

# The Max Kade Student Residences in Germany

Kiel

Rostock

Potsdam Berlin

Halle Leipzig

Weimar Jena Dresden

Heidelberg Erlangen-Nuremberg

Stuttgart

Tübingen

Freiburg

Munich



Deutsches Studentenwerk



**Articles on the  
Max Kade Foundation**



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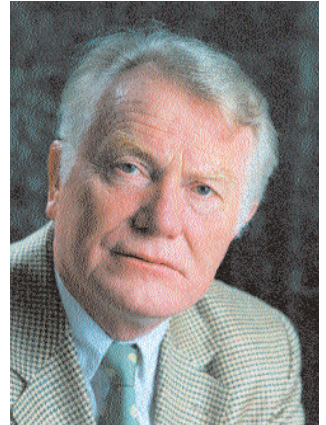
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# Foreword

## Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Rinkens

“To sow the seeds of friendship where there had been enmity” – more than half a century ago Max Kade described his goal in life with this short guiding principle. Maybe we like to recall this principle so often because the idea has remained vivid until today. The seeds grew to become the Max Kade Foundation which is today deeply rooted in German and American society. The projects and visions that the foundation could realize together with the Studentenwerke and the Deutsche Studentenwerk are portrayed here.



When Max Kade, born 1882 in Swabia, and his wife Annette founded the Max Kade Foundation Inc. in New York in 1944, the foundation at first relieved the worst sufferings in war-stricken Germany by means of relief supplies. Its paramount goal was always to improve the contact and communication between the people. Max Kade especially wanted the people in his old and new home countries to become reconciled. A particular interest of the successful entrepreneur was to support the young people. He pinned high hopes on their intellectual abilities during the reconstruction of democracy in Germany. The exchange of cultures between Germans and Americans was to be reinforced by living together. In the mid-1950s the Max Kade Foundation thus began to support the construction and redevelopment of student residences, canteens, and shared buildings, where Germans and Americans lived together. Until today new living space for students is created with the help of the foundation. The foundation also made a special contribution to international understanding after the German

*Max Kade*



reunification by supporting the construction and refurbishment of student residences in the new federal states.

The Deutsche Studentenwerk and the Studentenwerke were reliable partners of the foundation with similar visions in all projects. Traditionally, the cross-border exchange of students is also one of their greatest concerns, which is expressed by numerous contacts with international organizations. Even in the 1920s the Deutsche Studentenwerk built up an especially close contact with America as part of the student exchange. A special agreement between the Deutsche Studentenwerk and the American government then made it easier for young people to travel to and study in America. At the same time American students were offered help in finding employment with German companies. Since then the American friendship has been a concern of the Deutsche Studentenwerk. Therefore the profiles of the Studentenwerke and the Deutsche Studentenwerk ideally complement the profile of the Max Kade Foundation.

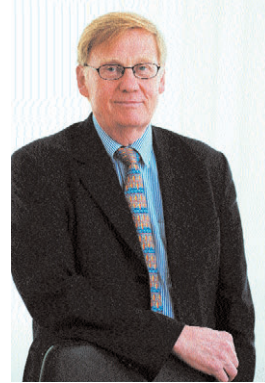
This book documents the commitment of many years standing of the Max Kade Foundation. The portraits of the student residence buildings and their occupants and some poems written by Max Kade explain the story of the friendship of cultures that, within this special framework, could develop for more than fifty years. However, this book is more than a simple documentation. Its aim is also to honor those people who consider their goal in life as acting on behalf of other people: the employees of the Studentenwerke, of the Deutsche Studentenwerk and of the Max Kade Foundation, who until this day follow the guiding principle “at the service of humankind”.

**Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Rinkens**  
**President of the Deutsche Studentenwerk**

# An Ideal Partnership

**The Joint Commitment of the Max Kade Foundation and the Studentenwerke to Students in Germany.**

Dieter Schäferbarthold  
General Secretary of the  
Deutsche Studentenwerk  
(till september 2003)



## “At the Service of Humankind”

### Max Kade (1882-1967)

Max Kade, the Swabian in New York, was someone for whom the American dream had come true: as managing director of a pharmaceuticals company he had acquired wealth and a reputation in the New World. However, his desire had always been to share his success and to contribute to the well-being of society. It was this that motivated him and his wife Annette to found the Max Kade Foundation in 1944. Its aim is to promote German-American relations to contribute to the mutual understanding and friendship of the communities in a sustainable manner.

The eleventh of twelve children, Max Gotthilf Kade was born in Steinbach near Schwäbisch Hall on 13 October 1882. His father,

Friedrich, was a co-owner of the machine factory and iron cast house “Waelde, Kade & Erath”. After a commercial apprenticeship at his father’s company, an internship in Schwäbisch Hall, and a short period of employment in Völklingen, Max Kade moved to Antwerp in 1902. Two years later at the age of 22 the deciding break in his life followed: he emigrated to America. He first stayed in Montreal; as of 1907 he lived in New York. It was there where he founded a pharmaceuticals company, Seeck & Kade Inc., together with the former director of a Berlin factory. Their cough medicine, “Pertussin”, became a best seller and earned them huge financial profits.

In 1908 Max Kade married Annette Marie Baudis, an American of French descent. He acquired American citizenship in 1924.

During these years Max Kade always maintained the contact with his home country, Germany. Regular family meetings and the so-called home letters that were sent abroad from Schwäbisch Hall on his initiative depicted this. Since 1922 Max Kade regularly made donations to his home community; the purpose was to support destitute families and children in particular. In 1929 the community thus awarded him honorary citizenship. He even upheld this tradition when Steinbach became affiliated with the town of Schwäbisch Hall in 1930. During this period he supported with generous monetary donations various public institutions such as hospitals, associations, libraries and swimming pools. For this he received the honorary citizenship of the town of Schwäbisch Hall in 1935.

## For Rapprochement and Friendship: The Max Kade Foundation

At the age of 53 in 1935, Max Kade decided to commit himself even further than before to the people and the improvement of their living circumstances. His wish was to promote the contacts and communication of the people amongst themselves. He thus increasingly promoted – in his home country as well as in the US – charitable organizations that could be used by many people, and facilitated numerous meetings.

Against the background of World War Two, the ceasing of relations between America and Germany, the destruction of cities and cultural assets, and the suffering of the German population, Max Kade and his wife established the Max Kade Foundation Inc. on 20 December 1944 in New York. In accordance with its aim and the credo of its founder, its work follows the then chosen guiding principle “at the service of humankind”.

In the beginning, the foundation in Germany concentrated on alleviating the greatest hunger and supporting reconstruction. In cooperation with other organizations it distributed more than half a million pounds of food, clothes, medicines, and other relief supplies to schools, churches and hospitals. However, the intellectual revival and the reconstruction of democracy was one of Max Kade’s concerns; he wanted to help the people to re-orientate themselves. For him, it was once again an elementary need to bring the population of his old and new home countries closer together again or even to reconcile with

each other – he wanted “to sow the seeds of friendship where there had been enmity”. On the path to the realization of this dream he pinned high hopes on young people – the students in particular. They were to learn how to develop freely, to cultivate an own opinion, to be curious, to debate, to travel, and therefore to become personalities who, with their ideas and abilities, can contribute to changing society and advancing international understanding.

## **Common Goals:**

### **The Max Kade Foundation, the Studentenwerke and the Deutsche Studentenwerk**

The foundation, following the desire for an international understanding, specifically supported from the mid-1950s onwards collective facilities for students in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and the US: student residences, canteens, libraries and clubhouses. With this, it enabled many libraries to obtain books, newspapers and magazines. It also made funds available for research and for the exchange of students or scientists respectively. The mutual understanding of the young academics was to be promoted by the numerous exchange programs (such as Young Year), and by living together in the residences in particular. The awarding of promotion funds for the construction of student residences was always linked to the reservation of a number of places for students and scientists visiting from the US.

The Max Kade Heim in Stuttgart (1952-1953) was the first of the student residences in Germany that, immediately after the war, was erected with

the aid of promotion funds of the Max Kade Foundation. The next to follow were the Wohnheim Geigerle and the Annette Kade Wohnheim in Tübingen, as well as the student residences in Freiburg, Munich and Heidelberg. During this period the foundation also supported the canteen and the library of the Technische Hochschule of Stuttgart. As of 1998 the Max Kade Foundation once again contributed to international understanding: after the re-unification of the two German nations it supported numerous residences in the new federal states: in Dresden, Halle, Jena, Leipzig, Potsdam, Rostock, and Weimar. Until 2003 student residences in West Berlin, Kiel and Nuremberg, were built or refurbished with the help of the Max Kade Foundation.

Since the beginning of the support of student facilities in Germany, the Studentenwerke and the Deutsche Studentenwerk have been reliable partners of the Max Kade Foundation in the realization of the projects and their later use. The Studentenwerke in Germany have for more than 80 years been committed to the support of students regarding social, economic, cultural, economic, and health issues. Their offers contribute to the efficacy of the studies and to the development of a profile of the higher education institutions. Their voluntary federation, the Deutsche Studentenwerk, supports its members in performing their duties. It introduces the expert knowledge of its members to the public debate and to legislation, and thus represents the sociopolitical interests of the students. It closely collaborates with institutions and organizations both home and abroad that serve the same purposes. The profiles of the Studentenwerke or, respectively, the Deutsche Studentenwerk, and the Max Kade Foundation ideally complement each other. Both contribute to the well-being of the students; promote their development, their independence, and their communication with each other – across national frontiers.

## International Character is a Matter of Course

Traditionally, the international character of the studies is a concern of both the Studentenwerke and the Deutsche Studentenwerk. Both have maintained close relations with various foreign institutes since the 1920s. At first their work, the alleviation of the economic and social needs of the students, was supported by donations from abroad. In the following years a liaison with international institutions of different sectors of student life developed from this aid. Therefore, in the 1920s, the Deutsche Studentenwerk closely worked together with the Weltstudentenwerk, which was based in Geneva. As early as 1925, for example, fundamental suggestions on caring for foreign students were already formulated.

Based on these contacts of the Deutsche Studentenwerk, there have been numerous meetings between Americans and Germans. In 1922 some German students had already used the then lax immigration laws to work in America as industrial students. The Deutsche Studentenwerk signed an agreement with the American government on special travel concessions in 1925. Every year, this enabled up to 100 engineers, economists and agriculturists who had completed their first studies to travel to America and to work there. The Deutsche Studentenwerk granted everyone who did not have the financial resources for the journey a short-term loan that was later paid back with the earnings from the employment in the US. After their return the German “America industrial students” found diverse employment opportunities in Germany. In accordance with the principle of mutuality, American students were later also found employment in German companies. In order to institutionalize this type of exchange, the Carl

Duisberg Gesellschaft was founded in 1949 in cooperation with the director of the New York office of the Deutsche Studentenwerk and with other participants of the America Industrial Students Service.

After World War Two, first contacts between the Studentenwerke and the international organizations in Geneva – among others the International Student Service (ISS), the precursor of the World University Service (WUS) – developed as early as 1946/1947. In the following years the Studentenwerke and the Deutsche Studentenwerk respectively made contact with representatives of the Swedish students, France, and the National Student Association of the US. During the 1960s cooperation with France was intensified due to the German-French Youth Association in particular. Until his very day it creates with its support programs the preconditions for student and employee meetings that are arranged by the Studentenwerke. As of 1969, German-French colloquia regularly took place in Germany and France on an alternating basis and as a result of the support by the German-French Youth Association. More and more partners from other European countries soon also participated. This way, the German-French cooperation became the starting point of a European cooperation in the fields of social and economic support of students. As a consequence, the establishment of the European Council for Student Affairs (ECStA) in Brussels followed in May 1993. The Deutsche Studentenwerk is one of the co-founders. This independent European association today counts 18 members from 12 countries who are responsible for the promotion of the social and economic frameworks of studies in Europe.

Until today, one of the priorities of the activities of the Deutsche Studentenwerk at the European level is the cooperation with the



French associations for student affairs and their parent organization – the Centres Régionaux des Œuvres Universitaires et Scolaires (CROUS), and the Centre National des Œuvres Universitaires et Scolaires (CNOUS). Since the mid-1990s the political changes have also enabled intense contacts with facilities in Central and Eastern Europe. Until today, the Deutsche Studentenwerk liaises with the German-Polish Youth Organization in Poland in particular.

Once again it was possible to improve the traditionally close contacts to the US after the German re-unification by establishing a tutor program. The initiators were the Universities of Harvard and Yale. They wanted to enable young American university graduates to experience the process of transformation on site. They chose the Deutsche Studentenwerk as a point of contact for the realization of this project, as the program was to be established within the higher education environment. The program, which was supported in terms of money by the Robert Bosch Stiftung, allowed 20 graduates from the US to spend ten months getting to know the Studentenwerke that had been established in the new federal states. Until today the program has been carried out very successfully and, in the meantime, has been extended to include participants from France, Poland, Russia, and the Czech Republic.

In addition to the mentioned contacts there have also been liaisons between the Studentenwerke and organizations in Japan and the Asia Pacific Region (Asia Pacific Student Service Association (APSSA)).

## Challenges for the 21st Century

The students were always the center of attention of these diverse international activities. Today, the Studentenwerke offer international guests a diverse service and support package, amongst other things by means of the so-called service packages. The purpose of these is to make it easier for foreign students to begin studying in Germany. In addition, the support of international guests by German tutors is a matter of course at many residences. The German-French Social Pass is a further service offered by the Studentenwerke. With this pass, German students who are enrolled in Germany can take advantage of the services offered by the French student welfare associations. The “Service Center for Intercultural Competence”, which is supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, was established at the Deutsche Studentenwerk in 2002 to promote the intercultural skills of the employees of the Studentenwerke, and thus to achieve an improvement of the social framework conditions for international students.

All listed international activities of the Deutsche Studentenwerk are based on the following intent: to experience a host country in day-to-day life, to communicate an image of the home country during a personal encounter, and later to make the experience gained in a foreign country an enrichment of everyday life. This idea of exchange and contact is and will remain an everyday issue: higher education and the working world are increasingly becoming internationally oriented; the mobility of students is becoming more and more an urgent requirement. The Studentenwerke and the Deutsche Studentenwerk with their diverse range of services for international students are key partners of the internationalization of the higher education institutions.

Berlin, June 2003

# The Prospects of the Cooperation of the German and American Institutions of Higher Education

Speech on the Occasion of the Opening of the Max Kade Meeting Center  
at the Deutsche Studentenwerk on 8 July 2003.

Dr. Georg Schütte,  
Executive Director of the  
German-American  
Fulbright Kommission



Professor Rinkens,  
Mr. Schäferbarthold,  
Dr. Hachmann,  
Guests of Honor,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for your invitation, which allowed me to attend today the opening of the Max Kade Meeting Center here in the center of Berlin. With great admiration we have watched this magnificent building rise during the past months, where the Deutsche Studentenwerk has now found its new domicile.

