

UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

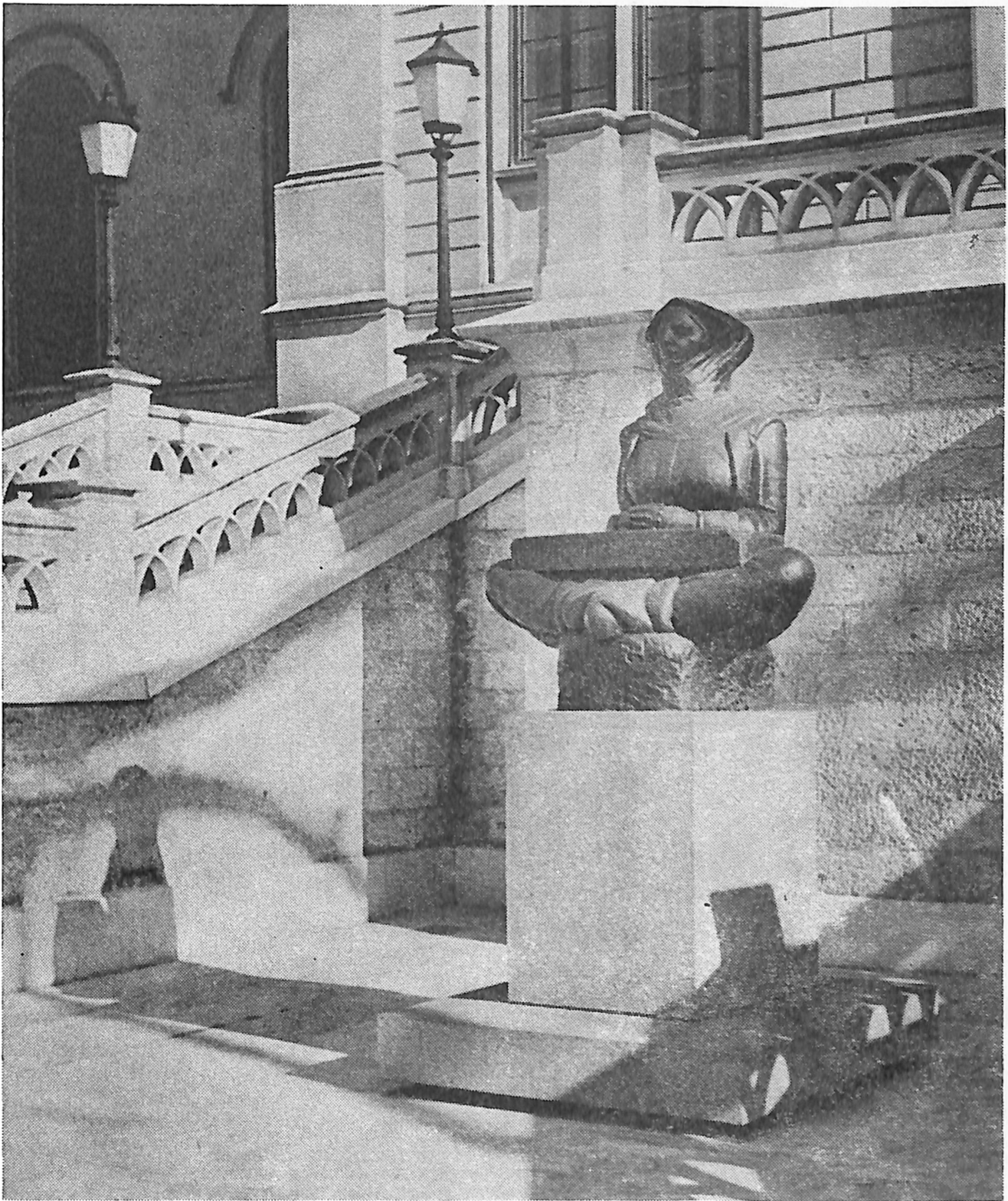


ZAGREB, 1971.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB



ZAGREB, 1971.



The sculpture "The History of the Croats" - standing at the entrance to the main University building - is the work of the famous Croatian sculptor Ivan Meštrović.

THE HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ZAGREB

(A short informative survey)

1. Academia Zagrabiensis

The beginnings of higher education in Zagreb go back even further than the Charter issued by the Emperor and King Leopold I on September 23, 1669, granting the Jesuit Academy in Zagreb all the rights and privileges of a University. By this Charter the Academy in Zagreb was entitled to confer all academic titles (doctorate, licenciate, magisterium and baccalaureate), and its principal was given the title of Rector.

Owing to opposition from various sources the 1669 Charter was not fully implemented at that time. The Academy remained under the auspices of the Jesuit order until this was dissolved in 1773 after which it was placed under the administration of the Bishop of Zagreb.

On the basis of an edict by Maria Theresa dated August 5, 1776, a Royal Academy of Sciences (Regia scientiarum academia) was founded as a state and secular institution. It consisted of three Faculties: Philosophy, Law and Theology. Each Faculty had several Chairs, and each Chair included one or more teaching subjects. The teaching posts at the Academy were filled by public competition. However, it must be emphasized that Zagreb Academy differed from full universities in content and duration of studies and because it was not allowed to confer academic degrees. After the reform of Emperor Joseph II, Theology was no longer taught in the Academy which thus, from 1784 to 1850, consisted of two Faculties only, Law and Philosophy.

The third period in the history of Zagreb Academy began in 1850. As a result of directions from Vienna, the whole educational system of the Habsburg Monarchy underwent a reform. Philosophy was at that time transferred to the Classical Gymnasium where it made up the two final years of study. Thus of the original three faculties only one was left, the Academy of Law, Regia academia iuris, the historical continuation of the old Academy of Sciences. But even law studies

were not on an equal footing with similar studies in other Austrian universities. Among other things the Law Academy was not granted the right to confer doctorates of law.

After the end of Bach's absolutism the Croatian Sabor (parliament) on the initiative of Josip Juraj Strossmayer, Bishop of Đakovo, made legal arrangements to open a University. In a fund raising campaign organized by Strossmayer the necessary funds to open such a university were collected. Influential circles in both Vienna and Budapest, however, opposed the realization of the Croatian people's desire to have their own modern University. Emperor Franz Joseph's visit to Zagreb offered an opportunity for submitting the University of Zagreb Bill for signature. The Emperor signed the bill on April 8, 1869. Five more years were to pass before the University was actually opened, which occurred on October 19, 1874, under the government of Ban Mažuranić.

2. The Founding of a Modern University

The fourth period in the history of the development of the Croatian University began with the passing of the Law on the Organization of the University of Zagreb of January 5, 1874. The content of Leopold's Charter of 1669 was fully realised. The Rector of the Law Academy, historian Matija Mesić, became the first Rector of the new University. Although the organization of the Academy had been changed several times, and although neither in size nor content had it remained stable throughout its existence, nevertheless, in each phase of its history it had been the highest educational institution in Croatia.

By the law of 1874 the University of Zagreb was to consist of four Faculties: Theology, Law, Philosophy and Medicine. The first two were already in existence, one within the Law Academy and the other within the Seminary. Those two were able to continue to work to the full. The Faculty of Philosophy paid special attention to the development of natural sciences and mathematics, studies which later developed into independent faculties. In 1882 a pharmacy course was started under the auspices of the Faculty of Philosophy and in 1945 developed into a sepa-



The monument to Josip Juraj Strossmayer founder of the modern University - in front of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts building in Zagreb

rate Faculty of Pharmacy. The Forestry Academy was also founded in 1897 within the same Faculty and as part of its curriculum there was a surveying course which in 1919 was transferred to the Technical College. The Forestry Academy itself became in 1919 a section of the newly opened Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. Finally in the academic year 1917/1918 the Medical Faculty was opened after prolonged opposition from the Hungarian government which was against any increase in the number of Croatian professional intellectuals, being afraid that they would provide the main support for the idea of separating Croatia from Hungary.

