15	5	39
	total	37	38	65	140
Veterinary sciences	full-time	36	49	121	206
	others	-	1	-	1
	total	36	50	121	207
Pharmacy	full-time	22	27	74	133
	others	-	4	7	11
	total	22	41	81	144
Architecture	full-time	23	32	44	99
	others	3	10	3	16
	total	26	42	47	115
Civil Engineering	full-time	24	30	28	82
	others	4	13	1	18
	total	28	43	29	100
Geodesy	full-time	17	34	21	72
	others	10	1	1	12
	total	27	35	22	84
Mechanical and Naval Engineering	full-time	34	45	90	169
	others	14	59	-	76
	total	51	104	90	245

F a c u l t y		Tea- chers	Aux. teach- ing staff	Other per- sonnel	Total
Electrical Engineering	full-time	36	57	104	197
	others	28	52	1	81
	total	64	109	105	278
Technology	full-time	46	91	191	328
	others	31	88	-	119
	total	77	179	191	447
Mining, Geological Surveying and Petro- leum Engineering	full-time	24	27	45	96
	others	30	10	-	40
	total	54	37	45	136
Agriculture	full-time	50	57	120	227
	others	1	-	-	1
	total	51	57	120	228
Forestry	full-time	26	34	73	133
	others	17	3	2	22
	total	43	37	75	155
Political Sciences	full-time	12	39	24	75
	others	12	-	-	12
	total	24	39	24	87
College of Administra- tion	full-time	8	9	19	36
	others	24	3	-	27
	total	32	12	19	63
Business College	full-time	12	9	28	49
	others	28	12	1	41
	total	40	21	29	90
College of Technology	full-time	18	32	76	126
	others	23	48	4	75
	total	41	80	80	201
College of Defectology	full-time	10	2	13	25
	others	26	4	-	30
	total	36	6	13	55
Medicine - Rijeka	full-time	28	61	102	191
	others	9	22	-	31
	total	37	83	102	222
Mechanical Engineering - Rijeka	full-time	14	10	29	53
	others	15	18	-	33
	total	29	28	29	86
Economics - Rijeka	full-time	20	5	23	48
	others	9	2	-	10
	total	28	7	23	58

F a c u l t y		Tea- chers	Aux. teach- ing staff	Other per- sonnel	Total
Arts - Zadar	full-time	27	13	14	54
	others	11	2	-	13
	total	38	15	14	67
Law - Split	full-time	19	9	23	51
	others	11	-	2	13
	total	30	9	25	64
Electrical Engineering - Split	full-time	11	21	52	84
	others	26	35	-	61
	total	37	56	52	145
Chemistry and Technology - Split	full-time	10	16	47	73
	others	23	15	14	52
	total	28	31	61	125
Economics - Osijek	full-time	20	5	20	45
	others	12	1	-	13
	total	32	6	20	58
Agricultural College - Osijek	full-time	15	12	18	45
	others	25	7	1	33
	total	40	19	19	78
The University	full-time	900	1,260	2,038	4,198
	others	533	471	83	1,087
	total	1,433	1,731	2,121	5,285