Before I speak about the prospects of the cooperation of German and American institutions of higher education allow me to illustrate the limits with an anecdote of last year:

In 2002 the German-American Fulbright Kommission celebrated its 50th anniversary. Its official title is “Kommission für den Studenten- und Dozentenaustausch zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika” or “Commission for Educational Exchange between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany“ – thus, a single direction of the cooperation between higher education institutions. We therefore had a nice idea for the jubilee: during fireside chats, we wanted to inform the interested Berlin audience about the work of this commission for which we invited honorable Fulbright alumni to the Adlon Hotel. Everything was planned well in advance and began very successfully. Contributing to the topic of science, a German astrophysicist and an American space shuttle astronaut reasoned at length about the reconnaissance of space in the 21st century. At the culture theme night, a German film producer and an American architect talked about innovation on the opera stage. In fall, when it was the turn of politics, the room in the Adlon Hotel remained empty. For, clever and far-sighted, we had chosen “The German-American relations after the Bundestag election” as a draft title and had hit the nail on the head: the political climate between both countries had reached an all-time low; the political elites – who we wanted to involve in this fireside chat – neither met by the fireside, nor did they meet in the rose garden of the White House. This was the limit: if the exchange organizations venture on the ice of everyday politics, this can become thin very quickly.

The quintessence can, however, also be turned around: current disgruntlements in politics may particularly influence the current course of time. However, they have no effect on the re-established relations between the institutions of higher education of both countries. On the

contrary, the Fulbright jubilee has last year also provided the opportunity to meet on the diplomatic level.

How has the cooperation between the institutions of higher education developed? Will it develop further? Allow me to present eight theses:

**Thesis 1: The cooperation of the German and American institutions of higher education is very intense and will remain so in the near future.**

The Association of Universities and other Higher Education Institutions, for example, registered 1,035 partnerships between German and American institutions of higher education in August 2002 – more than with institutions in any other country outside of Europe. Even if not all of these partnerships are currently active, the number of students and researchers who are crossing the Atlantic from both sides speaks for itself.

## **Thesis 2: The exchange of students between Germany and the US takes place at a high level. It is imbalanced and will remain so in the near future.**

This imbalance has existed since the postwar period. The times when American students and professors wended their way to Germany to marvel at the Prussian university reforms in Göttingen and Berlin now date back more than two centuries. After World War Two, the US finally became the academic magnet with the greatest force of attraction. For the people in West Germany this was also complemented by the close political partnership and cultural proximity – and struggle. Re-education in the 1940s was succeeded by re-orientation. The huge development programs of the High Commissioner of Germany enabled thousands of young Germans a short stay in the US to get to know the American secondary and higher education systems. Soon after this the international Fulbright Agreement followed; the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung, and the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft were established. They all contributed towards reintegrating German universities and German science into the world community of higher education institutions and science.

This was achieved excellently during the course of the following decades. Thus, in 2001/2002 the German students made up the largest share of Europeans at American universities besides young Turks – although here it depends on the continent to which you allocate this

group. 9,613 young Germans were enrolled at US universities and colleges. Germany thereby holds the 11th position on the list of countries with the most students in the US. The first five places – to mention in passing – are held by the five Asian countries India, China, Korea, Japan and Taiwan, although compared to last year the number of German students has decreased by 5.1 percent. But despite this fact the US is the host country most favored by German students apart from Great Britain.

However, the number of American students in Germany has risen. In the academic year of 2000/2001 – these are the most recent available figures – they totaled 5,116 and thereby exceeded the figures of the previous year by 7.8 percent. Germany thus holds the 7th position of countries most favored by American students. Within Europe, the top positions are held by Great Britain (30,289), Italy (16,127), Spain (16,016), and France. But from a German perspective the American students only make up a small share at German institutions of higher education. The US holds the 16th position.

Nevertheless, the overall situation should be taken into account: in total, 547,867 international students studied in the US in the academic year 2000/2001, and in the following year this figure even reached 582,996; however, in the academic year 2000/2001 only 154,168 students went abroad.

Two other imbalances shall also be mentioned: whilst international students in the US preferably choose business & management, engineering, mathematics and computing as fields of study, social studies



are clearly the first choice of American students abroad. And the tendency of American students to shorter stays abroad remains: 91 percent participated in short-term and semester programs.

These figures will only change marginally. It can therefore be assumed that these imbalances will also remain in the following years.

**Thesis 3: The importance of the German language in the US is declining. German institutions of higher education therefore have to increase their attempts to attract students from the US by means of language-independent study and research programs.**

According to the US Census of 2000, the proportion of Americans who speak German has dropped from 1.5 million to 1.38 million since 1990. Besides English, Spanish and Mandarin Chinese are now the languages most spoken in the US, followed by French and German. Huge growth rates are recorded for Tagalog, which is spoken in the Philippines (now at 6th place of the most spoken languages in the US), Vietnamese (7th place) and Korean (8th place).

The immigration statistics and the data on the ethnical composition of American society permit the conclusion that German will further lose importance. For academic cooperation this means: German institutions of higher education must offer to American students attractive programs that exceed the traditional field of professional cooperation, namely German Studies. English language courses in different disciplines may sometimes be a necessary but surely not adequate prerequisite. Far more, we need attractive syllabuses that correspond to the contemporary academic height of time. German strengths, for example, in the scientific and technical disciplines can build bridges across which international students from the West are also increasingly being pulled.

#### **Thesis 4: The academic mobility between Germany and the US is competing against a worldwide and worldwide increasing competition for academic talents.**

Although there were only 1.2 million internationally mobile students in 1994, it is today assumed that they will total 2.8 million by 2010; and 4.9 by 2025. According to this prognosis the number will have increased fourfold within a period of 30 years. The international mobility, however, is mainly restricted to a small number of countries: 80 percent of all students can be allocated to only five countries: the US (34%), Great Britain (16%), Germany (13%), France (11%), and Australia (8%). The active recruiting policies of Australia and the European countries over the past years has resulted in a decreasing share of the US in this figure: whilst 40

percent of all international students in 1990 still went to the United States, this figure dropped to a mere 32 percent within a decade. Allow me to throw light on the competition by presenting some other figures: a few days ago the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (German Academic Exchange Service), which in Germany acts as a national agency of the SOCRATES program of the European Union, presented the figures of the 2001/2002 program year. During this year around 19,000 German students and lecturers studied and lectured in European countries with the support of SOCRATES/ERASMUS scholarships. Approximately 18,000 academics who were sponsored by this program came to Germany. With ERASMUS MUNDUS, which is to commence in 2004, the European Union is seeking to become even more attractive for non-European students, on which it is prepared to spend approximately 200 million euros.

**Thesis 5: The introduction of phased degrees results in the same names despite that the compatibility of the content has so far not been sufficiently clarified.**

In Europe, the so-called Bologna Process is leading to an assimilation of the degree programs. Phased degree programs with bachelor's and master's degrees as well as examinations that are carried out whilst studying are thereby adopting elements of the Anglo-Saxon higher education system. The Bologna Process, however, has the principle goal of increasing intra-European mobility to create a homogeneous European

higher education and research area. The transatlantic area is hardly taken into account. However, talks with agencies that approve international degrees in the US, professional associations, and institutions of higher education, should be held in good time to enable an appropriate grading of German students in American degree programs.

## **Thesis 6: In some disciplines, time spent in America is a “must” for German scientists.**

“IAG” – “in Amerika gewesen” (“I have been to America”), as some scientists say, is the abbreviation that should not be missing in their resumé in order to succeed in their field. In the academic year 2001/2002 German scientists made up the greatest proportion of a European country at American institutions of higher education. Approximately 14 percent of all German scientists are currently resident in the US.

Therefore it seems reasonable to suppose that American institutions of higher education also contribute to the reference point of the reform of German higher education institutions. It is important for the discussion to look at this American model with all its strengths and weaknesses. In the US, for example, there are Harvard, Stanford and Yale, but also further 122 so-called research universities. Furthermore, there are also approximately 3,500 institutions of higher education. And, tuition fees of 35,000 dollars are not paid everywhere but rather only a fraction of this sum. One characteristic, however, is the considerably higher level of self-responsibility and autonomy from the state. This, I think, is the key distinguishing characteristic that the planners of German higher education institutions should work through.

The exchange of people and ideas between Germany and the US in this field – in this matter I may also speak for my own house – is definitely intense. But at the Deutsche Studentenwerk in particular such initiatives for employees of the universities and the Deutsche Studentenwerk such as career centers at German universities and training programs on intercultural competence should be named. And, the 19 Max Kade houses that offer international students who are resident in Germany favorable living conditions during the length of their stay should also be mentioned. Many of you will surely know at least one of these Max Kade houses: the International Student Center Berlin (ISB) – Max Kade Haus of the Studentenwerk Berlin, which is located at the Theodor-Heuss-Platz.

## **Thesis 7: The current American visa regulations are an impediment to academic mobility.**

“America Slams the Door (On Its Foot)” is the title of an article published in the May/June edition of Foreign Affairs. From an American point of view it criticizes the regulations that affect the academic exchange as a result of the US PATRIOT Act of 2001. Based on the experience of my daily work I can tell you that the authors characterize the Student and Exchange Visitors Information System (SEVIS) as a system of “denials, delays and distress”; however, there are numerous promising attempts to improve this system. The strive by the American government to increase the protection of its country at its borders after the attacks on September 11th, which were committed by people who claimed to be in the US as trainee pilots, is more than understandable. Finding the correct balance between the need for protection and the ability to hold international talks is a task that all parties involved, including in the US, have to continue to face.

## **Thesis 8: The list of common issues is huge, even for the members of German and American institutions of higher education.**

Science has always been international. In post-industrial societies, however, it is gaining a more important role as a productive force. Numerous scientific key issues, however, could no longer be answered in a national solo effort. Research on large equipment in physics and the human genome project in life sciences have illustratively depicted this. But the process of globalization with its diverse manifestations in economics, politics, culture and society, also raises new questions that may also only be dealt with in an international manner.

Thus it is important that new ways to meet are facilitated. More opportunities to meet must be created. Max Kade, who left his home in Swabia and emigrated to New York, did this in numerous ways. With his Max Kade Foundation which was founded in Germany and America in 1944 he created protective zones for the international, intercultural, and German-American dialog.

Here, in the center of Berlin, a new center is added today: the Max Kade Meeting Center. The name, as I may suggest, is also on the agenda here: it reflects the change of the German language that, as part of the worldwide contacts, is adopting expressions from the currently leading language in science and business: English. He documents the origin of the support from the US and thereby describes at the same time the cultural assimilation behavior of immigrants of German origin in the US. He also speaks for the great philanthropic spirit of the foundation's eponym and donor of funds.

I therefore wish for you that numerous meetings between young and old people from both the US and Germany, but also from beyond, are held in this Meeting Center; that ideas for the world of tomorrow are created here by administrative and teaching personnel of the higher education institutions of both countries (including the employees of the DSW). Despite all of this, the personal dialog should also get its justice. May you do well!





**The Max Kade  
Student Residences  
in Germany**



**Life in the Max Kade Residences  
Reports**

# “The fostering of cross-cultural understanding”

Max Kade Haus: Life in Munich, Germany 1973-1974

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William Hutchinson,  
Landscape Architect, Santa Fe,  
New Mexico, USA



Already a fan of things German at the age of 20 and committed to a double major in German Literature and European History I made the fateful decision to spend my senior year of undergraduate college in a study abroad program set up by Lewis and Clark College in Munich, Germany. In retrospect it was to be one of the most challenging and enjoyable years I spent in college. Not only did that year deepen my understanding of German and European culture, but also I met the beautiful and bright woman destined to be my wife (Margaret Hachmann, daughter of Max Kade Foundation President Dr. Hans G. Hachmann), made many other new friends, graduated from college, and lastly then launched off from Munich on a year's vagabond tour around the world.

*Max Kade*

It was a very warm August in 1973 when I arrived in Munich and was escorted to my living quarters in a Max Kade Haus in Studentenstadt north of the city center directly on the English Gardens. My American roommate and I were given a room on the fourth floor with huge operable windows facing the very verdant park right at the tree line. Before we even had a chance to unpack we were approached by a delegation of the resident German students (many of whom had lived years already on the floor such as is common in German universities) and were informed that the honorary position of “Beer Waiters” had been passed on to us by the just-departed “Amis” whose room we now occupied. The job, as it was described to us, was to keep the floor beverage refrigerator stocked at all times with various drinks, delivered weekly to the cellar of the 8-story building. Being trusting (and slightly gullible) Americans we accepted this assignment without question not realizing what was entailed. This being Munich there were at least 6 different types of beer plus mineral waters and a few colas to boot. The fridge (fortunately for us kept on an honor system) needed frequent replenishing due to the high consumption level of our floor mates. Although tiring, it was a way to get to know everyone on the floor.

Although mostly Germans (Bavarians at that), there were a couple of other Americans and a Sudanese also living on the floor. People were friendly, studious, and not particularly political. The building itself had a very pleasant roof garden with a café, a meeting hall on the ground floor, and was part of a complex with other dormitories which also included a few clay tennis courts. Due to its proximity to the “U-Bahn”

and the park (bicycling), the Max Kade Haus was supremely situated for exploring the fascinating city of Munich.

My year there passed quickly and I have many fond memories of the classes at the Ludwig Maximilian University, student life in Schwabing, the English Gardens, the countless art museums, Fasching, Oktoberfest, and all that this very cosmopolitan city offers. I remember particularly a rafting adventure (organized by students in the building and also apparently a tradition) in which we floated down the Isar on rafts of lashed logs, starting somewhere above Munich in the Voralpenland. It was made much more unusual by having a Dixieland band, beer kegs, and probably more people than safe on board!

The fostering of cross-cultural understanding is more important than ever and I believe each opportunity we have to live with and understand others is invaluable. My living experience in Munich 30 years ago considerably enhanced my understanding of German culture and life and I thank the Max Kade Foundation for their work.



kar kado

# “A great international house”

Life in the Max Kade Haus Dresden  
Interviews conducted in spring 2003

## Jamie Schallek



### **I came to Dresden because ...**

I came to Dresden in order to study engineering at the Technische Universität Dresden and to gain a broader cultural understanding. Dresden is the only place where I can study abroad as an engineering student at Boston University and I am very thankful for the opportunities it provides.

### **I heard of the Max Kade Foundation ...**

I hadn't heard of the Max Kade Foundation before I came to Dresden and I still don't really know much about it.

### **I feel comfortable here because ...**

Living here in the Max Kade Haus is not only a lot cheaper than living in Boston (about 1/6), but it is also a lot more welcoming, comfortable, spacious and relaxed. In fact, the only thing I find less enjoyable here is doing my laundry (the basement is “wicker” scary).

### **My favorite aspect of the Max Kade Haus is ...**

My favorite aspect of living in the Max Kade Haus is the warm environment shared by the students. Here I feel very accepted into German student society. This is a great international house.

## **Morgan Thompson**

### **I came to Dresden because ...**

I came to Dresden because of the Engineering program that is offered here through Boston University. I have always wanted to learn German and this was the perfect opportunity. The engineering program at the Technische Universität Dresden is good and for this reason I came to this part of Germany.

### **I heard of the Max Kade Foundation ...**

I had not heard of Max Kade Foundation before I came here but it seems that this foundation has done great things for universities in Germany.

### **I feel comfortable here because ...**

I am very comfortable living in Max Kade Haus. It seems very safe here. I don't feel like I always have to keep my door shut and locked. The people here are great too. Everyone is very friendly to us even though we are international students and don't speak the language.

### **My favorite aspect of the Max Kade Haus is ...**

The Gutzkowclub is a great part of Max Kade Haus in Dresden. It gives everyone who lives here a place to meet and relax together. I also enjoy how large the rooms are, it's nice to have space.