Throughout the above period the government produced normative acts in accordance with the principles of the 1974 law.

During the administration of Ban Khuen Hedervary in 1894 a new university law was passed which gave the government a free hand to propose its own candidates for professorships to the king without consulting the professorial board. This privilege was misused several times by the foreign administration in Croatia.

The students of the University of Zagreb protested energetically and noisily many times against the imposition of governments on Croatia and in particular against the interference of the Hungarian government in the autonomous affairs of Croatia. Thus, for instance, young Croats took part in burning the Hungarian flag in 1895 on the main square, and in 1908, when the oppressive government of Ban Pavle Rauch pensioned two professors, Šurmin and Manojlović, for belonging to the Croat-Serb Coalition party, which was in opposition. Several hundred students left the University and went to study in other university centers, especially Prague.

In the First World War many students and younger teachers enlisted. On January 4, 1918, Yugoslav university youth of all four Faculties made a daring statement demanding a democratic peace and the unification of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in one state on the basis of the "unconditional right to selfdetermination".

3. The University Between the Two World Wars

In the period between 1918 and 1941 several new Faculties were founded to join the four already existing ones. Agriculture and Forestry and Veterinary Medicine Faculties were started in 1919. A Law and Theology Faculty opened by royal edict in 1920, but closed down in 1924 because of the small number of students interested. The Technical College, founded in 1918 became the School of Engineering in 1926. The teaching staff, in the same period, grew from 111 to 306. Enrolment rose from 3,052 in the academic year 1919/20 to 6,477 in the winter term of 1940/41. Altogether, the teaching-staff total was trebled and enrolment increased by 215 per cent. The graduate total for the period was 12,628.

Between the wars the University had four different systems. Up to the academic year 1926/27, the regulations in force were those from the preceding period; on July 19, 1926, Serbian regulations were introduced as valid for Zagreb University too; on June 28, 1930, the first National Universities Act was passed, followed the next year by a comprehensive General Decree on Universities. These regulations provided for professors to be appointed by the Faculty Senate, with the appointments confirmed or rejected by the University Senate. However, no one could take up his appointment without ministerial confirmation and the royal decree which showed the arbitrary influence of the regime upon university appointments. After the establishment of the Banate of Croatia in 1939, the entire educational policy came under the competence of the Ban. The most important regulation of this period was the General Ordinance on Zagreb University of September 12, 1940.

Political strife had always been reflected in the University, to a lesser degree among professors, more markedly among the student body. Pribičević-led integral Yugoslav nationalists and a number of similar minor centralist groups, were in direct conflict with several Croatian nationalist factions. The left wing of the student movement was represented by the Student Communist Club, succeeded after its disbandment by the Student Marxist Club. Immediately after the enactment of the reactionary Constitution of 1921, there was increased activity among op-

position political groups at the University feeding on the disillusion brought about by the betrayal of the causes of the revolutionary nationalistic youth of prewar years. There was an increasing chorus of demand for a constitutional revision, a federal system, protection of civic and academic liberties, academic autonomy, and for the preservation of the integrity of Zagreb University. Political conflict carried over into areas where it was least desirable. Voting in professorial appointments tended to be influenced by the candidates political affiliation rather than by his scholarly qualities. Professorial ranks of the period were subject to strong forces of attraction, exerted by two major poles: Yugoslav-oriented freemasonry and Croatian clericalism. Zagreb University as a whole, however, kept away from everyday politics, refraining from involvement even when this could have had a positive effect. Academic organs, headed by the Rector, made every effort to protect University autonomy from the illegal interference by governmental bodies, a phenomenon not exactly infrequent in the kingdom of Yugoslavia.

In the struggle against King Alexander's dictatorship (introduced in 1929), four opposition groups appeared on the political stage of Zagreb University: leftist undergraduates (Communists and their sympathisers), followers of the Croatian Peasant Party, right-wing Croatian nationalists and clericalists. Periodically, these groups co-operated in drives against regime-backed academic groups. Thus, in 1933, a common general strike was organised in the form of student non-enrolment, to protest against the introduction of tuition fees, under the slogan "Down with plutocratic levies on education". Following the assassination of King Alexander in Marseilles in 1934, the pro-regime fronts in undergraduate ranks disintegrated rapidly, and a new political polarization set in - Communists on the extreme left wing and the so-called Frankovci (Croatian nationalists) on the extreme right wing. The chronicles of the day report a number of fierce undergraduate demonstrations against the dictatorship. In April, 1934, violent student revolts broke out in all the three universities in the country against General Živković's regime. Student demands were voiced in many leaflets, listing immediate economic and political claims.

These included the abolishment of tuition and various other fees, increase in the number of scholarships, reorganization and self-management for student hostels, restaurants and health-insurance schemes. Simultaneously, led by Communists, students demanded freedom of association, exterritoriality for academic premises and grounds, and an adaptation of the syllabus to professional needs. Communists were in the forefront of this drive. Both secretly and openly, proclamations with various political aims found their way through colleges, calling for academic autonomy, protesting against police action, championing peace and democracy, demanding a free Croatia, carrying slogans against pro-regime professors - according to the political affiliation of their authors and disseminators. Growing Communist influence on the undergraduate masses brought about open confrontation with the right-wing nationalists, and there was even fighting between them. The appearance on the scene of Josip Broz as the new leader of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia marked an important turning point in the political tactics of the Communists among Zagreb University students.

The Party now acted through the Action Committee of Croatian Left-Wing Students, which was in fact a party bureau of the Zagreb University Communists. The Action Committee made efforts to build up a comprehensive platform of all anti-fascist forces in the University for the struggle for peace and democratic freedoms, and opposing fascist reaction at home and globally. Of the 80 Yugoslav students who took an active part in the Spanish Civil War as volunteers, one-third were from Zagreb University. During the period immediately preceding the Second World War, the cultural club Svjetlost, founded in 1935 and banned in 1939, had a major role in the spreading of Marxist ideas among Zagreb students. Another important legal left-wing student club was the Cultural Society of Pacifist Students banned by police late in 1940.

In 1935, a leftist group, acting under Communist Party guidance, was formed among the assistant lecturers at the School of Veterinary Medicine. In the autumn of 1940, the University cell of the Communist Party of Croatia was set up with members from among the teaching staff. Its head was Dr. Pavle Wertheim, assistant lecturer at the Fa-

culty of Philosophy.

The honour of the University was preserved in that turbulent period of royal dictatorship by those widely liberal spirits among the teaching staff of Zagreb University, whose scholarly achievements and proper pedagogical approach left a clear imprint upon the formation of character, professional profile and political outlook of prewar undergraduate generations.

After the collapse of royal Yugoslavia, in the April of 1941, several college buildings were requisitioned for the occupying forces, and the entire normal operation of the University seriously hampered. In the very first months of Ustashi rule, a number of professors objectionable to the regime were dismissed, arrested and interned, and others pensioned off. The aim of the Ustashi regime was to drive away certain university teachers, to break others, and to make the rest passive, thus transforming this leading Croatian institution into a submissive body. The law enacted on September 23, 1941, replaced all previous legal regulations for the University. Zagreb University was put under the direct control of the regime's education ministry. On November 5, 1941, a decree was passed according to which the Rector, and all Deans, were appointable by the Poglavnik (head of Ustashi regime). Both permanent tenure and election procedures for the teaching staff were abolished for a five-year period. Through these measures, the Ustashi regime trampled underfoot the autonomy of the Croatian University. Throughout the war, the overwhelming attitude among University members was antifascist. This mood was expressed in 1951 by Professor Ante Barac as follows: "In the whole Croatian University, with perhaps negligible exceptions, there was no one who believed, even for a moment, the Ustashi phrases about freedom". According to him, the university teachers "without express agreement... followed identical tactics" of, among other things, refraining "from any action which could aid Ustashi authorities or indicate any kind of solidarity with them". A particularly well-developed organization of the National Liberation Movement was active at the School of Veterinary Medicine. In the last years of war, the sympathiser organisations of

this movement spread to include all other schools and faculties. During the war years the Ustashi liquidated Držislav Švob, professor at the Faculty of Philosophy and also three assistant lecturers. A dozen others were arrested and maltreated. Data compiled by Milan Pecija show that a total of 2,326 Zagreb University students participated in the units of the National Liberation Army; 115 were killed in the National Liberation War, 205 died in prisons and concentration camps. Four students of Zagreb University were awarded the title of Hero.

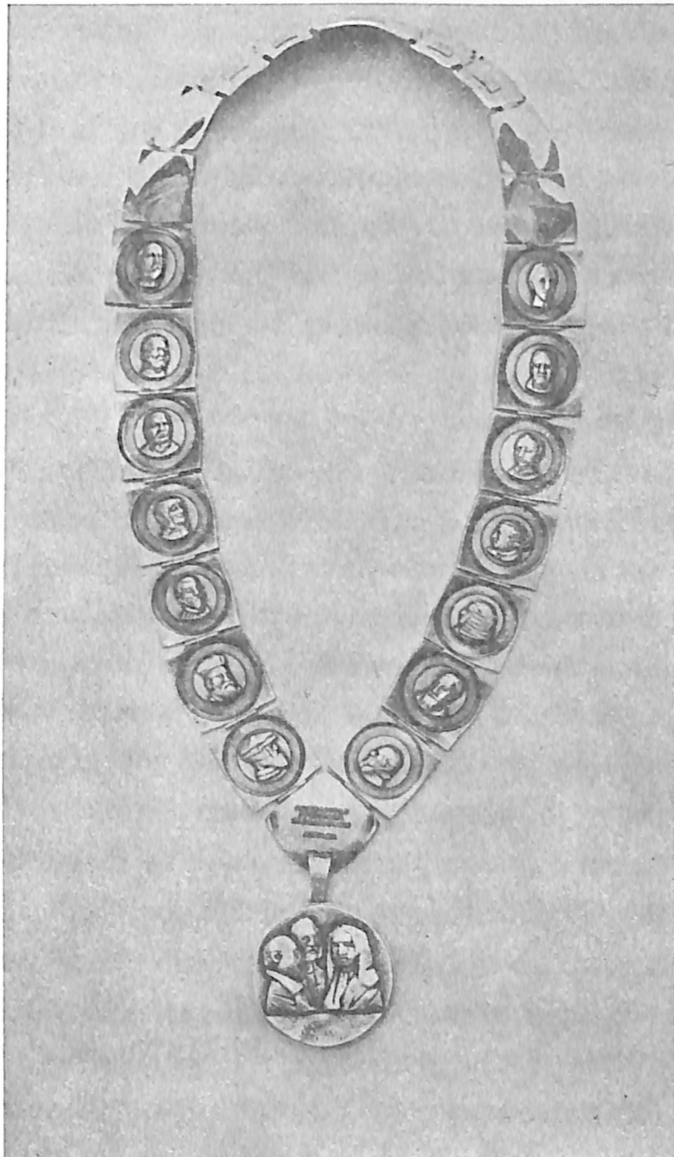
4. Zagreb University 1945-1970

It was only after the liberation and under new social conditions that full-scale possibilities of work were created at Zagreb University. The twentyfour years since the war have been its period of most rapid development, which can be seen by the increase in the number of faculties, the growth of the teaching staff, the increased number of students, better provisions for their social and health welfare, increased investment in the University and new forms of study which have broadened the possibilities of studying. This post-war development was made possible by the democratization of the entire school system, the increased number of primary and secondary schools and by government efforts to achieve general educational development particularly through considerable investment. One of the preconditions for this development was the great need of the community for university graduates.

During the 1945-1954 period, at the time of the first five-year plan and immediately after it, there was an acute shortage of university educated experts in all fields. The University had a great social responsibility, because the rate of the entire economic and social growth of the country largely depended on the number of graduates coming out of it. The efforts of University authorities and of the people active at the University and gathered in the university branch of the Communist Party, the teacher's association, the youth organization and the trade union, were directed toward promoting teaching plans and programmes and a system of studies and work at the faculties and the University as a whole which would adapt them to the demands of the community.



The old Rector's Chain



The new Rector's Chain - gift of the President of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito on the occasion of the 300th anniversary celebration of the University in Zagreb

The social framework within which the University was working at that time was marked by state centralism and centralized administration in the field of education, science and culture. After the constitutional introduction in 1953 of social selfmanagement universities too found themselves in an essentially changed and qualitatively new position.

During the first post-war years the University was the stage of a continual process of change and adaptation to new conditions. Teaching had to be modernized and the teaching staff supplemented in order to keep pace with the rapid increase in students. University authorities paid great attention to the appointment of additional teaching staff according to the new needs of each faculty. In spite of the fact that the appointment of teachers was not the competence of the University Senate, the faculty council proposals for the appointment of professors and docents were submitted for consideration to the University Senate and then went on, together with the rector's opinion, to the Committee for Scientific Institutions, University and High Schools, i. e. the Ministry of Science and Culture, for final approval.

Vesides problems concerning the syllabus and the system of studies the university authorities paid special attention to student welfare and to providing better housing and food for students, especially by building new dormitories, student restaurants and student hostels.

The great increase in the number of students immediately brought about an urgent problem in the first post-war years; how to speed up the process of forming new teaching staff to meet the growing demands of teaching and scientific research. Many chairs were vacant at that time, the reason being that pre-war governments, for financial and other reasons, hindered the development of important fields of studies and that the education of a scholar takes a comparatively long time. To relieve this shortage, the best students were encouraged to take up jobs at the university immediately after graduating. In that early post-war period practically all candidates who showed an interest in scholarly work were taken into the teaching staff. A considerable number of present university teachers began their career as scholars during that post-war period. Looking for additional teachers the faculties often recruited prominent experts from the civil service or industry who had proved to be qualified for teaching and research.

The entire teaching staff of Zagreb University worked for a number of years under exceptional conditions of post-war reconstruction. Their work was subject to many objective difficulties, such as lack of premises, inadequate technical laboratory equipment, insufficient number of teachers and deficiencies in the preliminary education of their students who had returned from the war to reenter classrooms. Under such conditions it took great efforts to educate, as quickly as possible, the experts urgently needed by a devastated country. During that period nearly all the faculties worked out new syllabuses and programmes in cooperation with student organizations and experts working outside the university. What the country needed were versatile experts, capable of coping with the widely varying problems arising in communal and industrial practical work. In the humanities the foremost task was to fight for the strengthening of Marxist thought. The system of university work had to teach the students the habit of regular and constant effort on the one hand and on the other leave them enough time for cultural and political education. Provisions had to be made for part-time students, seminars, afternoon lectures and evening courses so as to enable students with full-time jobs to pursue their studies. Many teachers worked long hours using all their experience and goodwill to find optimum solutions.