## Malena Leon Farrera

### **I came to Dresden because ...**

I came to Dresden because the study abroad program that my college in Boston offered for Engineers was here. I thought that coming to Germany would help me grow by experiencing a new culture and living with people with different customs as mine.

### **I feel comfortable here because ...**

I feel comfortable living here because I get to have a nice spacious room, a kitchen and a relatively large bathroom. The atmosphere, on the other hand, is what really makes my stay here. I get to hang out with all my friends and live in a family-like environment. Plus, people are very respectful.

### **My favorite aspect of the Max Kade Haus is ...**

Back in Boston housing rules are very strict; one is not that free to have a good time. Here there are some rules but they are not hard to follow and they let you do almost anything you want as long as you don't disturb the building or your neighbors. Thanks to that people have a great time and there is almost always a reunion or activity going on in someone's room, which makes it really entertaining and not at all boring.



## Angela Bratt

### **I came to Dresden because ...**

I am studying here for 6 months.

### **I feel comfortable here because ...**

Everyone is so nice. There are a lot of international students who are very friendly. The rooms are nice and homey.

### **My favorite aspect of the Max Kade Haus is ...**

The rooms are very nice. The people are fun and welcoming. There is always something to do or someone to talk to. It is so easy to meet people. Everything makes me feel so welcome.



## Devon Donohue

### **I came to Dresden because ...**

I find the history exciting. August the Strong, the war time, history of the GDR – everything! And now life here at uni is great.

### **I heard of the Max Kade Foundation ...**

from Boston University because this program had chosen the residence. I am pleased that the foundation warms the German-American relations.

### **I feel comfortable here because ...**

the people here are really friendly to foreigners. I can more easily get to know people than if I had lived in private accommodation. I am getting to know people from all over the world – including Germans.

### **My favorite aspect of the Max Kade Haus is ...**

the friendly atmosphere – especially at the Gutzkowclub. Although I wish there would be a ramp so that my disabled friend could also go there. Currently, we have to carry her up the stairs which we unfortunately cannot do too often.



## Justin Houppert

### **I came to Dresden because ...**

I was appointed to Dresden by the Robert Bosch Stiftung. At the Stiftung, I am the American Robert Bosch tutor and teach English at the university and the university of applied sciences. I wanted to be in Dresden because I knew that Americans are appointed to the new federal states. That's why I wanted to be in a great, lively city.

### **I heard of the Max Kade Foundation ...**

from my advisor at the Studentenwerk, Mr. Werner Sucker, and also from the president of the Foundation as I once traveled to Görlitz together with him and his wife.

### **I feel comfortable here because ...**

the residence is quite friendly and because there are many German and foreign students here. The Gutzkowclub also offers many opportunities to meet new people.

### **My favorite aspect of the Max Kade Haus is ...**

that foreigners live together with Germans and that many social events take place here in the residence. The foyer and the Gutzkowclub also offer quite good and affordable possibilities to hold events. What I don't like is that almost every German student travels home at the weekend. This makes it particularly difficult to meet Germans at the residence; however, I don't think this is because of the Max Kade Haus but far more a common occurrence everywhere in the new federal states.

# “A pleasant atmosphere”

Life in the Max Kade Haus in Potsdam

Speech by Timo Lischke on the occasion of the inauguration of the Max Kade Haus at Forststrasse 48-50 in 14471 Potsdam. 16 April 2002

Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen!

My name is Timo Lischke, I am an 8th semester student of Biochemistry at the University of Potsdam and, as the representative of the students, I would today like to express my gratitude to the Max Kade Foundation for financially supporting the refurbishment of the student residence at Forststrasse 48-50.

I have just spent a year abroad as part of my studies and have thus only recently moved back into the Forststrasse residence. I therefore hardly experienced any refurbishment work which is why the difference between the former and present conditions is particularly obvious to me.

When I left Germany in January 2001 the last occupant had just moved out of the student residence at Forststrasse 48-50. From the outside, the bare, brown and grey concrete wall did not express an invitation for further exploration. Everybody who did not know the residence at the time can get an impression by the looking at the Max Kade Haus brochure. All rooms ended in a long central corridor so that a quite impersonal climate prevailed. For the pleasure of those who lived on the fifth floor the common showers were located in the cellar, which invited you to hiking excursions in bathrobes and flip-flops. There were toilets and kitchens on every floor; although the hygienic conditions in particular kept the occupants from using these too frequently.

*Timo Lischke*



However, all in all life here was good and the students got along well with each other.

The old residence even became famous as a “dilapidated new housing block” when in fall 2000 a film crew arrived one evening and shot a few scenes in one of the corridors for the “Polizeiruf 110” TV series. However, the then constantly growing number of fans of the block – for mysterious reasons – did without suing for an immediate right of tenancy.

Standing in front of the residence today, the friendly yellow facade presents an entirely different picture. I hope you had – or still have – the opportunity also to have a look at it from inside. The rooms are now joined together as small shared flats with their own kitchen and bathroom. Of course, everything is brand new and therefore maybe sometimes still gives the impression of being slightly sterile.

But otherwise this partitioning creates a far more pleasant atmosphere, and I think the students who now live here quite like it. The common areas such as the seating corners in the kitchens and the volleyball field at the back of the house help to make the students feel comfortable here. The residence at Forststrasse 48-50 has more or less risen from the ashes.

The only thing that remains for me to say is:  
a big thank you to the Max Kade Foundation.

# “A step towards independence”

Life in the Max Kade Heim in Stuttgart  
Interview with Prof. Dr. Ayla Neusel, May 2003

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Prof. Dr. Ayla Neusel  
lived in the Max Kade  
Heim in Stuttgart from  
1956 to 1957.



In 1954 I came to Germany from Istanbul to study architecture at the Technische Hochschule Stuttgart. A degree in engineering was highly recognized in Turkey, so there was already a large, well-organized Turkish community amongst the students in Stuttgart. Being a woman, I must have been the first female student from Turkey. At the time this was something special, a rarity so to speak. I had spent some time in Freiburg beforehand to improve my German at the university.

In Stuttgart, I wanted to live in a student residence although there weren't very many available in the 1950s. So first of all I lived as somebody's subtenant for one year. And I really didn't want to simply move into any residence, it definitely had to be the Max Kade Heim which had just been built and was considered the most modern facility. At the time it was already necessary to apply for a place, which I then

did together with a friend. We were very pleased after we had been accepted and even got the yearned for double room – our room.

The Max Kade Heim had 14 residential floors and the famous roof terrace on the 15th floor. The male students lived on floors 1-13 and the female students, only approximately 10 women at the time, lived on floor 14. The segregation of sexes was really strict. During that time this was not unusual: we all came from girls' schools. Co-education had not yet been invented. I found that quite pleasant because after having attended a girls' school in Turkey I had definitely found the change to the Technische Hochschule quite troubling, which was then more of a men's domain than nowadays.

Living in the Max Kade Heim constituted a great step towards independence for me. In addition, it also meant luxury after the times of privation as a subtenant: finally a bathroom and a kitchen, even if I had to share it with some fellow occupants. There were very strict rules at the Max Kade Heim, and a porter ensured that they were adhered to. Male visitors, for example, were not permitted after 10 p.m.

When they moved in all occupants were provided with detailed information on the residence's eponym and benefactor. Max Kade's biography and his commitment were depicted and leaflets with facts and dates were even distributed. Max Kade was therefore not unknown to us.

This was also because all occupants were very pleased to be living in the Max Kade Heim. Furthermore, it was the most modern building in Stuttgart at the time: a multistory building. We also had the very first and only elevator of the entire university complex.

The Max Kade Heim was not only modern, but also an international house that was characterized by the possibility to make many friendly contacts. We always had a great time at the parties that were regularly hosted on the roof terrace. You could say that the Max Kade Heim was where our private life was centered.

At the residence and at university, students from Germany and abroad always lived within close proximity to each other – this was completely natural to us. Being Turkish, these diverse contacts were particularly important to me as they gave me the opportunity to escape from the guardianship of the Turkish community and to enter other international circles. It was therefore also possible for me to evade the control by society. The Max Kade Heim has therefore contributed a great deal to my emancipation.

It was customary in Stuttgart that the foreign students met again and again; they were well organized, the largest organization was the “Association of Foreign Students in Stuttgart”. I was a member of the club and of its executive committee for some time – the only woman. The executive committee meetings, the general meeting and the elections were all at the Max Kade Heim on the already mentioned roof terrace on the 15th floor. The Turkish students, who came from the



“Galatasaray” boys’ high school in Istanbul, were also well organized – they also celebrated their traditional anniversary in the Max Kade Heim.

In retrospect I would like to say that I experienced my time in the Max Kade Heim as a promising, euphoric period and that it was an important and characterizing time of my life. Even after completing my studies the contact with the follow occupants had not broken off: you always hear about each other and show an interest in what happened to the others.

# An American in Freimann

## Garth Virgin, Lewis & Clark

Many students dream of studying abroad. However, it can turn into a nightmare if you feel alien all the time. The risk of this happening in Studentenstadt is very low. You can still experience a feeling of personal emotion here. After some time many of the faces in Studentenstadt are well-known. The students engage in conversation at the subway station, in the Gym, or in one of the discos and cafés. These contacts are particularly wonderful for students, as friends and family are usually thousands of kilometers away.

In the old town, a few friends are easily found which is not always quite so easy in the new part of town. The common interest in good German beer or TV movies exemplified that students of all nationalities more or less have the same preferences. It is often also great fun being in the kitchen, for example, when traditional meals of different nationalities are exchanged: really well-seasoned lasagne for good and solid "Sauerbraten", real egg rolls for a "Leberkäse", or pancakes with maple syrup for a "Weisswurst" breakfast. Sometimes foreigners are also invited home by German students where you not only experience mother's good cooking but also sense a warm family feeling. Such contact would probably be very difficult to build up outside of Studentenstadt.

Freimann offers a lot, especially when the city life and crowds at university are becoming too stressful and the post from home also fails to arrive for some time: you can either regain your spirit at a thoughtful pace on countless, beautiful routes or get rid of the frustration at "lawn" speed.

However, not only loners take advantage of the lawns, so do soccer players and sun bathers – they even have barbecues there. These are sentimental values for the foreign students. Many of the events are owed to the tutor programs.



University life here is really very different compared to the American system. In my home country, you can find the tutor programs at university or college, that is to say certain departments at the higher education institution take responsibility for these events. Life in Studentenstadt actually more resembles American “campus life” where care is also taken for the development of personality and not only for education.

Studentenstadt has “something for everyone” and makes it easier to get to know someone – foreign students appreciate this in particular.

From “25 Years Studentenstadt Freimann”, published by Studentenwerk Munich 1988.



**The Max Kade  
Student Residences  
in Germany**



**19 Portraits**

# Berlin

International Student Center Berlin (ISB) – Max Kade Haus

## Portrait

The International Student Center Berlin (ISB) – Max Kade Haus is located in the “Edinburgh House”, a listed building built by Werner Düttmann in 1960-1962. It architecturally follows the adjoining “Amerikahaus” and “Deutschlandhaus”, which are also listed buildings. These are six-story stucco constructions with flat roofs and roof terraces. They also boast facades structured by projections, tower-resembling arrangements, and differently shaped windows. The “Edinburgh House”, featuring a grid-shaped facade and accentuated balconies, was carefully adjoined as a continuation of this ensemble. Until 1995 it served as a hotel for British military officers. After the reunification of Germany and the departure of the four



Allies from Berlin it was converted into an international student residence and meeting center following the proposal of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the late French president François Mitterrand. The building was thus also enlarged to incorporate shared kitchens, TV rooms, a computer room, and some offices. The Max Kade Hall is, with its modern presentation equipment, the meeting point of the students.



## Location

The International Student Center Berlin is located in the Berlin district of Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf, and is not in the close proximity of the campus; however, all three major Berlin universities can be reached quickly by public transport.

## The Building

Year of construction: 1960-1962

Architect: Werner Düttmann, Berlin

Renovation/conversion: 1996

Total area/usable space: 1,404 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of accommodations: 66

Donation by the Max Kade Foundation for renovation, conversion and furnishing of the International Student Center Berlin: US\$ 500,000  
Additional US\$ 60,000 (2003) for fitting all apartments with Internet access points.



## International Character

The International Student Center Berlin is a study and meeting center for advanced students receiving scholarships and for young scientists who come from the four former allied countries: the US, UK, France and the successor states to the former Soviet Union. It is thus unique in kind to Germany. The accommodations are allocated by the international offices of the Berlin institutions of higher education or by the providers of the scholarships respectively. At the International Student Center, the students are offered a comprehensive scientific, cultural and political program of events on German and European culture. This includes author readings, debates with politicians, sports activities, excursions to architecturally and/or historically interesting cities, and reports by the occupants of the ISB on various fields of research. The Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst annually contributes approximately € 5,000 to support this program.



## Occupants

Occupants: 68 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 92%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors





## Features

All apartments fully furnished (incl. coffee maker, bed linen, etc.), shared kitchens, TV and dining rooms.



## Extras

Magazine reading room with international press, computer room with PCs and internet access points, laundry room, large roof terrace for parties and sunbathing, central courtyard with table-tennis table, music room, Max Kade Hall (modernly furnished seminar room with presentation equipment), PC and notebook rental, all apartments fitted with Internet access points.



## Address

International Student Center Berlin (ISB) –  
Max Kade Haus  
Theodor-Heuss-Platz 5  
D-14052 Berlin, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 30 30 82 04 33  
Fax: + 49 (0) 30 30 82 04 35

E-mail: [isb@zedat.fu-berlin.de](mailto:isb@zedat.fu-berlin.de)  
Internet: [www.isb-berlin.de](http://www.isb-berlin.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Berlin,  
Hardenbergstrasse 34, D-10623 Berlin,  
Germany

# Dresden

Max Kade Haus Dresden



## Portrait

Once built in the mid-1950s as a student residence for the Verkehrshochschule Dresden, the Max Kade Haus Dresden is a witness of the early reconstruction of the southern suburbs of Dresden which were widely destroyed in February 1945. The house is a typical example of the architecture of that epoch and is now a listed building. The 145m-long brick building is characterized by the recessed central projection with a portico and the hipped roof with slate cladding. The facade is divided by pilaster strips, the shaped main molding, and the roof parapet. The French windows and the ceramic reliefs are also notable. The facade is in roughcast, which changes to bossage on the ground floor; the base is made of sandstone. After its reconstruction in 1994 the building was the first Max Kade residence in the new federal states that could be occupied.

*Max Kade*

## Location

The residence is located in close proximity of the Technische Universität Dresden (TUD) and the Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Dresden. Founded in 1828, the Technische Universität Dresden is one of the oldest technical universities in Germany. Currently, 30,466 students are enrolled at the TUD; 14% come from abroad. Further 16 international study courses are offered in addition to the courses available at 14 faculties. Bachelor's and master's degrees were introduced in 1997/1998. The Dresden Technical University supplements its range by participating in ECTS (the European Credit Transfer System). The Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Dresden was founded in 1992 and divided into eight specialist departments. The close relationship to professions is a characteristic of the studies it offers; modern laboratories and technical installations guarantee this. The Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft maintains partnerships with many international institutions of higher education.