The number of textbooks and manuals written by university teachers during that period exceeds the number of textbooks written during the entire 28-year period of pre-war Yugoslavia. The fruitful cooperation of university scholars with economic enterprises deserves particular emphasis. Prompted by the urgent needs of the country, the whole university teaching body helped in its speedy reconstruction. Old faculties helped in opening new ones. Numerous inter-faculty conferences resulted in hundreds of reports with the aim of looking into new scientific and pedagogical methods of organized work at the university.

In the last pre-war year (1940-41) the total number of students enrolled at Zagreb University was 9,600. In the first post-war year there were 7,465 students at the University. In the school year 1946/47

the University had 10,225 students. The 1947-50 was marked by a fast increase of students - from 13,840 to 15,330 students. In that period the University saw the enrolment of all those students whose normal education had been stopped short by the war. But already in the school year 1951/52 the enrolment of first-year students stabilized and the total number of students amounted to about 13,000 until the end of the period under review. In the 1937-40 period the average number of graduates was 842 per annum. In the first nine post-war years the average number of graduates was 1,099 per annum.

This was a period of general politization and broad cultural development among students. Student organizations established many new organizational forms and methods of work aiming at better results in learning. Scientific, sports and cultural associations, Marxist seminars, panel discussions and courses were arranged at that time. Although handicapped by war as far as general education was concerned, the students of the first post-war generations showed great willpower in broadening the limits of their knowledge.

The student paper Studentski list regularly published examination results at all Faculties and encouraged and supported the activity of extra-curricular student study-groups. In April 1950 it organized a conference of the best University students to discuss the problems of improving the standards of teaching and studying and preventing an unnecessary prolongation of studies. These facts must not be forgotten in judging the efforts and achievements of the student organization in this difficult yet fruitful period of reconstruction.

As the number of students had grown considerably after the war and many new faculties had been started, it was necessary to find more place for classrooms and student housing. The buildings in which the faculties found themselves after the war were completely inadequate and could not satisfy even the most urgent needs. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the faculties were in most cases housed in old buildings which could not answer the demands of modern teaching. Immediately after the war the University took the initiative in securing new space for its activities.

In 1948 the Veterinary Faculty was able to move its Institute of Anatomy into a new building (4 two-storied buildings connected by passages). At the beginning of 1952 its remaining institutes moved into new houses. At the same time preparations began for the construction of new Faculty Clinics.

Construction was resumed on the site of the new Faculty of Forestry and Agriculture which was completed in 1949. Work on the new building of the Faculty of Economics was also resumed. The Medical Faculty at Šalata received a large new lecture hall. A building was given to the Pharmaceutical Faculty and a new one was constructed to house its Institute of Botany.

A number of student dormitories and restaurants had been damaged during the war, so that the Student Restaurant could cater for only 150 students immediately after the war. By the end of 1945 the situation was however greatly improved; 2085 students had their meals at five student restaurants.

In 1954 there were nine student restaurants. At that period 3700 meal tickets at 600 dinars and 360 tickets for sick students at 1000 dinars were distributed monthly to the students.

One of the most serious problems was housing. After the war the number of students rose very rapidly, especially the number of those who lived outside Zagreb.

In 1945 only 600 students were housed in dormitories while a minimum of 2000 more beds was needed at the time. The following dormitories were opened between 1945 and 1954; Dormitory No 1 with 489 beds at Trg žrtava fašizma; No. 2 was opened in 1950 at Laščina and housed 497 students; No. 3 in Dubrava, housing 123 students and No. 4 (opened in 1954) in Tvrtkova street housing 320 students. In 1954 the dormitories housed 1274 students.

After the war all full-time students were given health insurance. It was financed from the Republican (Croatian) budget. The students participated in the making of health policy decisions and in the managing of out-patients clinics.

The General University Law passed on July 15, 1954, introduced social management into Yugoslav universities. This marked the begin-

ning of a new period in the history of Zagreb University which differed in many respects from the preceding one. Social management was the beginning of a process gradually leading to the status of the University as a self-managing association of Faculties and Colleges in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Although this process has not been completed it has been steadily developing since 1954.

In the period between 1954 and 1970 the University developed in many directions. The number of students and teachers doubled, investments in the development of the university grew considerably. Great changes took place within its organisational structure through the founding of new faculties, Colleges and other institutions. Studies at the University spread to many new fields. In spite of some negative tendencies this period is mainly one of growth and expansion.

The development of higher education has been based on the development of elementary and secondary schools. In this field considerable results have been achieved in the post-war years. The number of students has been steadily growing from year to year, although higher education is still not equally accessible to all levels of society.

Social management and, later, self-management have led to a democratization of higher education. The management of schools and faculties has been steadily passing into the hands of those working in them.

The scientific and technical revolution has also influenced the development of the University. This influence showed itself in the appearance of new ideas concerning the development of higher education and in attempts to keep in step with the most important scientific achievements and to use them in the teaching process. This led to the introduction into the curriculum of numerous new subjects, recently constituted as scientific disciplines. New methods have been introduced in order to modernize the process of teaching in spite of considerable financial difficulties. The scientific and technical revolution has also led to a deeper awareness of the importance of research and of the need to organize post-graduate studies. This development would, of course, be unthinkable without the financial support of the community. About 2 billion dinars were spent on building

and adaptations between 1954 and 1958. The new building of the Faculty of Economics was erected on previously existing foundations and new premisses were added to the Veterinary Faculty and some clinics of the Medical Faculty. The Faculty of Forestry and Agriculture received some new pavilions and a building was adapted for the needs of the Medical Faculty in Rijeka in 1957. The new building of the Zagreb Faculty of Philosophy was begun in 1958 and completed two years later.

Building was most intensive in the period 1959-64, costing nearly one and a half billion dinars. The money came from both the Republic and Federation and also from several loans. In 1959 investments were three times greater than the year before reaching their highest water mark in the history of the University in 1962 (3 billion dinars) when four new faculty buildings were completed.

According to the investment plan of 1969 the new buildings of the Electrotechnical Faculty (capacity 1000 students) were constructed in two stages and cost over 2 billion.

In the middle of 1959 began the construction of the new buildings of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Shipbuilding (capacity about 1200 students). Construction was to be completed by 1964, but it was considerably delayed. In 1967 the University Council voted 174 million dinars for its completion. In 1962 financial estimates predicted the cost of over three billion dinars for the completion of the building, but the cost was much higher in the end owing to a steady increase of prices.

The new building of the Faculty of Technology was built between 1958 and 1964 (capacity about 1100 students) costing 2 billion dinars.

Although the bulk of the investments went into the construction of new faculties, over one milliard was used for adaptation, expansion and repair of the old faculty buildings. Fully reconstructed were the buildings of the Electrical Engineering and Chemical-Technological Faculties in Split and the Mechanical Engineering Faculty in Rijeka. Adaptations were carried out on the main building in Zagreb and in the University institutes. The newly built faculties vacated the old buildings which were given over to other faculties, thus improving ~~their~~ working conditions.

In the 1961-67 period, a total of 225 flats were built. The housing problem increasingly became the central question of the personnel policy. A large number of young teachers had been taken into faculties and their housing was very unsatisfactory, lacking essential requirements for normal work and life.

In the 1954-68 period, large sums were invested into the construction of student dormitories and restaurants and in creating facilities for social, cultural and sports activities of students.

The construction of the Students' Centre was undertaken in 1957, in the eastern part of the old Fair. The founder of the Centre was the University Committee of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, and the necessary financial means were supplied by the Executive Council of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Croatia and the People's Council of the city of Zagreb. Under a decree of the University Council, the Students' Centre became - on September 29th, 1959 - an independent university institution whose purpose it was to provide food for students, to organize and maintain study-rooms and reading-rooms, to create and support facilities for cultural and art activities, and to help students to find part-time employment.

The provision of food for students became the main activity of the Students' Centre, although other activities were not neglected. At the end of the 1960-61 academic year, the Centre ran the following units: a restaurant for students, an express restaurant, a cake shop, a bureau for various cultural events, a service for part-time employment of students, a graphic and art service, a bookstore and stationer's shop, a publishing and social department, and a hairdresser's shop.

In the course of the 1953-54 academic year, the second student dormitory in Dubrava was completed and a new dormitory was opened at 5 Tvrtkova Street. In this way the accommodation capacity was increased by an additional 270 beds. The next year, three new dormitories were completed in Lašćina, thus bringing, in the 1955-56 academic year, the total up to 1,403 beds.

But, due to the increased number of students, the accommodation situation remained basically the same - only nine to ten per cent, of

students could be accommodated. The University authorities and the Executive Council of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Croatia decided, in 1956, to solve the problem of student accommodation by a speeded-up construction of new dormitories. A development plan was drawn-up which provided for accommodation facilities for some twenty per cent. of students in two or three years' time (a total of 3,000 beds), on the supposition that the number of new students would not exceed 15,000. The plan became operative in 1956, when work began on the construction of a student colony near Odranska and Stupnička Streets with a capacity of 800 beds (the Cvjetno naselje complex of dormitories). A sum of 600 million dinars was expended for the colony during 1956-59. By the end of the 1958-59 academic year, a total of 1,306 students moved into the new dormitories.

In 1960, the People's Committee of the Commune of Zadar gave the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar the building of an old boarding school to be adapted into a student dormitory, together with the necessary means for the adaptation. The next year, the dormitory already accommodated 110 students. In a similar way, the accommodation problem of students was solved in Rijeka. The People's Committee of the town gave the University some buildings which were transformed into dormitories with 180 beds. In the dormitories in Rijeka and Zadar there was accommodation though of a rather inferior quality, for some 36 per cent. of the students.

In 1966, credits were granted for the beginning of the construction of a student dormitory in Osijek, and the construction of another dormitory with 1,200 beds was planned for Zagreb. Together with the construction of new dormitories, considerable means were invested in the adaptation of the old ones and in the purchase of new furnishings. Until 1960, these investments were aimed at increasing the number of beds in old dormitories.

During the 1954-59 period, the students ate in eight special restaurants, all, with the exception of the restaurant at 5 Tvrtkova Street, belonging to the city catering industry network. Their capacity of 5,000-6,500 meals a day did not fully meet all needs. An opportunity for a radical solution of this question was offered in 1958 when the

eastern part of the old Zagreb Fair was taken over by the Students' Centre. The plan for the development of the Centre provided for the construction of a modern restaurant with a capacity of 12,000 meals a day. Part of that restaurant became operative in April, 1959, although the Students' Centre was officially established only on September 29th, 1969. At the close of 1960, the restaurant of the Students' Centre was expanded to a capacity of over 3,000 meals a day, and in the 1963-64 academic year, a fourth food line was added, the capacity reaching the planned volume of 12,000 meals a day.

An important form of material care for students are various scholarships. Originally, scholarships were predominantly granted to aid poorer students. Only in 1955 did they begin to be used to stimulate certain categories of experts needed.

The Students' Social Welfare and Health Insurance Administration granted 863 scholarships in 1953-54, and the Science and Culture Council 423; some eleven per cent. of students had scholarships. The number of scholarships decreased to 10,6 per cent. the next year. Senior students could also have a credit for the completion of their studies from the Fund for Crediting Students. In 1952-53 over 2000 credits were granted.

Great changes in the scholarship system were brought about by the Basic Scholarship Act of July 5, 1955, passed by the Federal People's Assembly. Under this Act, the awarding of scholarships passed over to social and political communities and enterprises which granted them in accordance with their needs for highly trained people. In this connection, the Federal Executive Council issued, on July 20th, 1955, a decree determining the amount of scholarships. These measures increased the number of scholarships. In the 1956-57 academic year, 20,4 per cent. of students had scholarships. The number of scholarships continued to increase until the 1961-62 academic year, when some 30 per cent. of students had them. Since 1965, crediting has been the main form of material aid to students, and the greater portion of the former subsidies to student welfare activities has been transferred to the Credit Fund.

The University in Zagreb is the largest educational and the most prominent scholarly institution in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. As a community of faculties and Schools of higher education it comprises, according to the situation in the 1970/71 academic year, 27 faculties and two schools of higher education in Zagreb, Rijeka, Zadar, Split, and Osijek, with 1,545 members of the teaching staff, 2,260 other staff, and 34,539 students.

The contributions of the University in Zagreb to our society are incalculable and it is hard to sum them up in a few sentences. It can be safely said that the University is in some way or other connected with the entire social, economic and cultural development of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, but its influence goes even beyond that. By the 1969-70 academic year, a total of 79,594 students had graduated from the University in Zagreb. 2,520 candidates had received a doctor's degree by the end of the 1970-71 academic year.