## The Building

Year of construction: 1954-1958  
Renovation/reconstruction: 1991-1994  
Property developer: Studentenwerk Dresden  
Architect: Prof. Dr. Richard Paulick, Berlin  
Renovation: Ingenieurbüro Werner GmbH,  
Dresden, and Dresdner Planungsbüro Voss & Graue  
Total area/usable space: 6,040 m<sup>2</sup>  
Number of accommodations: 306  
Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 500,000  
Additional annual donation: approx. € 1,000



## International Character

Following the wish of Max Kade, the purpose of the house – the foyer in particular – is for it to be an international meeting center for students of different origins. Preferably, American partnership students and tutors are accommodated as part of the Robert Bosch tutor program framework. Events for the International Office and the student exchange program with Tallahassee/Florida are hosted in the foyer as well as German classes for the Italian group of the Trento language exchange program.



## Occupants

Occupants: 299 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 14%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors



## Features

Furnished, bathroom/toilet, district heating, kitchens, Internet access points, cable TV, common rooms, bicycle cellar, laundry washing and drying rooms, elevator, three apartments suitable for disabled people/wheelchair users, room for baby carriages.



## Extras

Max Kade Foyer, two music rooms (rehearsal rooms), “Gutzkowclub” students’ club (oldest students’ club in Dresden, founded in 1964), and 50 car parking spaces. Opposite the building: sports ground and Beutler Park (with day nursery).



## Address

Max Kade Haus Dresden  
Gutzkowstrasse 29-33  
D-01069 Dresden, Germany  
Phone/Fax: + 49 (0) 351 472 40 02

E-mail: [margitta.kuehne@swdd.tu-dresden.de](mailto:margitta.kuehne@swdd.tu-dresden.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk-dresden.de/wohnen/wohnheimkatalog/details-17.html](http://www.studentenwerk-dresden.de/wohnen/wohnheimkatalog/details-17.html)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Dresden,  
Fritz-Löffler-Strasse 18, D-01069 Dresden,  
Germany

# Erlangen-Nuremberg

International Student Residence Max Kade



## Portrait

The International Student Residence Max Kade, which was constructed in 1999, consists of three interconnected structures of three to five stories and a cellar. They are solid constructions built of sandlime brick and feature an external wall with thermal insulation. A timber frame construction method with contemporary insulation was chosen for the top floor. The residence, a low-energy building with a block-type thermal power station, does justice to the criteria of an ecologically just construction and operation. The building is characterized by its pitch roof and the horizontal red facade accents of the face wall. The underground car park has a single-lane entrance and 29 parking spaces.

## Location

The residence is situated in close proximity to the faculty of economics of the Friedrich Alexander University of Erlangen-Nuremberg founded in 1793 in the spirit of absolutism. The currently second largest university of Bavaria experienced its decisive reform during the first half of the 19th century when the method of teaching was remodeled according to the conception of Wilhelm von Humboldt. This involved combining research and teaching. Today the Friedrich Alexander University is divided into eleven faculties. The total number of students is 21,718; there are 2,059 international guests. The university maintains contacts with approximately 500 institutions of education throughout the world, including Buenos Aires, Sofia, Montreal, Beijing, Shanghai, Prague, Cairo, Paris, Budapest, Riga, Tokyo, St. Petersburg, Boston, and Washington D.C. Furthermore, it participates in several exchange programs (SOCRATES/ERASMUS).



## The Building

Year of construction: 1999

Property developer: Studentenwerk Erlangen-Nürnberg

Architects: Architektenbüro Scherzer, Erlangen

Total area/usable space: 4,280 m<sup>2</sup>, incl. 806.5 m<sup>2</sup> underground car park

Number of accommodations: 133

Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 500,000

## International Character

The residence is preferably open to foreign students. Students from the US have priority within the framework of a fixed quota. Currently, there are 39 foreign students living here; six are from the US. The proportion of foreign students is increasing.



## Occupants

Occupants: 133 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 27.1%  
Foreign guests are supported  
by tutors



## Extras

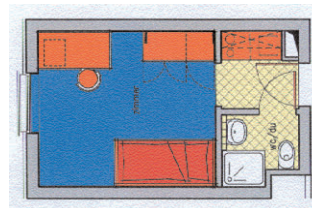
Inner courtyard with lawn/trees,  
underground car park





## Features

Partially furnished, bathroom with toilet, kitchens, Internet access points, satellite TV, common rooms, bicycle cellar, laundry washing and drying rooms, balconies and terraces.



## Address

International Student Residence Max Kade  
Grolandstrasse 56  
D-90408 Nürnberg, Germany  
Phone/Fax: + 49 (0) 911 937 32 06

E-mail: [stw.abt2@rzmail.uni-erlangen.de](mailto:stw.abt2@rzmail.uni-erlangen.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-erlangen.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-erlangen.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Erlangen-  
Nürnberg, Langemarckplatz 4, D-91054 Erlangen,  
Germany

# Freiburg Max Kade Haus

## Portrait

The Max Kade Haus is one of the 18 houses of the Seepark student housing estate, which are grouped around Lake Flückig on the site of the former state garden exhibition. The ten-story building is one of the estate's older constructions and was entirely redeveloped in 1991/1992. In order to bring it into line with the new buildings completed in 1990, the floors were divided into one accommodation of eight occupants (two groups of four). There are common facilities at the center. Apartments were built outside of this residential area.



## Location



The Seepark student housing estate is west of the city of Freiburg close to the Albert Ludwigs University founded in 1457. Today it offers at eleven faculties more than 60 courses with a multitude of degree opportunities. There are currently 20,000 students enrolled; 3,435 are from abroad. Apart from the numerous partnerships with international universities it maintains amongst other things the “Frankreichzentrum” which, besides research, also offers an additional study course for gaining knowledge of France. Furthermore, the university has also given an important impetus for the European integration of higher education by co-founding the “European Confederation of Upper Rhine Universities” (EUCOR).



## The Building

Year of construction: 1966  
Renovation/conversion: 1991/1992  
Property developer: Studentenwerk Freiburg  
Architects: Irion, Graf Meier, Stuttgart  
Total area/usable space: 2,476 m<sup>2</sup>  
Number of accommodations: 100  
Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 138,000  
Share in contributions towards furnishing:  
US\$ 20,000 (1997), US\$ 60,000 (1998)



## International Character



The following activities for all students are offered at the estate: international evenings (weekly), inter-religious evening meetings (monthly), excursions, hiking and guided tours. Furthermore, the Seepark student housing estate is also home to a guest house for international visiting professors – the international meeting center which was also sponsored by the Max Kade Foundation in the early 1960s. Since 1997 the Max Kade Foundation has been supporting the Academic Year Foundation (AYF) and Indiana Ohio Purdue (IOP) student programs of the Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg by means of so-called furnishing funds for residences (US\$ 20,000 and US\$ 60,000), which also involved the furnishing of the Max Kade Haus.

## Occupants

Occupants: 100 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 41%  
Foreign guests are supported  
by tutors



## Features

Furnished, shared bathroom/toilet, district heating, shared kitchens, Internet access points, satellite TV, common rooms, laundry washing and drying rooms, balconies (all kitchens and common rooms), “bicycle cage” in front of the building.



## Extras

Green spaces, car park, playground, gym. The following facilities are available at the Seepark student housing estate: music rehearsal rooms, party rooms (bar in the large hall, Rio bar, small vault cellar), tennis courts and sports grounds, a language laboratory, a children’s play room, a photographic laboratory, seminar rooms, a computer room, and tutor programs.

The student self-government (StuSie e.V.) organizes leisure activities for the occupants of the Seepark student housing estate on a regular basis.

## Address

Max Kade Haus  
in der Studentensiedlung am Seepark  
Sundgaullee 24  
D-79110 Freiburg, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 761 2101 344  
Fax: + 49 (0) 761 2101 314

E-mail: [joerger@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](mailto:joerger@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Freiburg,  
Schreiberstrasse 12-16, D-79098 Freiburg,  
Germany

# Freiburg Europahaus

## Portrait

The seven-story-high Europahaus is one of the 18 houses of the Seepark student housing estate, which are grouped around Lake Flückig on the site of the former state garden exhibition.



## Location

The Seepark student housing estate is west of the city of Freiburg close to the Albert Ludwigs University founded in 1457. Today the university offers at eleven faculties more than 60 courses with a multitude of degree opportunities. There are currently 20,000 students enrolled; 3,435 are from abroad. Apart from the numerous partnerships with international universities it maintains amongst other things the “Frankreichzentrum” which, besides research, also offers an additional study course for gaining knowledge of France. Furthermore, the university has also given an important impetus for the European integration of higher education by co-founding the “European Confederation of Upper Rhine Universities” (EUCOR).

## The Building

Year of construction: 1991/1992  
Property developer: Studentenwerk Freiburg  
Total area/usable space: 2,235.44 m<sup>2</sup>  
Number of accommodations: 91  
Donation by Max Kade: € 124,741  
Share in contributions towards furnishing:  
US\$ 20,000 (1997), US\$ 60,000 (1998)

## International Character

The Europahaus is particularly intended for use by students of the European programs ERASMUS, Lingua, TEMPUS, etc. The following activities for all students are offered at the estate: international evenings (weekly), inter-religious evening meetings (monthly), excursions, hiking and guided tours. Furthermore, the Seepark student housing estate is also home to a guest house for international visiting professors – the international meeting center, which was also sponsored by the Max Kade Foundation in the early 1960s.

Since 1997 the Max Kade Foundation has been supporting the Academic Year Foundation (AYF) and Indiana Ohio Purdue (IOP) student programs of the Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg by means of so-called furnishing funds for residences (US\$ 20,000 and US\$ 60,000). The Europahaus was also supported by these funds.



## Occupants

Occupants: 103 (as on 1.1.2003)

Proportion of foreign guests: 73%

Foreign guests are supported by tutors



## Features

Furnished, bathroom/toilet, district heating, kitchen, Internet access points, satellite TV, common rooms, balconies, “bicycle cage” in front of the building.



## Extras

Green spaces, car parking spaces, language laboratory, tea kitchen, TV rooms, computer room. The following facilities are available at the Seepark student housing estate: music rehearsal rooms, party rooms (bar in the large hall, Rio bar, small vault cellar), tennis courts and sports grounds, a language laboratory, a children’s play room, a photographic laboratory, seminar rooms, a computer room, and tutor programs.

The student self-government (StuSie e.V.) organizes leisure activities for the occupants of the Seepark student housing estate on a regular basis.

## Address

Europahaus  
in der Studentensiedlung am Seepark  
Sundgauallee 10  
D-79110 Freiburg, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 761 2101 344  
Fax: + 49 (0) 761 2101 314

E-mail:  
[r.schneider@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](mailto:r.schneider@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Freiburg,  
Schreiberstrasse 12-16, D-79098 Freiburg, Germany

# Freiburg

Haus 12-Verbindungsbau (Connecting Building)

## Portrait

The five-story Haus 12-Verbindungsbau building is located between the house Sundgaullee 12 (old) and the new Europahaus. It is one of the 18 houses of the Seepark student housing estate, which are grouped around Lake Flückig on the site of the former state garden exhibition.



## Location

The Seepark student housing estate is west of the city of Freiburg close to the Albert Ludwigs University founded in 1457. Today it offers at eleven faculties more than 60 courses with a multitude of degree opportunities. There are currently 20,000 students enrolled, including 3,435 international guests. Apart from the numerous partnerships with international universities it maintains amongst other things the “Frankreichzentrum” which, besides research, also offers an additional study course for gaining knowledge of France. Furthermore, the university has also given an important impetus for the European integration of higher education by co-founding the “European Confederation of Upper Rhine Universities” (EUCOR).

## The Building

Year of construction: 1991/1992  
Property developer: Studentenwerk Freiburg  
Total area/usable space: 896 m<sup>2</sup>  
Number of accommodations: 20  
Donation by Max Kade: € 124,741  
Share in contributions towards furnishing:  
US\$ 20,000 (1997), US\$ 60,000 (1998)

## International Character

The apartments at Haus 12-Verbindungsbau are also leased out to international visiting professors. The following activities for all students are offered at the estate: international evenings (weekly), inter-religious evening meetings (monthly), excursions, hiking and guided tours. Furthermore, the Seepark student housing estate is also home to a guest house for international visiting professors – the international meeting center, which was also sponsored by the Max Kade Foundation in the early 1960s. Since 1997 the Max Kade Foundation has been supporting the Academic Year Foundation (AYF) and Indiana Ohio Purdue (IOP) student programs of the Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg by means of so-called furnishing funds for residences (US\$ 20,000 and US\$ 60,000), which also involved the sponsoring of Haus 12-Verbindungsbau.



## Occupants

Occupants: 20 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 90%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors

## Features

Furnished, bathroom/toilet, district heating, kitchens, Internet access points, satellite TV, balconies, “bicycle cage” in front of the building.

## Extras

Green spaces, car park. The Seepark student housing estate also features music rehearsal rooms, party rooms (bar in the large hall, Rio bar, small vault cellar), tennis courts and sports grounds, a language laboratory, a children’s play room, a photographic laboratory, seminar rooms, a computer room, and tutor programs.

The student self-government (StuSie e.V.) organizes leisure activities for the occupants of the Seepark student housing estate on a regular basis.

## Address

Haus 12-Verbindungsbau  
in der Studentensiedlung am Seepark  
Sundgaullee 12  
D-79110 Freiburg, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 761 2101 344  
Fax: + 49 (0) 761 2101 314

E-mail:  
[r.schneider@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](mailto:r.schneider@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Freiburg,  
Schreiberstrasse 12-16, D-79098 Freiburg, Germany

# Halle

Max Kade Haus Halle

## Portrait

The Max Kade Haus Halle, made up of two complexes, sits between allotments and single-family houses in an idyllic garden city. The predecessors of the buildings, timber houses built in the 1950s, were demolished in 1996 because of structural defects. Two firms of architects have

variegated two fundamental types of student accommodation for the new building: to the west a three-story, L-shaped central building passes on to the adjoining accommodation buildings. The four long, drawn-out, two-story pavilions blend in with the allotments and single-family houses respectively.

The design of the facade is also new: in imitation of industrial buildings a curtain wall of cast glass was developed that creates a unity with the sliding window shutters made from black

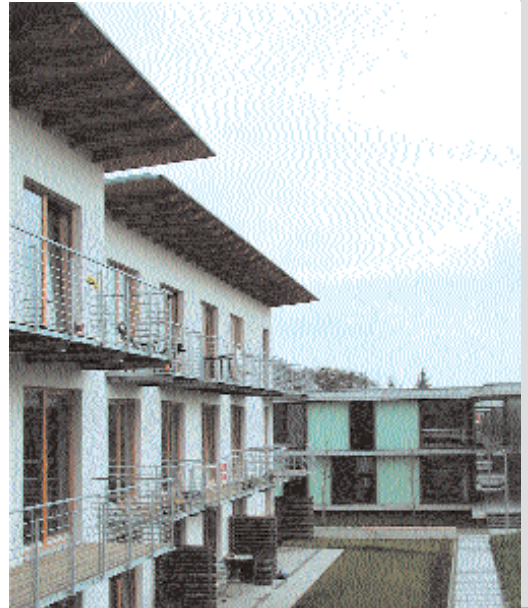
punched plate. Rainwater reservoirs planted with water lilies were fitted and some rows of fruit trees were planted. According to some students, this definitely gives rise to a holiday atmosphere.

The pavilion buildings of the architects Schulz and Hillebrandt have enjoyed much attention both home and abroad due to several publications, exhibitions, and prizes – this includes, for example, an acknowledgement for the architect's award of the federal state of Saxony-Anhalt.



## Location

The residence is located in close proximity to the campus of the Martin Luther University of Halle. The university is one of the oldest institutions of higher education within the German language area. In 1817 it evolved from two institutions – the two universities that had been founded in Wittenberg (1502) and in Halle (1694). Today the four main scientific areas are divided into seven faculties and 18 specialist fields. There are currently 14,051 people studying at the university; 838 are guests from abroad. Since 1989 the influx of young university lecturers has resulted in an intensification of international contacts. The university today has 22 partner universities worldwide. There exist, for example, links with the universities of Naples and Tel Aviv, and with the Senshu University in Japan.



## The Building

Year of construction: 2000  
Property developer: Studentenwerk Halle  
Architects: Büro Hülsmeier, Osnabrück;  
Gernot Schulz and Annette Hillebrandt, Cologne  
Total area/usable space: 4,705 m<sup>2</sup>  
Number of accommodations: 180  
Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 500,000  
Additional annual donation of approx. € 1,000  
Annual donation since 2001: € 500

## International Character

In cooperation with the Martin Luther University, the Max Kade Haus Halle is offered to American students in particular as a “home”. An international meeting center is planned, which will especially foster the academic exchange between Germany and the US.

## Occupants

Occupants: 180 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 16%

## Extras

Car parking spaces, sports facility, beach volleyball court, inner courtyard with lawn/trees, barbecue area, workshop, club room, sunbathing lawn.





## Features

Furnished, bathroom/toilet, district heating, kitchens, Internet access points, cable TV, bicycle stores, laundry washing and drying rooms, common rooms, balconies, and one apartment suitable for disabled people.



## Address

Max Kade Haus Halle  
Landrain 47-51  
D-06118 Halle (Saale), Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 345 68 47 0  
Fax: + 49 (0) 345 68 47 502

E-mail: [StudentischesWohnen@studentenwerk-halle.de](mailto:StudentischesWohnen@studentenwerk-halle.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk-halle.de](http://www.studentenwerk-halle.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Halle,  
Wolfgang-Langenbeck-Strasse 5,  
D-06120 Halle (Saale), Germany

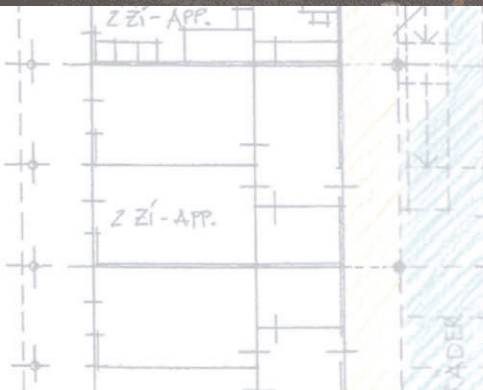
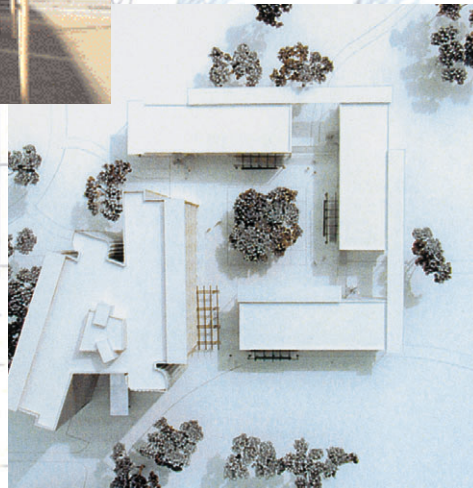
# Heidelberg

Internationales Max Kade Haus

## Portrait

The horseshoe-shaped new construction of the Internationales Max Kade Haus, which was completed in October 2003, forms a unity with the already standing Studentenhochhaus at Im Neuenheimer Feld 133. The Max Kade Haus is divided into three individual low-rise structures with planted roofs that form a square courtyard with the western wing of the high-rise building. The students are to meet in this courtyard planted with greenery. The three-story development generously opens up to the outside area and the green spaces between the individual structures. The three buildings are connected by covered outdoor stairs and exterior corridors on the ground and first floors.

The two- and four-person split-level apartments offer space for 76 students, and the seminar room in the northern wing corresponds with the common rooms of the high-rise building.



Max Kade



## Location

The Max Kade Haus is built on property owned by the Ruprecht Karls Universität Heidelberg at “Im Neuenheimer Feld” close to the river Neckar. There are further residential buildings of the Studentenwerk Heidelberg located here besides the study and research facilities. The university, founded in 1386, is the oldest university in Germany. Its intellectual character is particularly influenced by neohumanism: as from 1816 the philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831) taught here. Since 1969 the university is divided into 16 faculties. In 2002 there were approximately 25,000 students enrolled at the Universität Heidelberg, of which 20.6% (=5,144) are foreign guests. Further 4,000 students study at the Heidelberg Pädagogische Hochschule. The university maintains partnerships with the University of Cambridge, the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest, the Shanghai University of Foreign Languages, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the University of Kyoto and the University of St. Petersburg.



## The Building

Year of construction: 2002/2003  
Date of completion: September 2003  
Property developer: Studentenwerk Heidelberg  
Architects: Joest, Walther und Partner, Heidelberg  
Total area/usable space: 2,436 m<sup>2</sup>  
Number of accommodations: 76  
Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 450,000

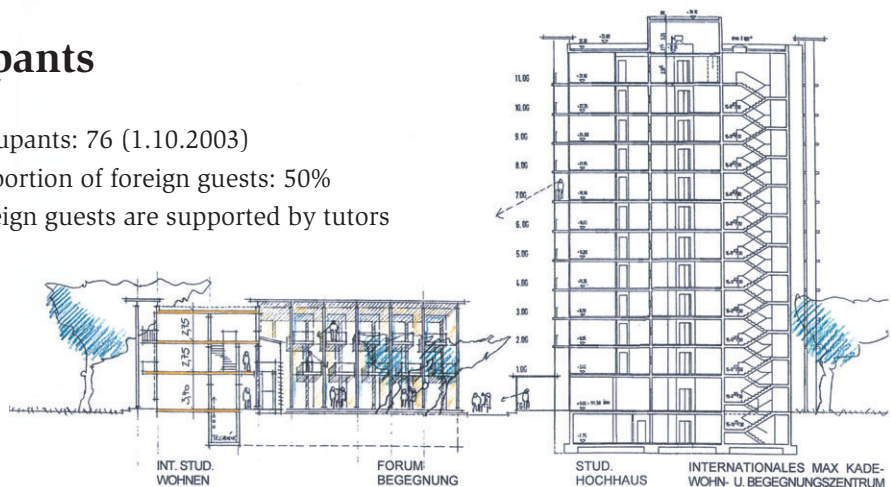
## International Character

Together with the Studentenhochhaus the Internationales Max Kade Haus forms the International Max Kade Center for Living and Meeting. No first year students live in the Max Kade Haus; far more, it is primarily intended for students who have already passed their intermediate exams and are heading towards their finals, and for students taking their doctorates and international master's students. 76 students, of which approximately 50% are from abroad, live in the Max Kade Haus. Together with the 184 occupants of the high-rise building the International Max Kade Center currently accommodates 260 people from 30 nations. Some of the rooms are reserved for students from the US. Communication and meetings take place in the courtyard between the buildings. A seminar room in the Max Kade Haus – named after Annette Kade – and a bar in the high-rise building provide opportunities to celebrate and learn together.



## Occupants

Occupants: 76 (1.10.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 50%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors



## Features

Furnished single rooms in small cluster apartments of 2 to 6 persons (some are split-level apartments), kitchens, bathroom/toilet for every accommodation unit, all rooms with balcony or terrace, two 2-room flats on the ground floor, suitable for disabled people, Internet access, cable TV, telephone sockets in all rooms, laundry washing and drying rooms, covered bicycle stands.



## Extras

Car parking spaces, green areas, seminar rooms; all facilities of the vicinal high-rise building can also be used (bar, music room, bicycle cellar).

## Address

Internationales Max Kade Haus  
Im Neuenheimer Feld 134  
D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 6221 54 26 56  
Fax: + 49 (0) 6221 60 05 67

E-mail: [wo.stw@urz.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:wo.stw@urz.uni-heidelberg.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-heidelberg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-heidelberg.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Heidelberg,  
Marstallhof 1, D-69117 Heidelberg, Germany

# Heidelberg

Wohnheim Max Kade

## Portrait

The Wohnheim Max Kade is the center point of the “Studentensiedlung Am Klausenpfad” residential estate on the natural sciences campus of the Ruprecht Karls Universität Heidelberg. Approximately 1,200 occupants are accommodated here in 15 residences. The Wohnheim Max Kade is a three-story, almost square flat roof building that also accommodates the Studienkolleg of the university. It was raised in 1962-1964 as a reinforced concrete framed structure; the exterior walls and specially exposed interior walls are built of yellow engineering brick masonry. At the time of first occupation the roofs were designed as gravel-layered externally insulated roofs.

In order to bridge the span of 18 m, which was quite large for the conditions in those days, the ceiling above the auditorium was erected for the new construction as a 64 cm-thick shell-work ceiling.



Max Kade

Empfang der amerikanischen Gäste im R...  
rin Prof. Susanne Weigelin-Schwiedzik...  
mann, Dr. Heiner-Mathias Holm-Hadulla

## Location

The Wohnheim Max Kade is located at the “Studentensiedlung Am Klausenpfad” residential estate on the natural sciences campus “Im Neuenheimer Feld” of the Ruprecht Karls University of Heidelberg. Founded in 1386, the university is the oldest in Germany. Its intellectual character is particularly influenced by neohumanism: as from 1816 the philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831) taught here. Since 1969 the university is divided into 16 faculties. In 2002 there were approximately 25,000 students enrolled at the Universität Heidelberg, of which 20.6% (=5,144) are foreign guests. Further 4,000 students study at the Heidelberg Pädagogische Hochschule.

The university maintains partnerships with the University of Cambridge, the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest, the Shanghai University of Foreign Languages, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the University of Kyoto and the University of St. Petersburg.

## The Building

Year of construction: 1962-1964

Renovation: 1999 by the Studentenwerk Heidelberg

Property developer: Vereinigung Studentenwohnheime Heidelberg am Klausenpfad e.V.

Architect: Dipl.-Ing. Gottfried Schmechel

Total area/usable space: 3,634 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of accommodations: 75

Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 25,000

## International Character

Exclusively foreign students who attend the “Internationales Studienzentrum” or the “Studienkolleg” of the Ruprecht Karls Universität of Heidelberg live in the Wohnheim Max Kade for a period of two semesters in order to prepare for studying in Germany. They perceive the close link between living and learning (the “Studienkolleg” is located in the same building) as very pleasant. 1,200 German and foreign residents of the Studentensiedlung look after social contacts and integration.



## Occupants

Occupants: 75 (1.1.2003)

Proportion of foreign guests: 100%

Foreign guests are supported by employees of the Studienkolleg



## Features

Furnished single and double rooms, shared kitchens on each floor, bathroom/toilet (3 toilets and 2 showers each shared by 18 people), Internet access points, cable TV, telephone connection points, common rooms, covered outside bicycle stands, laundry washing and drying rooms.

## Extras

Car parks, green spaces, library, seminar and table tennis rooms, photographic laboratory, music room, auditorium with stage (approx. 600 seats).

## Address

Wohnheim Max Kade  
Heim IV am Klausenpfad  
Im Neuenheimer Feld 684  
D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 6221 54 26 56  
Fax: + 49 (0) 6221 60 05 67

E-mail: [wo.stw@urz.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:wo.stw@urz.uni-heidelberg.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-heidelberg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-heidelberg.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Heidelberg,  
Marstallhof 1, D-69117 Heidelberg, Germany

# Jena

Max Kade Haus Jena

## Portrait

A residential estate of two identical blocks will be built on the Seidelstrasse site in close proximity to the institute of sports (“muscle church”) of the Friedrich Schiller University. The run of the road with its axial reference to the institute was included in the planning. So far, only the first stage/block B

– the Max Kade Haus Jena – could be realized. The solid construction, built according to plans of Prof. Dipl.-Ing. G. Günschel, consists of three floors that are arranged around a large inner courtyard. The accommodations are laid out in such manner that they point outwards – with a view of the lawn – and are accessible by staircases and exterior corridors from the inner courtyard. The height of the student residence takes the eaves height of the corner buildings of the institute of sports into

account, and deliberately takes on a subordinate roll due to its simple, extensive character. The walls of the Max Kade Haus consist of plastered brick walling and meet the modern thermal and sound insulation requirements. During the construction period the protection of the environment and the ground was given high priority in a concept agreed with the authorities: the surrounding rows of trees were supported, and 70 new trees in total will be planted for the 34 grubbed up trees. A further planned measure is to plant greenery on the facades and outdoor staircases.



## Location

The residence is located in close proximity to the institute of sports of the Friedrich Schiller University of Jena. The 450-year-old university was founded as a “high school” in a former monastery of the Dominican Order. Today the Friedrich Schiller University of Jena is a classic all-round university with approximately 16,000 enrolled students – about 820 from abroad – that is divided into ten faculties. One of the main focuses is the participation in the EU support programs (SOCRATES/ERASMUS, TEMPUS, LEONARDO, and EU-US cooperation in higher education), and the support of partnerships in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe. The cooperation between science and the industry is a long-standing tradition in Jena and its surrounding area. In 1870, for example, the optical precision engineering works Zeiss and the glass chemistry plant Schott & Gen. emerged from the university.

## The Building

Year of construction: 1994/1995

Property developer: Studentenwerk Jena-Weimar

Architects: Architektengemeinschaft

G. Günschel/M. Sporrer, Braunschweig

Total area/usable space: 3,271 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of accommodations: 140

Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 400,000

1997-2002: further annual donations  
totaling € 6,885.50



## Occupants

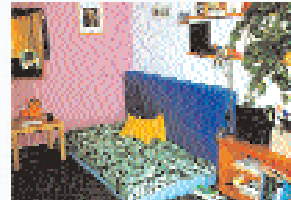
Occupants: 140 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 2.9%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors

## Features

Partially furnished, bathroom with toilet, district heating, kitchens, Internet access points, cable TV, common room, bicycle cellar, laundry washing and drying rooms.

## Extras

Car parking spaces (chargeable), large inner courtyard, club room, barbecue area, nearby day nursery.



Grundriß einer Woh



## Address

Max Kade Haus Jena  
Seidelstrasse 18  
D-07749 Jena, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 3641 36 31 01  
Fax: + 49 (0) 3641 93 05 02

E-mail: [w@stw.uni-jena.de](mailto:w@stw.uni-jena.de)  
Internet: <http://studentenwerk.uni-jena.de>

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Jena-Weimar,  
Philosophenweg 22, D-07743 Jena, Germany

# Kiel

International Student Residence Kiel Max Kade Haus

## Portrait

The four clearly divided structures of the Max Kade Haus on the one hand refer to the neighboring buildings of the former faculty of education as they pick up the orthogonal order, and on the other hand they are aimed at a homely atmosphere due to their restrained height of only four floors and the reduced scale. Resulting from an urban planning context the theme of the light-colored facades of the uni-

versity buildings was continued and variegated with variations of light-grey pre-cast concrete blocks and colorful emphases by door and window elements. Based on previous positive experience a covered walk was chosen for the internal development of the residence building.