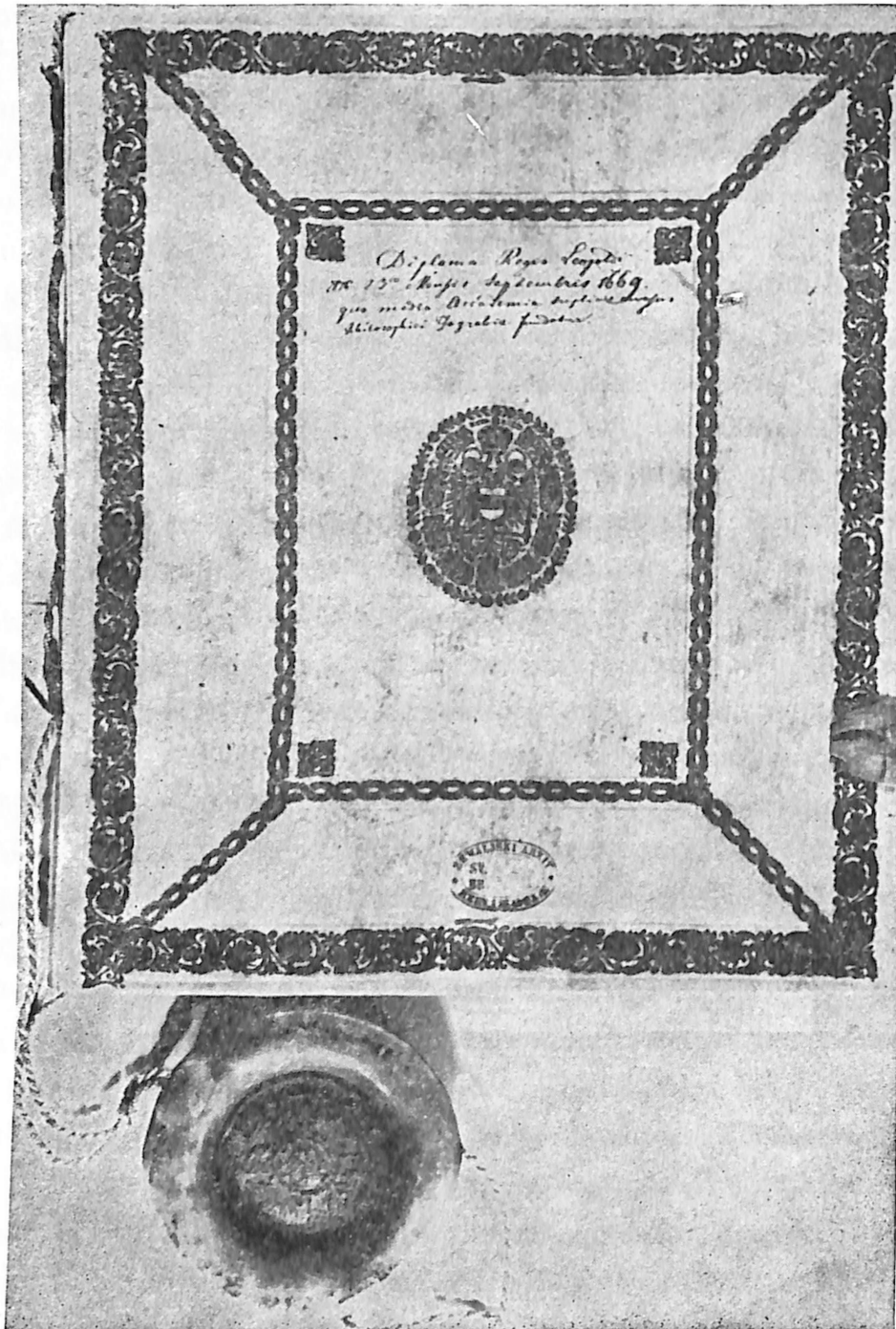
The most notable contribution of the University in Zagreb to our society dates since the Liberation - in the socialist development of the country. From the 1945-46 until the 1969-70 academic year, that is in the 25 years of its activity in the new society, the University provided our society with 61,328 graduate students. In the period from 1945-46 to the end of the 1970/71 academic year 1746 candidates were awarded a doctor's degree. It can be said without exaggeration that there is no field of social or economic activity in this country which does not feel the presence of the experts produced by this University. In the realization of what we have achieved so far in this country a great contribution has been made by people who graduated from Zagreb University.

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 and 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, simmend 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 enchancing 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 dilignet 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 honorable order of Society of Jesus, as is even admitted clearly by their enemies, our loyal and venerable Nikola Dianašević, 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 neighboring lands 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, 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,



The last page of the Charter of Leopold I

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 Dianašević, 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 Habledić, 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 some father Rector 3,000 Thine 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 Thine 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 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, extent 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 by 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 pri-

vileges, 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 a cepter, 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.

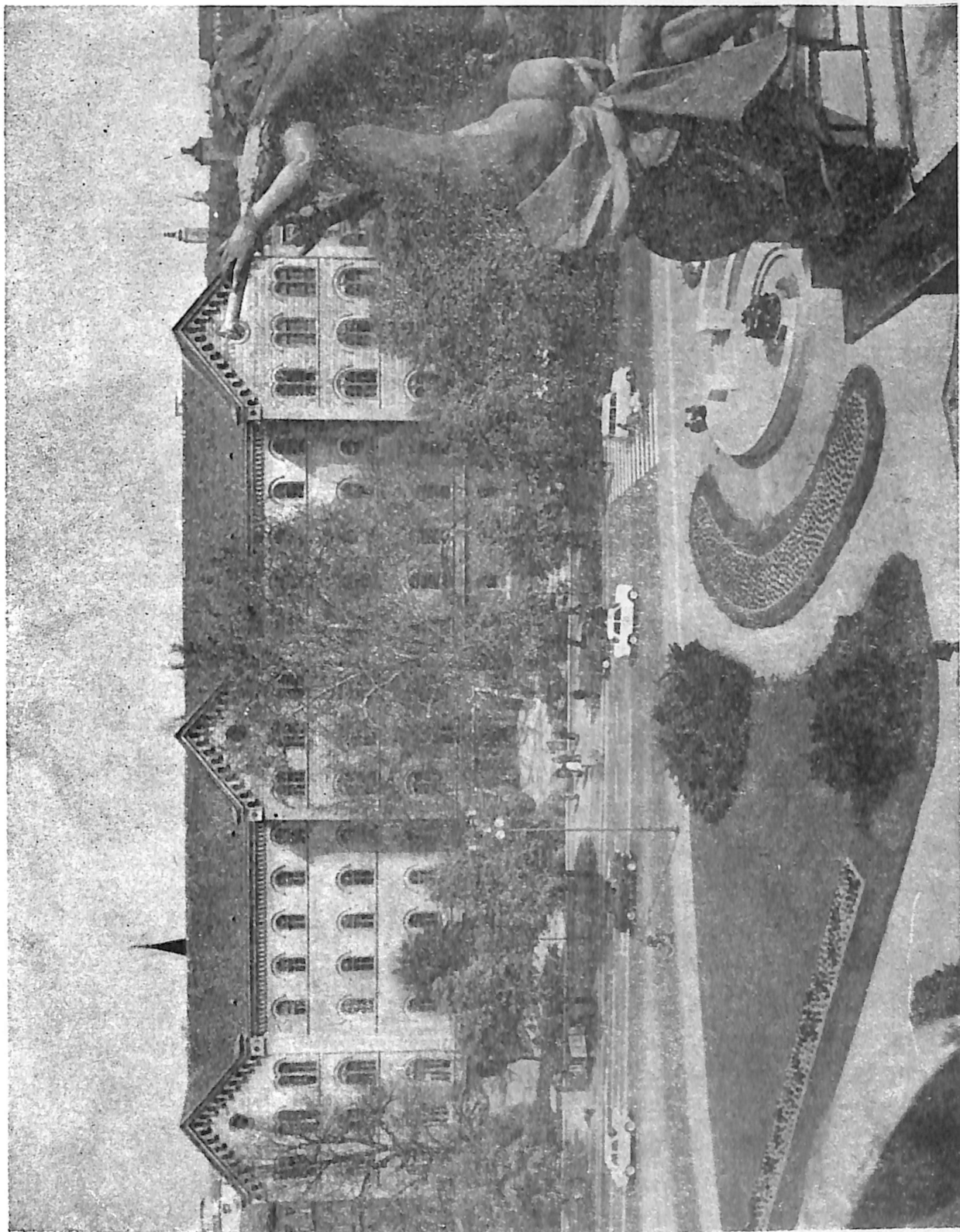
Decreed in our Castle of Ebersdorf, on the third day of September, in the year of our Lord 1669, in our twelfth year of rule in our Roman kingdoms, our fifteenth year of rule in the kingdom of Hungary and other kingdoms, and our fourteenth year of rule in the kingdom of Bohemia.

(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.