The ambit of the effect of the quite large building complex is

reduced by the fact that only the narrow face is visible from Olshausenstrasse. As an architectural sign, the rotunda on the north-east corner self-confidently marks the “new addition” to the university buildings. A multi-purpose room which can be used for various events and international

meetings is accessible through the entrance hall. The 105 apartments with rooms of 16 m<sup>2</sup> in size are fitted with a shower, toilet and a small pantry. Two of these apartments are suitable for disabled people. 36 of the rooms are incorporated into 9 cluster apartments of four, which have been designed as split-level apartments. Altogether, there are 143 rooms available at the Max Kade Haus. Balconies – terraces on the ground floor – were added to all rooms on the south-east frontage. In agreement with the “Study group for contemporary building by the low-energy construction method according to the standard of the federal state of Schleswig-Holstein” the building was constructed with a defined ventilation system.



## Location

The Max Kade residence in Kiel is located in close proximity to the important institutes of the university, state-of-the-art library, sports center and canteen II of the Studentenwerk Schleswig-Holstein. The balconies on the south-east face overlook a tree-covered park.

The Christian Albrechts University (CAU), founded as early as 1665, today educates approximately 20,000 young academics of which about 1,700 are from more than 100 countries worldwide. The CAU has partnership agreements with 58 universities in Europe, America and Asia. The “Mare Balticum” represents the starting point for the Baltic Sea higher education area, and the “Kieler Förde” represents this for the town of the university where Max Planck and Heinrich Hertz once worked.

Kiel’s location near the open sea today provides the basis for excellent national and international marine research which closely interlinks with other disciplines. The further development of instruments and operative techniques of minimal invasive surgery was circulated across the world from the Kiel campus. Today the main points of focus are neurosciences, oncology and transplantation medicine. The research profile of the Kiel university, together with the Institute of World Economics located right by the “Förde”, is also considerably characterized by the economic sciences. In addition, the CAU offers everything from archeology to zoology that you might expect of a proper university.

Kiel is also the home of a university of applied sciences with more than 5,000 students, and of a university of art and design with approximately 700 students.



## The Building

Year of construction: 2002/2003

Date of completion/first occupation: 1.4.2003

Property developer: Studentenwerk Schleswig-Holstein

Architect: Wolf Architekten, Kiel

Total area/usable space: 3,126 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of accommodations: 143

Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 300,000



## Occupants

Occupants: 143 (October 2003)

Proportion of foreign guests: 50%

Foreign guests are supported by tutors





## Features

Furnished, shower/toilet, district heating, free Internet access via university server, satellite TV, common rooms, bicycle stands, laundry washing and drying rooms, two balconies, two apartments suitable for disabled people, nine split-level apartments.



## Extras

Located in the proximity of the Christian Albrechts University campus, close to the university library and canteen; large green spaces; modern, multi-purpose room; bus stop outside building.



## Address

International Student Residence Kiel  
Max Kade Haus  
Olshausenstrasse 73  
D-24118 Kiel, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 431 88 16 300  
Fax: + 49 (0) 431 88 16 330

E-mail: [wohnen@studentenwerk-s-h.de](mailto:wohnen@studentenwerk-s-h.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk-s-h.de](http://www.studentenwerk-s-h.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk  
Schleswig-Holstein, Westring 385,  
D-24118 Kiel, Germany

# Leipzig

Max Kade Haus

## Portrait

The Max Kade Haus is located in the student residential estate in Mainzer Strasse. The four-story, severely braced buildings are characterized by their distinctive gables pointing to the road. They refer to the villa-resembling



development on the south side of Mainzer Strasse. The individual buildings of the estate are joined lengthways by open development areas. Furthermore, there is an open gallery at mid-altitude (on the second floor). The apartments on the first and third floors can be reached by their own open staircase. The stairways are each located between the houses. The exterior diversity of the estate corresponds to the different types of

apartments on the inside. These are mainly split-level apartments with four students' rooms on one side of every house. The other side is characterized by flats of two students as well as single apartments. The shared main entrance to all buildings is in the three-story, pointed building, which also houses the fitness room of the Studentenwerk. The parking spaces are located in an open basement. The purpose of this diverse, open complex is to facilitate communicative adventures and to mediate jovial calmness.



## Location

The Max Kade Haus is situated at the Jahnallee campus. The economics and sports faculties of Leipzig University are also located here. Founded in 1409, it is one of the oldest universities in Europe. One of its most crucial stages was the change from a medieval lyceum to a center for the education of the spiritual, judicial and pedagogic new blood for Albertan Saxony, which commenced in 1542/1544. Later, as of 1945, the faculties of natural sciences and medicine in particular achieved international acknowledgement. Today about 28,000 students are enrolled at the University of Leipzig; 2,393 are international guests. Thus it is one of the most visited institutions of higher education in Germany besides Berlin and Munich. It maintains contacts to many international partner universities, and participates in numerous international programs, including SOCRATES/ERASMUS, the Jean-Monnet Project and TEMPUS.

The Jahnhalle canteen and cafeteria is situated next to the Max Kade Haus. A students' club also resides in the same building. The city's green belt with its parks and the White Elster River is in close proximity. The city center can be reached within 10 minutes.

## The Building

Year of construction: 1997

Property developer: Bilfinger & Berger Bauaktiengesellschaft

Architects: Architekturbüro Sziegleit & Göschel

Number of accommodation places: 206

Donation by Max Kade: € 319,258

Additional subsidies for cultural purposes and furnishing totaling € 5,863 paid between 1997 and 2002



## International Character

Students from the US come to Leipzig as a result of an agreement with the University of Leipzig. The Studentenwerk and the International Office closely work together here.

## Occupants

Occupants: 206 (as on 1.1.2003)

Proportion of foreign guests: 21%

Foreign guests are supported by tutors



## Features

Partially furnished, bathroom, district heating, kitchens, Internet access points, cable TV, common rooms, bicycle cellar, laundry washing and drying rooms, some rooms with balconies.

## Extras

Sports room, underground car park, green spaces.



## Address

Max Kade Haus  
Studentenwohnanlage Mainzer Strasse  
Mainzer Strasse 2a, D-04109 Leipzig,  
Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 341 4 22 67 48

Fax: + 49 (0) 341 4 22 67 47

E-mail: [rackwitz@swl.uni-leipzig.de](mailto:rackwitz@swl.uni-leipzig.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk-leipzig.de/  
wohnen](http://www.studentenwerk-leipzig.de/wohnen)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Leipzig,  
Goethestrasse 6, D-04109 Leipzig, Germany

# Munich

Max Kade Haus

## Portrait

The Max Kade Haus is located in the Studentenstadt Freimann student housing complex. Covering an area of 80,000 m<sup>2</sup> and with more than 2,400 accommodations, the ensemble initiated by the vice-chancellor of the Ludwig Maximilians University at the time, Prof. Dr. Egon Wiberg, is today the largest student housing estate in Germany. It was built in four stages from 1961 to 1977. The Max Kade Haus was completed in the first stage from 1961 to 1963. It was also the first

building to be fully refurbished between 2000 and 2001: a modern thermal insulation system and new windows were fitted, and the rooms were newly furnished. In addition, the entire domestic service facilities were modernized

and a new color concept was developed for the walls, floors and doors. Every room now has an Internet access point. The eight-story building with its grassed flat roof today accommodates 200 students.

The Max Kade Haus boasts a student self-government which is made up of two house representatives of the occupants and two tutors who look after the communal life and social life of the tenants. Furthermore, there has

also been an international tutor program since 2002 that frequently includes international regulars' tables.



## Location

The Max Kade Haus in Studentenstadt Freimann is in the vicinity of the English Garden. This park was designed in 1808 by the landscape gardener Friedrich Ludwig, and is today one of the largest urban parks covering an area of 373 ha. Depending on the season, the park offers many possibilities for leisure activities. Public transport: U6 (Studentenstadt).



## The Building

Year of construction: 1961

Renovation: 2000/2001

Architects: Ernst Maria Lang and Sepp Pogadl

Renovation: Christoph Maas

Total area/usable space: 5,150 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of accommodations: 200 and 3 apartments

Donation by Max Kade: approximately € 600,000

Additional annual regular financial support

## International Character

Since it was opened in 1963 Studentenstadt Freimann has been an international meeting place which, amongst other things, often hosts international tutor events. Furthermore, the participants in the exchange programs of the partner organizations of the Studentenwerk and in the “Junior Year” (“WAYN State”, Lewis & Clark) are traditionally accommodated here. Undoubtedly, the highlight of the year is the StuStaCulum (Studentenstadt Spectaculum) – the largest international student music and theatre festival which has been very successfully hosted each June since 1992 and is visited by up to 20,000 people.

## Occupants

Occupants: 200 plus the tenants of the 3 apartments (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 60%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors





## Features

Furnished rooms, bathroom/toilet on floor, floor kitchens, Internet access points, cable TV, common rooms, bicycle cellar, laundry washing and drying rooms.



## Extras

Adjoining building with two common rooms and disco, grassed areas, car parking spaces, playground, tennis courts, football grounds, sports hall, beverage shops, bread shop, study room with reference books.



## Address

Max Kade Haus  
in der Studentenstadt Freimann  
Grasmeierstrasse 25  
D-80805 München, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 89 323 51 0  
(Studentenstadt Freimann Administration)  
Fax: + 49 (0) 89 323 51 110

E-mail: [stuwohn@studentenwerk.mhn.de](mailto:stuwohn@studentenwerk.mhn.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk.mhn.de](http://www.studentenwerk.mhn.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk München,  
Leopoldstrasse 15, D-80802 München,  
Germany/Verein Studentenstadt Freimann e.V.

# Potsdam

Max Kade Haus

## Portrait

The building was planned as a student residence of the Potsdam Institute of Education and was erected in 1974 in the Brandenburg suburban city of Potsdam as a five-story-high construction with a flat roof built by means of the 0.8 Mp large-block construction method. Whilst planning the conversion measures a decision was made to conserve and modernize the old building. This involved taking fire safety and thermal insulation requirements into



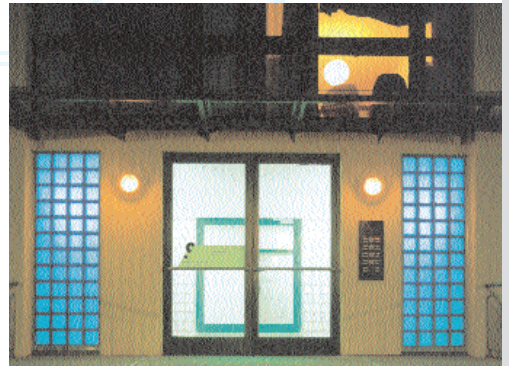
account, fitting new communications systems, and enlarging the useable living space. In order to enlarge the area two new staircases were positioned in front of the building on the road-facing wall, and the central corridors that had originally been laid out on a large scale were incorporated into the apartments. The staircase walls were given an exposed concrete

finish, and the facade is now a transparent steel & glass construction. In agreement with the office of the preservation of monuments the facade was painted ochre after it had been lined with a thermal insulation composite system. New red linoleum floors dominate the interior.

From a constructional point of view the modernized Max Kade Haus blends in with the overall ensemble of the Forststrasse residential area; however, by using the three prime colors yellow, blue and red it has retained an independent character.

## Location

The residence is located in the vicinity of the University of Potsdam. The university was founded in 1991 and had emerged from the Potsdam Institute of Education. This makes it one of the youngest facilities in Germany. There are currently 15,900 students enrolled of which 1,141 are from abroad. Above all, its reputation is based on its scientific activities in the fields of astro and gravitational physics. Traditionally, the University of Potsdam maintains good relations to academic facilities in Central and Eastern Europe. All in all it can refer to 17 university partnerships, 19 exchange agreements for students, and six faculty partnerships. These include contacts with the Karls University of Prague, the Duke University in North Carolina, and the Montpellier III University in France. A common study program also exists with the faculty of law of the Paris X Nanterre University. The international master of public management course represents such a distinctive feature.



## The Building

Year of construction: 1974

Conversion and modernization: 2000/2001

Property developer: Studentenwerk Potsdam

Architects/modernization: GTA Groger – Technologie+Architektur,  
Potsdam-Babelsberg

Total area/usable space: 5,085.66 m<sup>2</sup> (gross story area) /  
gross capacity: 12,978.68 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of accommodations: 112

Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 500,000

## Occupants

Occupants: 112 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 6.25%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors



## Features

Furnished, bathroom/toilet, district heating, kitchens, Internet access points, cable TV, bicycle cellar, laundry washing and drying rooms.

## Extras

Car parking spaces, sports grounds (volleyball, street ball), open air chess, table tennis facility, sunbathing lawn, parks, near the Sanssouci palace and park world heritage monument.





## Address

Max Kade Haus  
Forststrasse 48-50  
D-14471 Potsdam, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 331 37 06 0  
Fax: + 49 (0) 331 37 06 125

E-mail: [post@studentenwerk-potsdam.de](mailto:post@studentenwerk-potsdam.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk-potsdam.de](http://www.studentenwerk-potsdam.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Potsdam,  
Friedrich-Ebert-Strasse 4,  
D-14467 Potsdam, Germany

# Rostock

Max Kade Haus Rostock

## Portrait

The residence, built in 1961, is a five-storey-high solid construction with a gable roof. Sanitary facilities and kitchens were originally shared facilities. During the course of the reconstruction in 2001/2002 the old first-floor plan was changed to such an extent to create independent, separate apartments by dispersing of facilities. Furthermore, it was also possible to drain the walling. All structural facilities were renewed, a data network was installed, and the rooms and kitchens were newly furnished. In addition, an entrance for disabled people was built during the course of the design of the outdoor installations.



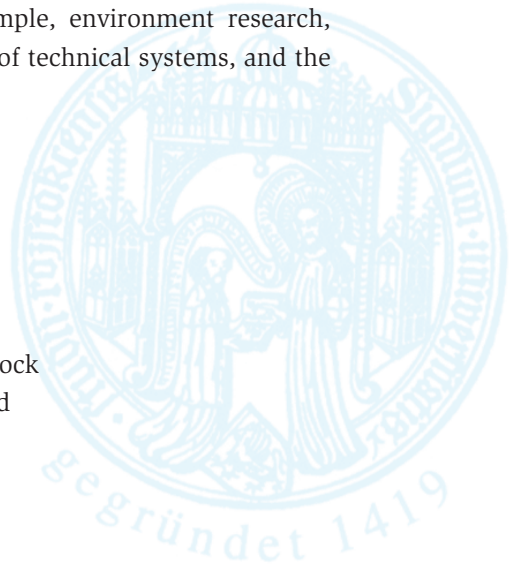
## Location

The student residence is situated in the south city in the immediate vicinity of the University of Rostock and the main canteen. The Almer Mater Rostochiensis, founded in 1419, is one of the oldest universities in Germany and the oldest in the Baltic Region. Today it has more than eight faculties and offers more than 50 degree courses. The University of Rostock is thus one of Germany's institutions of higher education with the widest range of subjects. Within the frame of the international activities there are partnership agreements with various European higher education institutions, such as the universities of Copenhagen (Denmark), Kristianstad (Sweden), Turku (Finland), and Nantes (France). Furthermore, the university participates in several EU programs, such as SOCRATES/ERASMUS, TEMPUS, and LEONARDO. The university's main focuses of research are, for example, environment research, regenerating raw materials, automation of technical systems, and the use of new materials.



## The Building

Year of construction: 1961  
Renovation/reconstruction: 2001/2002  
Property developer: Studentenwerk Rostock  
Architect/renovation: Dipl.-Ing. D. Grund  
Total area/usable space: 4,834 m<sup>2</sup>  
Number of accommodations: 108  
Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 300,000



## International Character

The University of Rostock's International Office reserves a certain number of rooms to accommodate international students – from the US in particular. A residential tutor is available as a point of contact.

## Occupants

Occupants: 108 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 16%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors





## Features

Furnished, bathroom/toilet, district heating, kitchens, Internet access points, cable TV, bicycle cellar, laundry washing and drying rooms, common rooms, balconies, one apartment suitable for disabled people.



## Extras

Library, games and TV lounge, consultation/group room, car parking spaces, parks.



## Address

Max Kade Haus Rostock  
Max-Planck-Strasse 2  
D-18059 Rostock, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 381 4592 840  
Fax: + 49 (0) 381 4592 651

E-mail: [gf@studentenwerk-rostock.de](mailto:gf@studentenwerk-rostock.de)  
Internet: [www.studentenwerk-rostock.de](http://www.studentenwerk-rostock.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Rostock,  
St.-Georg-Strasse 104-107,  
D-18055 Rostock, Germany

# Stuttgart

Max Kade Heim

## Portrait

The 16-story high-rise building, the first residence to be built in Stuttgart, is the oldest Max Kade residence in Germany. Built from waste building material in 1953, the original condition of the facade has been conserved until today. It is built on the eastern corner of the “Hoppenlauf Cemetery” where the old “House of Mortal Remains” used to be until it was destroyed in World War Two.

The “most beautiful student residence of the world” – as it is described on its own website ([www.max-kade.de](http://www.max-kade.de)) – is managed by a self-government. The occupants organize their communal life by means of a council of 12 people, which appoints individual organs and

posts. A small “Kade Guide”, guest book, picture gallery, and detailed information on Max Kade and the history of the residence can be found at the website. The roof terrace on the 15th floor is highly popular for all types of events.



## Location

The residence is located within close proximity to the University of Stuttgart. Technical sciences are now the main focus of the university, which was founded in 1829 as a united secondary and trade school. It is divided into 14 faculties. With its current 16,000 students – including approximately 2,800 international guests – it is an important partner within the Baden-Wurtemberg high-tech region. Within the framework of its international relations the university maintains contacts to partner universities in North America, Australia, and New Zealand; in addition, it participates in several European exchange programs, such as SOCRATES/ERASMUS.



## The Building

Year of construction: 1953  
Property developer: Studentenwerk Stuttgart  
Architects: W. Tiedje + L. M. Kresse  
Total area/usable space: 3,321 m<sup>2</sup>  
Number of accommodations: 137  
Donation by Max Kade: € 741,000

## Occupants

Occupants: 137 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 41%



## Features

Furnished, bathroom/toilet, district heating, kitchens, Internet access points, cable TV, common rooms, bicycle cellar, laundry washing and drying rooms, balconies.

## Extras

Sauna, photographic laboratory, rooftop café, party cellar, sports equipment rental, workshop, games collection, car park for disabled people.





## Address

Max Kade Heim  
Holzgartenstrasse 9 A  
D-70174 Stuttgart, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 711 9 57 44 74  
Fax: + 49 (0) 711 9 57 44 50

E-mail: [s.rau@sws-internet.de](mailto:s.rau@sws-internet.de)  
Internet: [www.max-kade.de](http://www.max-kade.de)

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Stuttgart,  
Höhenstrasse 10, D-70736 Fellbach,  
Germany

# Tübingen

Annette Kade Wohnheim

## Portrait

The Annette Kade Wohnheim, made up of two structures in hill-side position, has a two-story atrium and a timber prismatic roof.



## Location

The Annette Kade Wohnheim is located centrally in the vicinity of various institutes of the Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen. The university, founded in 1477, experienced a particular scientific upswing at the beginning of the 19th century. Tübingen was the first German university to receive its own faculty of life sciences in 1863 after faculties of catholic theology and public economy had been added to the four initial faculties at the time of foundation in 1817. Today there are 21,212 enrolled students, which includes 3,060 guests from abroad. The University of



Tübingen maintains regular partnerships with more than 100 international institutions of higher education, for example, in the US, Japan, China, and Latin America. It also participates in many international exchange programs, such as SOCRATES/ERASMUS.



## The Building

Year of construction: 1963  
Property developer: Tübinger Studentenwerk e.V.  
Architect: Dipl.-Ing. Hermann Hilzinger  
Number of accommodations: 88  
Donation by Max Kade: € 54,196.94



## Occupants

Occupants: 88 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 56%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors

## Features

Bathroom/toilet, kitchens,  
common rooms.

## Extras

Parking spaces, lawns.

## Address

Annette Kade Wohnheim  
Mohlstrasse 44  
D-72074 Tübingen, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 7071 92 49 0  
Fax: + 49 (0) 7071 92 49 40

Internet: [www.stuwe-tuebingen.de](http://www.stuwe-tuebingen.de)

Responsible body: Tübinger Studentenwerk e.V.,  
Rümelinstrasse 8, D-72070 Tübingen,  
Germany

# Tübingen

Wohnheim Geigerle

## Location

The Geigerle residence is quite centrally located, and almost all facilities of the Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen can be reached by foot within 15 minutes. The university, founded in 1477, experienced a particular scientific upswing at the beginning of the 19th century. Tübingen was the first German university to receive its own faculty of life sciences in 1863, after faculties of catholic theology and public economy had been added to the four initial faculties at the time of foundation in 1817. Today there are 21,212 enrolled students, including 3,060 guests from abroad.

The University of Tübingen maintains regular partnerships with more than 100 international institutions of higher education, for example, in the US, Japan, China, and Latin America. It also participates in many international exchange programs, such as SOCRATES/ERASMUS.





## The Building

Year of construction: 1959  
Property developer: Tübinger  
Studentenwerk e.V.  
Number of accommodations: 104  
Donation by Max Kade: € 84,363.16



## Occupants

Occupants: 104 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors

## Features

Bathroom/toilet, kitchens,  
common rooms, laundry  
washing and drying rooms.

## Extras

Car parks, green spaces,  
house bar, festival hall, pool-  
room, tearoom, TV lounge,  
punt on the river Neckar.

## Address

Wohnheim Geigerle  
Charlottenstrasse 8  
D-72070 Tübingen, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 7071 92 49 0  
Fax: + 49 (0) 7071 92 49 40

Internet: [www.stuwe-tuebingen.de](http://www.stuwe-tuebingen.de)

Responsible body: Tübinger Studentenwerk e.V.,  
Rümelinstrasse 8, D-72070 Tübingen,  
Germany

# Weimar

Erich Markel Haus Weimar

## Portrait

The Erich Markel Haus Weimar was built as an unusual house-in-a-house construction: a new student residence was built into a building that was originally the gun storehouse of the grand-ducal barracks of 1828. The new building uses the old construction as a shell. One area between the outer shell and the inset is designed as a gallery and thus maintains the “interior” effect. The historical building was part of the ensemble of monuments at the



“neues bauen am horn” registered Expo 2000 site, which is why the possibilities to change the facade and the geometry of the building were limited. Sturdy wooden paneling, exposed concrete and light steel constructions were used as materials. The inserted new construction is illuminated by glazing in the roof and enlarged existing windows in the historical exterior wall. The entrance and the outside staircase to the top floor are recognizable

as a contemporary supplement and enhance the historical building. They also depict a special service quality and create a condition similar to the campus with a high potential for communication. A house of unusual architecture was created.

In 2001 the architects Gildehaus + Reich received an acknowledgement for the Thuringia timber construction award.

## Location

In close proximity to large parks.



## The Building

Year of construction: 1828

Renovation/reconstruction: 1998-2001

Property developer: Studentenwerk Jena-Weimar

Architects: Planungsbüro Gildehaus + Reich, Weimar

Total area/usable space: 1,362 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of accommodations: 48

Donation by Max Kade: US\$ 400,000

2001-2002: additional annual donations totaling € 1,011

## Occupants

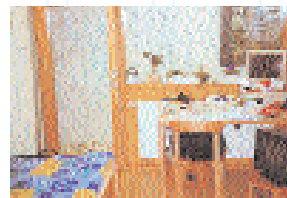
Occupants: 48 (as on 1.1.2003)  
Proportion of foreign guests: 6.25%  
Foreign guests are supported by tutors

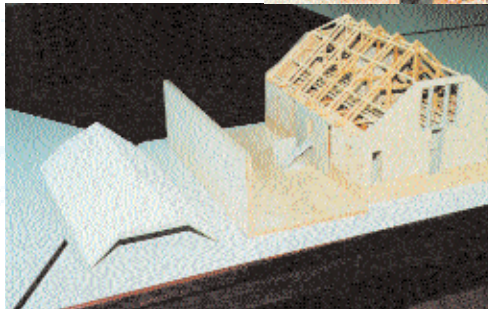
## Features

Partially furnished, bathroom/toilet, district heating, kitchens, Internet access points, cable TV; in auxiliary building: common rooms, bicycle cellar, laundry washing and drying rooms.

## Extras

Clubroom and conference room in auxiliary building, car parking spaces, nearby parks.





## Address

Erich Markel Haus Weimar  
Leibnizallee 10 b  
D-99425 Weimar, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 3643 510 56 77  
Fax: + 49 (0) 3641 93 05 02

E-mail: [w@stw.uni-jena.de](mailto:w@stw.uni-jena.de)  
Internet: <http://studentenwerk.uni-jena.de>

Responsible body: Studentenwerk Jena-Weimar,  
Philosophenweg 22, D-07743 Jena, Germany

# Berlin

Max Kade Meeting Center

## Portrait

Due to a donation by the Max Kade Foundation, New York, additional space could be acquired at the property of the Deutsche Studentenwerk built in 2002. The funds were used to establish a conference area, which was named the Max Kade Meeting Center. The spacious room with light-colored wooden windows and parquetry is fitted with modern technology. It offers a pleasant conference atmosphere due to its window fronts on two sides that offer a view of the Museum Island (UNESCO world heritage site) Furthermore, the link to the infrastructure of the Deutsche Studentenwerk guarantees a comprehensive conference service. Events with German-American character are to take place here as well as the regular meetings of the DSW committees.



## Biography

Max Kade (1882-1967)

Max Gotthilf Kade was born the eleventh of twelve children on 13 October 1882 in Steinbach/Schwäbisch Hall, Germany. Following a commercial apprenticeship at his father's machine factory and a short period of employment in Amsterdam he emigrated to America in 1904. In 1909 he founded a pharmaceuticals company in New York which earned him huge financial profits, particularly due to the manufacture and sale of the "Pertussin" cough medicine.



In 1908 Max Kade married Annette Marie Baudis, an American of French decent. He acquired American citizenship in 1924. Together with his wife he founded the Max Kade Foundation in 1944. Following its guiding principle "at the service of humankind" the foundation was committed to the democratic reconstruction of Germany and supported the young academic community by building libraries, canteens and student residences. The foundation made funds available for the exchange of students and scientists in order to support international understanding – the German-American relations in particular. Max Kade received numerous honors for his commitment. He died on 15 July 1967 in Switzerland.



## Poems

A Selection of Poems from the Poem Book “Die wandernde Sibylle”  
(The Wandering Sibyl) by Max Kade, Privately Published Edition,  
Stuttgart 1967.

Max Kade





Kae Kado

## Foreword

Most of these poems selected here for my relatives and close friends were written before I, the twenty-two-year-old, emigrated to the United States at the end of 1904. These poems should be considered as a protest against the horrifying educational system of the 19th century. The endeavors of the church and school to make me an obedient subject of the King of Württemberg and his councils had to fail because of my desire for freedom. The know-all\* who will say that my verses no longer fit into the world of today be told: neither do I. Before I, like Sibyl, lay down my pencil, I will have handed over my poems to the printer following the advice of good friends. Until this day I have been guided by the view of life that is perceptible from them.

NEW YORK, 1. MAI 1967    MAX KADE

\*Johannes Colerus: Calendarium perpetuum. 1603. 4. Dedication foreword. "I know well / that know-all will be found / who will very much despise this calendar / yes, may well laugh at it /and will call it a work of rags / and gibberish, childish farces." Quoted from Manfred Koschlig: The Myth of the Grimmelshausen "Peasant Poet". For Max Kade in: Yearbook of the "Deutsche Schillergesellschaft", Vol. 9. 1965, P. 63.

## Zwiegespräch

*Sollt ihr verblassen, Bilder meiner Jugend,  
Als Maß und Klang im Verse war geehrt?  
Zu lange schon in dem Getrieb' des Lebens  
War unter Fremden euch das Licht verwehrt.*

*Nun es am Abend still um mich geworden,  
Hör ich euch mahnen: laß den Tag herein,  
Erinnern dich mit deinen eignen Worten  
An deine Kindheit und die Heimat dein.*

*Wer wird sich noch um meine Lieder kümmern?  
Von den Gefährten weilt kaum einer mehr.  
Zu Ende ist des Herzens heißes Ringen.  
So soll es sein, denn ach! Der Kelch ist leer.*

1966

## Dialogue

*Should thou fade, images of my youth,  
When meter and sound in verses was revered?  
Too long have you been denied the light  
When amongst strangers in the hustle of life.*

*Now at eventide, it has turned silent around me,  
Do I hear you urge: let in the day,  
With your own words reminding you  
Of your childhood and your home.*

*Who will care about my songs?  
When hardly a friend still dwells here anymore.  
Heart's fervent struggle is now at an end.  
That's how it should be, for alas! The chalice is empty.*

1966

## Am Waldteich

*Der Widerschein von Wolken, Schilf und Wald  
Grüßt dich auf der versteckten Wasser Spiegel,  
Darauf gehaucht als stummer Kuß ein Siegel,  
Ohn' Fehl vom reinen Himmelslicht gemalt.*

*So möchte meiner Seele Bild  
In schlichten Reim ich niederdrücken,  
Die stille Trauer, das Entzücken,  
Wie ich's im Augenblick gefühlt.*

## *By the forest lake*

*The reflection of clouds, reeds and trees  
Greets you on the hidden mirror of water,  
A seal, like a mute kiss,  
Immaculately drawn by the pure light of the sky.*

*Thus I want to impress  
in simple rhymes my soul's image,  
The silent mourning and the joy,  
Which I felt in the moment's time.*

## Sehnsucht

Jedes Lüftlein, das sich regt,  
Übers Meer zur Heimat fegt,  
Silbersterne, Mond und Sonne  
Grüßt sie, der ich denk in Wonne!

Lüftlein, spiel mein Lied ihr vor,  
Kosend um der Schönen Ohr,  
Kündet, Sonne, Mond und Sterne,  
Ihr mein Sehnen in der Ferne!

Und wenn sie euch was vertraut  
Aus der reinen Kinderseele,  
Habet acht auf jeden Laut,  
Daß euch keine Silbe fehle.