The main University building in Zagreb, Trg Maršala Tita

FACULTIES AND COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

- Faculty of Law, Zagreb, Trg Maršala Tita 14
Faculty of Economic Sciences, Zagreb, Trg J. Kennedy 6
Faculty of Arts, Zagreb, Dure Salaja 3
Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Zagreb, Soc. revolucije 8
Faculty of Medicine, Zagreb, Šalata 3
Faculty of Stomatology, Zagreb, Gundulićeva 5
Veterinary Faculty, Zagreb, Heinzelova 55
Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Zagreb, A. Kovačića 1
Faculty of Architecture, Zagreb, Kačićeva 26
Faculty of Civil Engineering, Zagreb, Kačićeva 26
Faculty of Geodesy, Zagreb, Kačićeva 26
Faculty of Mechanical and Naval Engineering, Zagreb, D. Salaja 5
Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Zagreb, Unska bb
Faculty of Technology, Zagreb, Pierottijeva 6
Faculty of Mining, Geological Surveying and Petroleum Engineering,
Zagreb, Pierottijeva 6
Faculty of Agriculture, Zagreb, Šimunska 25
Faculty of Forestry, Zagreb, Šimunska 25
Faculty of Political Sciences, Zagreb, Lepušićeva 6
College of Defectology, Zagreb, Kušlanova 59a
College of Physical Education, Zagreb, Kačićeva 23
Faculty of Medicine, Rijeka, Ulica Olge Ban 20
Faculty of Mechanical and Naval Engineering, Rijeka, Narodnog ustanka 58
Faculty of Economics, Rijeka, Narodnog ustanka 58
Faculty of Arts, Zadar, Obala Maršala Tita 2/I
Faculty of Electronics, Mechanical and Naval Engineering, Split,
Ive Lole Ribara 4
Faculty of Chemistry and Technology, Split, Nikole Tesle 10
Faculty of Law, Split, Žrtava fašizma 8
Faculty of Economics, Osijek, Gajev trg 7
Faculty of Agricultural and Food Technology, Osijek, Vinkovačka 57

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES

- Institute of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Zagreb, Socijalističke revolucije 8
- Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Zagreb, Strossmayerov trg 14
- Institute of Physical Chemistry, Zagreb, Marulićev trg 20
- Institute of Physics, Zagreb, Marulićev trg 19
- Institute of Mathematics, Zagreb, Marulićev trg 19
- Institute of Biology, Zagreb, Heinzelova 55
- Institute of Botany, Zagreb, Marulićev trg 20
- Institute for Developing Countries, Zagreb, Ulica 8. maja 82
- Institute of Social Research, Zagreb, Jezuitski trg 4
- Institute of Philosophy, Zagreb, Đure Salaja bb.
- Institute of Geography, Zagreb, Marulićev trg 19
- Institute of the History of Arts, Zagreb, Đure Salaja bb.
- Institute for Croatian History, Zagreb, Đure Salaja 3
- Institute for Public Finance, Zagreb, Katančićeva 5
- Experimental Laboratory Institute, Zagreb, Vinogradska 29
- University Electronic Computing Center, Zagreb Trg M. Tita 3
- Archeological Institute, Zagreb, Đure Salaja 3
- Documentation Center, Zagreb, Trg M. Tita 3

Survey of Teachers and Auxiliary Teaching Staff, Students Enrolments, Graduation and Promotion to the Degree of Doctor of Honours in the Period from 1874/75 to 1970/71

Academic Year	Teachers		Auxiliary Teaching Staff		Total of Enrolled Students	Graduated	Promoted to the Degree of Doctor of Honours
	Full-time	Others	Full-time	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1874/75	25	-	-	-	205	2	-
1875/76	30	-	1	-	238	2	-
1876/77	31	1	1	-	242	15	-
1877/78	33	-	1	-	274	10	2
1878/79	29	2	1	-	281	17	-
1879/80	34	1	2	-	267	20	1
1880/81	33	2	3	-	254	29	2
1881/82	32	2	3	-	261	17	-
1882/83	32	3	4	-	258	35	1
1883/84	36	1	4	-	242	26	-
1884/85	38	1	4	-	245	35	1
1885/86	37	-	4	-	242	43	3
1886/87	37	1	2	-	295	39	1
1887/88	40	4	3	-	301	43	-
1888/89	40	3	3	-	280	53	4
1889/90	40	3	4	-	291	54	1
1890/91	41	3	5	-	303	85	2
1891/92	41	2	6	-	290	51	2
1892/93	42	1	6	-	326	52	7
1893/94	39	1	6	-	343	60	2
1894/95	42	2	8	-	397	52	1
1895/96	46	3	6	-	365	68	3
1896/97	49	4	7	-	422	57	2
1897/98	51	2	7	-	498	68	4
1898/99	54	1	10	-	578	64	8
1899/900	61	3	7	-	661	68	7
1900/01	65	2	11	-	726	92	5
1901/02	67	-	11	-	835	79	2
1902/03	72	-	8	-	856	93	5
1903/04	69	1	12	-	942	78	4
1904/05	70	3	13	-	1 075	78	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1905/06	71	3	10	-	1077	126	3
1906/07	73	2	10	-	1233	120	4
1907/08	75	1	11	-	1357	111	3
1908/09	69	-	9	-	932	170	6
1909/10	79	1	8	-	1103	192	8
1910/11	82	-	8	-	1143	180	7
1911/12	88	-	8	-	1078	190	9
1912/13	92	1	7	-	947	161	4
1913/14	98	1	7	-	987	186	6
1914/15	101	1	6	-	716	135	2
1915/16	98	1	5	-	483	110	10
1916/17	97	1	6	-	500	118	5
1917/18	85	1	6	-	689	151	8
1918/19	76	2	6	-	2254	198	16
1919/20	97	8	6	-	2880	216	14
1920/21	112	4	8	-	2745	310	13
1921/22	130	4	6	-	2691	248	14
1922/23	132	9	6	-	2623	306	14
1923/24	123	10	9	-	2613	344	12
1924/25	120	15	33	-	2805	432	21
1925/26	111	33	21	-	3154	442	18
1926/27	140	59	26	-	3785	505	18
1927/28	136	40	29	-	2054	487	37
1928/29	143	71	20	-	4053	533	30
1929/30	153	47	75	-	4226	527	16
1930/31	151	46	76	-	4292	542	27
1931/32	143	48	73	-	4914	617	24
1932/33	161	59	103	-	4753	563	19
1933/34	159	70	116	-	5070	636	24
1934/35	160	72	119	-	5139	754	11
1935/36	163	88	131	-	4898	712	27
1936/37	164	76	127	-	5043	840	31
1937/38	197	100	1400	-	5157	819	26
1938/39	180	88	163	-	5252	866	22
1939/40	172	71	87 ^x	6	6322	886	32
1940/41	189	74	53 ^x	6	6900	841	17
1941/42	189	64	48 ^x	2	6720	688	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1942/43	184	81	53 ^x	8	5838	687	40
1943/44	222	74	56 ^x	5	4493	599	56
1944/45	242	77	58 ^x	6	3985	233	19
1945/46	193	86	60 ^x	6	7465	289	9
1946/47	181	95	109 ^x	7	10225	566	20
1947/48	201	105	107 ^x	3	13890	625	28
1948/49	229	96	336	26	15137	704	4
1949/50	250	96	371	19	15330	919	2
1950/51	266	112	411	33	15065	1151	12
1951/52	271	217	566	43	13039	1745	19
1952/53	306	174	546	61	12621	1989	20
1953/54	289	190	552	93	13149	1911	38
1954/55	310	218	586	147	14342	1907	34
1955/56-	329	165	610	176	14317	2004	48
1956/57	338	196	607	340	16135	2163	80
1957/58	365	257	642	348	17567	1707	64
1958/59	360	199	819	387	19861	1981	78
1959/60	404	374	833	391	20770	2325	79
1960/61	464	254	904	597	24225	2551	91
1961/62	638	244	972	573	26037	3849	97
1962/63	746	369	1006	576	24045	3967	80
1963/64	828	473	1075	617	22760	4066	125
1964/65	895	565	1141	630	23495	3043	229
1965/66	935	528	1202	502	26132	4502	235
1966/67	997	533	1232	412	27030	4713	54
1967/68	1052	528	1197	413	30217	4594	57
1968/69	1035	508	1275	494	30161	3753	57
1969/70	1059	470	1315	246	30848	3403	88
1970/71	1089	446	1278	317	34538	-	98

Note

The data concerning different faculties and colleges have been included in the above survey only for a period of their being within the University of Zagreb.

^x We have no data concerning the auxiliary teaching staff by the Faculty of Medicine and the Technical Faculty for the period from 1939/40 to 1947/48.

Survey of Enrolments by Faculties and Colleges of
Zagreb University - 1970/71

1. Faculty of Law	regular	2.243
	extramural	409
	total	2.652
2. Faculty of Economic Sciences	regular	5.209
	extramural	975
	total	6.184
3. Faculty of Arts	regular	3.215
	extramural	243
	total	3.458
4. Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics	regular	1.508
	extramural	82
	total	1.590
5. Faculty of Medicine	regular	1.915
	extramural	-
	total	1.915
6. Faculty of Stomatology	regular	757
	extramural	81
	total	838
7. Veterinary Faculty	regular	700
	extramural	-
	total	700
8. Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry	regular	730
	extramural	-
	total	730
9. Faculty of Architecture	regular	414
	extramural	-
	total	414
10. Faculty of Civil Engineering and Commu- nication Department	regular	762
	extramural	-
	total	762
11. Faculty of Geodesy	regular	193
	extramural	39
	total	232
12. Faculty of Mechanical and Naval Engineering	regular	1.597
	extramural	218
	total	1.815
13. Faculty of Electrical Engineering	regular	1.521
	extramural	-
	total	1.521
14. Faculty of Technology	regular	1.681
	extramural	96
	total	1.717
15. Faculty of Mining, Geological Surveying	regular	438
	extramural	-
	total	438

16. Faculty of Agriculture	regular	774
	extramural	-
	total	774
17. Faculty of Forestry	regular	711
	extramural	2
	total	713
18. Faculty of Political Sciences	regular	423
	extramural	37
	total	460
19. College of Defectology	regular	233
	extramural	51
	total	284
20. College of Physical Education	regular	307
	extramural	70
	total	377
21. Faculty of Medicine - Rijeka	regular	573
	extramural	-
	total	573
22. Faculty of Mechanical and Naval Engineering - Rijeka	regular	558
	extramural	188
	total	746
23. Faculty of Economics - Rijeka	regular	1204
	extramural	576
	total	1780
24. Faculty of Arts - Zadar	regular	735
	extramural	173
	total	808
25. Faculty of Electronics, Mechanical and Naval Engineering in Split	regular	580
	extramural	220
	total	800
26. Faculty of Chemistry and Technology - Split	regular	582
	extramural	-
	total	582
27. Faculty of Law-Split	regular	325
	extramural	-
	total	325
28. Faculty of Economics - Osijek	regular	1262
	extramural	532
	total	1794
29. Faculty of Agricultural and Food Technology - Osijek	regular	409
	extramural	45
	total	454
<hr/>		
The University	regular	30532
	extramural	4006
	total	34538
<hr/>		

Survey of Teachers, Auxiliary Teaching Staff and Other Personnell
by Faculties and Colleges 1970/71.

Faculty, College		Tea- chers	Aux. teaching staff	Other person- nel	Total
Law	full-time	46	34	57	137
	others	19	-	4	23
	total	65	34	61	160
Economic Sciences	full-time	55	33	66	154
	others	23	3	-	26
	total	78	36	66	180
Arts	full-time	112	101	97	306
	others	27	15	23	65
	total	139	116	116	371
Natural Sciences and Mathematics	full-time	73	108	157	338
	others	27	18	16	61
	total	100	126	173	399
Medicine	full-time	117	212	241	570
	others	10	-	19	19
	total	127	212	260	599
Stomatology	full-time	14	29	58	101
	others	30	33	37	100
	total	44	62	95	201
Veterinary sciences	full-time	50	45	126	215
	others	-	4	-	10
	total	50	49	126	225
Pharmacy	full-time	25	37	75	137
	others	15	5	5	25
	total	40	42	80	162
Architecture	full-time	24	31	31	86
	others	6	10	6	22
	total	30	41	37	108
Civil Engineering	full-time	25	33	44	102
	others	22	13	1	26
	total	37	46	45	128
Geodesy	full-time	20	12	26	58
	others	15	1	2	18
	total	35	13	28	76
Mechanical and Naval Engineering	full-time	62	77	172	311
	others	17	64	-	81
	total	79	141	172	392
Electrical Engineering	full-time	43	69	114	226
	others	24	37	-	58
	total	64	106	114	284
Technology	full-time	60	92	191	343
	others	19	35	1	55
	total	79	127	192	398

Mining, Geological Surveying and Petro- leum Engineering	full-time	26	29	53	208
	others	23	10	-	33
	total	49	39	53	141
Agriculture	full-time	52	58	146	256
	others	9	3	-	12
	total	61	61	146	268
Forestry	full-time	24	35	65	124
	others	11	2	-	13
	total	35	37	65	237
Political Sciences	full-time	23	23	31	77
	others	7	2	-	9
	total	30	25	31	86
College of Defectology	full-time	12	7	12	31
	others	15	3	-	18
	total	27	10	12	49
College of Physical Education	full-time	26	35	39	100
	others	9	2	-	11
	total	35	37	39	111
Medicine - Rijeka	full-time	32	65	99	196
	others	8	10	-	18
	total	40	75	99	214
<i>Mechanical and Naval Engineering - Rijeka</i>	<i>full-time</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>88</i>
	<i>others</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>56</i>
	<i>total</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>144</i>
Economics-Rijeka	full-time	24	10	24	58
	others	21	5	-	26
	total	45	15	24	84
Arts - Zadar	full-time	32	17	14	63
	others	9	2	-	11
	total	41	19	14	74
Law - Split	full-time	27	11	19	57
	others	-	-	-	-
	total	27	11	19	57
Electronics, Mechanical and Naval Engineering - Split	full-time	18	22	44	84
	others	23	26	2	51
	total	41	48	46	135
Chemistry and Techno- logy - Split	full-time	11	18	48	77
	others	23	10	7	40
	total	34	28	55	117
Economics - Osijek	full-time	25	4	23	52
	others	9	4	-	13
	total	34	8	23	65
Agricultural and Food Technology - Osijek	full-time	18	12	17	47
	others	17	6	-	23
	total	35	18	17	70
The University	full-time	1099	1278	2125	4502
	others	446	352	135	933
	total	1545	1630	2260	5435

CONTENT

	Page
The history of higher education in Zagreb.....	1
The charter of Leopold I, of september 23, 1669	22
Faculties and colleges of the University of Zagreb	32
University institutes	33
Survey of Teachers and Auxiliary Teaching Staff, Students Enrolments, Graduation and Promotion to the Degree of Doctor of Honours in the Period from 1874/75 to 1970/71	34
Survey of Enrolments by Faculties and Colleges of Zagreb University - 1970/71	37
Survey of Teachers, Auxiliary Teaching Staff and Other Personell by Faculties and Colleges 1970/71	39