Zu vermelden mir fürwahr  
Ihres Herzens feinstes Regen.  
Breite, treue Wächterschar,  
Über uns des Himmels Segen!

## Yearning

*Every breath of air that stirs,  
Over the sea to my homeland sweeps,  
Silver star and moon and sun  
Greet her, who I remember in delight!*

*Little wind, play her my song,  
caressing my sweetheart's ear,  
Tell her, sun, moon and stars,  
My yearning in the distant land!*

*And when she confides in you  
Out of her innocent child's soul,  
Listen for every sound,  
That no syllable may be missing.*

*To tell me in truth  
Her heart's slightest stirring.  
Spread above us, devoted guardians,  
Heaven's blessing!*



## Sterne

*Von deinen Armen zart umschlungen,  
Betäubt von deines Atems Glut,  
Hat sich an deiner Brust errungen  
Der Minne Sold das junge Blut.*

*Aus deinen Augen wurden Sterne,  
Von ihrem milden Glanz bestrickt  
War ich dem Himmel nicht mehr ferne,  
Durch sie hab ich in ihn geblickt.*

*Gepriesen sei die Wunderquelle,  
Die uns mit Liebestrank verführt,  
Als zögernd an der Götter Schwelle  
Der Sinne Taumel wir verspürt.*

## Stars

*Gently embraced by your arms,  
Dazzled by the fervor of your breath,  
The young blood against your breast  
Has earned the courtly love's reward.*

*Your eyes turned to stars,  
Ensnared by their mild glow  
Was I no longer far from the sky,  
Which I saw through her eyes.*

*Praised be the wondrous fount,  
Which seduced us with love potion,  
When hesitating on God's door  
We sensed a fever of the mind.*

## Die wandernde Sibylle

*Ich sehe kommen sie und gehen,  
Verweilen einen Augenblick.  
Der eine zieht mit Lärm vorüber,  
Still trägt ein anderer zurück,  
Was ihm das Weltall gab zu Lehen  
Aus tiefstem Schoß, aus fernsten Höhen.*

*Von wen'gen blieb ein lichter Streif  
Am Völkerhimmel haften.  
Die andern überlebte kaum,  
Was mühsam sie errafften.*

*Vom Himmel haben sie geträumt  
Auf kindisches Betören.  
Nicht steht es mir, Sibylle, zu,  
Den holden Traum zu stören.*

*Einst diente am Parnassus ich  
Den Göttern der Hellenen.  
Oft nach Apollos goldner Zeit  
Erfasst mich heißes Sehnen.*

*Sie schwand dahin, mich zog es fort,  
Noch ritten die Walküren.  
Fern auf Walhalla wollte ich  
Die Heldenliste führen.*

*Die Stätte fiel, ein neuer Gott  
Eroberte die Lande.  
Was seinen Söldnern nicht gefiel,  
Am Ketzerpfahl verbrannte.*

*Auch sein Gemäuer ist bedroht,  
Im Efeu klaffen Spalten.  
Was nur auf Glauben aufgebaut,  
Kann dauernd sich nicht halten.*

*Des Menschentrosses bin ich müd,  
Nicht einer kam je wieder.  
Nun meine Götter sind entthront,  
Leg ich den Griffel nieder.*

## *The wandering Sibyl*

*I see them come and go,  
Lingering for a moment.  
Noisily the one passes by,  
Quietly the other returns,  
What the universe from its deepest bowels  
From far-off heights had granted in fief.*

*Few left a bright mark  
On men's heaven.  
What laboriously they'd gathered,  
Hardly outlived the others.*

*They dreamed of heaven  
In childish bewitchment.  
No right do I, Sibyl, have,  
To disturb this sweet dream.*

*Once, in Parnassus, I served  
The gods of the Helens.  
Often I am caught by desire  
For Apollo's golden era.*

*Times past by, I was drawn away,  
The Valkyres were still riding.  
Far away in Valhalla  
I wanted to head the hero's list.*

*The temple fell, a new god  
Conquered the land.  
What didn't please his soldiers,  
Was burnt at the heretics' stake.*

*Its walls are also threatened,  
Crevices yawn in the Ivy.  
What's built upon soul belief,  
Cannot last forever.*

*People's retinue does tire me,  
Not any ever has returned.  
Now that my god's have been dethroned,  
My pencil do I lay down.*

## Herbstzeitlose

*Zu Ende ist das Freudenfest  
Der lauen Sommertage.  
Der Wind streicht fröstelnd durchs Geäst  
Wie ahnungsvolle Klage.*

*Als letzte schmückest du die Erde  
Mit deinem rosalichten Kleid.  
Mag auch verachten dich die Herde,  
Mein Liebling bleibst du allezeit.*

*Als andre schwelgten, mehrtest du  
Verborgen deine Wundersäfte.  
Treibt müd der Mensch dem Herbste zu,  
Verleihest du ihm neue Kräfte.*

## Autumn crocus

*At an end are the joyful celebrations  
Of mild summer days.  
Shivering, the wind rushes against the bows  
Like a foreboding elegy.*

*You are the last to adorn the earth  
With your glowing pink apparel.  
May also the herds despise you,  
My favorite you will always remain.*

*While others were thriving,  
In hiding you enhanced your wondrous saps.  
When man wearily drifts towards autumn,  
Then you do strengthen him.*

## Vermächtnis

*Nutzend die Zeit, die so kurz dir gegeben,  
Kläre die Bindung vom Geiste zum Leben.  
Ist dir des Wunders Deutung gelungen,  
Hast du des Wissens Lorbeer errungen.*

## Namenlos

*Mein Name sei in keinen Stein gegraben,  
Wenn stille zu der Erde ich gekehrt.  
Was mein ich nannte, mögen andre haben,  
Vergessensein ist, was mein Herz begehrt.*

*Doch hörst am Brunnen du die Mägde singen,  
Und ist's ein Lied, im Lenz von mir erdacht,  
Um einer Schönen Liebe zu erringen,  
Dann klinget fort, was glücklich uns gemacht.*

## Bequest

*Use the hours you've been entrusted with,  
Unravel the ties between spirit and life.  
If you succeed in reading the wonders,  
The laurel's of knowledge will then be yours.*

## Nameless

*No name of mine be hewn in stone,  
When quietly I have returned to Earth.  
Whatever mine, may now be theirs,  
Be forgotten, that is my heart's desire.*

*Should at the well you hear the maidens sing,  
And is it a song, made by me in spring,  
To win my beauty's love,  
Then do ring out, what gave us joy.*



# Addresses of the Max Kade Student Residences in Germany

## Berlin

### **International Student Center Berlin (ISB) – Max Kade Haus**

Theodor-Heuss-Platz 5

D-14052 Berlin, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 30 30 82 04 33

Fax: + 49 (0) 30 30 82 04 35

E-mail: [isb@zedat.fu-berlin.de](mailto:isb@zedat.fu-berlin.de)

Internet: [www.isb-berlin.de](http://www.isb-berlin.de)

### **Max Kade Meeting Center**

im Deutschen Studentenwerk

4. Obergeschoss

Monbijouplatz 11

D-10178 Berlin, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 30 29 77 27 0

Fax: + 49 (0) 30 29 77 27 99

E-mail: [dsw@studentenwerke.de](mailto:dsw@studentenwerke.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerke.de](http://www.studentenwerke.de)

## Dresden

### **Max Kade Haus Dresden**

Gutzkowstrasse 29-33

D-01069 Dresden, Germany

Phone/Fax: + 49 (0) 351 472 40 02

E-mail: [margitta.kuehne@swdd.tu-dresden.de](mailto:margitta.kuehne@swdd.tu-dresden.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk-dresden.de/wohnen/wohnheimkatalog/details-17.html](http://www.studentenwerk-dresden.de/wohnen/wohnheimkatalog/details-17.html)

## Erlangen-Nuremberg

### **International Student Residence Max Kade**

Grolandstrasse 56

D-90408 Nürnberg, Germany

Phone/Fax: + 49 (0) 911 937 32 06

E-mail: [stw.abt2@rzmail.uni-erlangen.de](mailto:stw.abt2@rzmail.uni-erlangen.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-erlangen.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-erlangen.de)

## Freiburg

### **Max Kade Haus**

in der Studentensiedlung am Seepark

Sundgaullee 24

D-79110 Freiburg, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 761 21 01 344

Fax: + 49 (0) 761 21 01 314

E-mail: [joerger@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](mailto:joerger@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)

### **Europahaus**

in der Studentensiedlung am Seepark

Sundgauallee 10

D-79110 Freiburg, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 761 21 01 344

Fax: + 49 (0) 761 21 01 314

E-mail: [r.schneider@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](mailto:r.schneider@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)

### **Haus 12-Verbindungsbau**

in der Studentensiedlung am Seepark

Sundgauallee 12

D-79110 Freiburg, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 761 21 01 344

Fax: + 49 (0) 761 21 01 314

E-mail: [r.schneider@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](mailto:r.schneider@studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-freiburg.de)

## **Halle**

### **Max Kade Haus Halle**

Landrain 47-51

D-06118 Halle (Saale), Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 345 68 47 0

Fax: + 49 (0) 345 68 47 502

E-mail: [StudentischesWohnen@studentenwerk-halle.de](mailto:StudentischesWohnen@studentenwerk-halle.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk-halle.de](http://www.studentenwerk-halle.de)

## Heidelberg

### **Internationales Max Kade Haus**

Im Neuenheimer Feld 134

D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 6221 54 26 56

Fax: + 49 (0) 6221 60 05 67

E-mail: [wo.stw@urz.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:wo.stw@urz.uni-heidelberg.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-heidelberg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-heidelberg.de)

### **Wohnheim Max Kade**

Heim IV am Klausenpfad

Im Neuenheimer Feld 684

D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 6221 54 26 56

Fax: + 49 (0) 6221 60 05 67

E-mail: [wo.stw@urz.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:wo.stw@urz.uni-heidelberg.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk.uni-heidelberg.de](http://www.studentenwerk.uni-heidelberg.de)

## Jena

### **Max Kade Haus Jena**

Seidelstrasse 18

D-07749 Jena, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 3641 36 31 01

Fax: + 49 (0) 3641 93 05 02

E-mail: [w@stw.uni-jena.de](mailto:w@stw.uni-jena.de)

Internet: <http://studentenwerk.uni-jena.de>

## Kiel

### **International Student Residence Kiel**

#### **Max Kade Haus**

Olshausenstrasse 73

D-24118 Kiel, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 431 88 16 300

E-mail: [wohnen@studentenwerk-s-h.de](mailto:wohnen@studentenwerk-s-h.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk-s-h.de](http://www.studentenwerk-s-h.de)

## Leipzig

#### **Max Kade Haus**

Studentenwohnanlage Mainzer Straße

Mainzer Strasse 2a

D-04109 Leipzig, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 341 422 67 48

Fax: + 49 (0) 341 422 67 47

E-mail: [rackwitz@swl.uni-leipzig.de](mailto:rackwitz@swl.uni-leipzig.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk-leipzig.de/wohnen](http://www.studentenwerk-leipzig.de/wohnen)

## Munich

#### **Max Kade Haus**

in der Studentenstadt Freimann

Grasmeierstrasse 25

D-80805 München, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 89 323 51 0

(Studentenstadt Freimann Administration)

Fax: + 49 (0) 89 323 51 110

E-mail: [stuwohn@studentenwerk.mhn.de](mailto:stuwohn@studentenwerk.mhn.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk.mhn.de](http://www.studentenwerk.mhn.de)

## Potsdam

### **Max Kade Haus**

Forststrasse 48-50

D-14471 Potsdam, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 331 37 06 0

Fax: + 49 (0) 331 37 06 125

E-mail: [post@studentenwerk-potsdam.de](mailto:post@studentenwerk-potsdam.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk-potsdam.de](http://www.studentenwerk-potsdam.de)

## Rostock

### **Max Kade Haus Rostock**

Max-Planck-Strasse 2

D-18059 Rostock, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 381 45 92 840

Fax: + 49 (0) 381 45 92 651

E-mail: [gf@studentenwerk-rostock.de](mailto:gf@studentenwerk-rostock.de)

Internet: [www.studentenwerk-rostock.de](http://www.studentenwerk-rostock.de)

## Stuttgart

### **Max Kade Heim**

Holzgartenstrasse 9 A

D-70174 Stuttgart, Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 711 9574 474

Fax: + 49 (0) 711 9574 450

E-mail: [s.rau@sws-internet.de](mailto:s.rau@sws-internet.de)

Internet: [www.max-kade.de](http://www.max-kade.de)

## Tübingen

### **Annette Kade Wohnheim**

Mohlstrasse 44  
D-72074 Tübingen, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 7071 92 49 0  
Fax: + 49 (0) 7071 92 49 40  
Internet: [www.stuwe-tuebingen.de](http://www.stuwe-tuebingen.de)

### **Wohnheim Geigerle**

Charlottenstrasse 8  
D-72070 Tübingen, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 7071 92 49 0  
Fax: + 49 (0) 7071 92 49 40  
Internet: [www.stuwe-tuebingen.de](http://www.stuwe-tuebingen.de)

## Weimar

### **Erich Markel Haus Weimar**

Leibnizallee 10 b  
D-99425 Weimar, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 3643 510 56 77  
Fax: + 49 (0) 3641 93 05 02  
E-mail: [w@stw.uni-jena.de](mailto:w@stw.uni-jena.de)  
Internet: <http://studentenwerk.uni-jena.de>

As in June 2003



*ha kado*



Max Kade

## **Imprint**

All photographs, plans and materials including the articles on the residences were kindly made available to the Deutsche Studentenwerk by the Studentenwerke.

The Deutsche Studentenwerk expresses its thanks to everybody who was involved in the compilation of this book – to the employees of the Studentenwerke in particular since the realization of this project would not have been possible without their help.

In addition to this publication, a detailed documentation of the Max Kade student residences in Europe is available on the website of the Studentenwerk Dresden: [www.max-kade-haus.de](http://www.max-kade-haus.de)

Deutsches Studentenwerk  
Monbijouplatz 11, D-10178 Berlin, Germany  
Phone: + 49 (0) 30 29 77 27 0  
Fax: + 49 (0) 30 29 77 27 99  
E-mail: [dsw@studentenwerke.de](mailto:dsw@studentenwerke.de)  
[www.studentenwerke.de](http://www.studentenwerke.de)

Editorial Office: Sabine Jawurek  
Conception/Design: GO for Good Advertising, Günter Olbrich,  
Düsseldorf, Germany  
Translation: Michael Keith  
Print: Köllen Druck+Verlag GmbH, Bonn and Berlin, Germany

Berlin 2003

**“To sow the seeds of friendship where there had been enmity”**

This book documents the long-standing partnership between the Max Kade Foundation in New York, the Studentenwerke in Germany and the Deutsche Studentenwerk.

With 19 portraits and many illustrations it presents the student residences in Germany that are supported by the Max Kade Foundation. Also included are essays, reports by occupants, and some poems published by Max Kade.



**Deutsches Studentenwerk**

Monbijouplatz 11

D-10178 Berlin

Germany

Phone: + 49 (0) 30 29 77 27 0

Fax: + 49 (0) 30 29 77 27 99

E-mail: [dsw@studentenwerke.de](mailto:dsw@studentenwerke.de)

[www.studentenwerke.de](http://www.studentenwerke.de)