Inventory to the GDR Oral History Project Interviews

Finding aid prepared by Hoover Institution Archives Staff
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Inventory to the GDR Oral History Project Interviews  

**Title:** GDR Oral History Project interviews  
**Date (inclusive):** 1990-1994  
**Collection Number:** 94066  
**Contributing Institution:** Hoover Institution Archives  
**Language of Material:** German  
**Physical Description:** 8 manuscript boxes, 9 card file boxes (5.0 linear feet)  
**Abstract:** Sound recordings and transcripts of interviews of East German government and Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands leaders, and East German dissidents, relating to political processes and policymaking in East Germany from 1945 to 1990. Project directed by A. James McAdams, and sponsored by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace and other organizations.  
**Physical Location:** Hoover Institution Archives  
**Creator:** GDR Oral History Project  

**Access**  
The collection is open for research; materials must be requested at least two business days in advance of intended use.

**Publication Rights**  
Photocopying limited to two pages per transcript without permission of Archivist. (use request for extra photocopies)

**Acquisition Information**  
Materials were acquired by the Hoover Institution Archives in 1994.

**Accruals**  
Materials may have been added to the collection since this finding aid was prepared. To determine if this has occurred, find the collection in Stanford University's online catalog at [https://searchworks.stanford.edu](https://searchworks.stanford.edu). Materials have been added to the collection if the number of boxes listed in the online catalog is larger than the number of boxes listed in this finding aid.

**Preferred Citation**  
[Identification of item], GDR Oral History Project interviews, [Box no., Folder no. or title], Hoover Institution Archives.

**Introduction**  
by James McAdams, Principal Investigator

In 1994, the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University opened a major new archive, a collection of over 80 oral histories of leading politicians and policymakers from the former German Democratic Republic (GDR). The GDR Oral History Project was initiated in 1990 by Professor A. James McAdams of the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame. It was made possible largely through the financial assistance of the National Council for Soviet and East European Research. Other supporters included the Center for German Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, and the John Foster Dulles Program in Leadership Studies at Princeton University. The Hoover Institution supported the transcription of all of the interviews in the collection.

The aim of the GDR Oral History Project was to record on tape some of the still vivid memories of the former leaders of East Germany, so that in 50 or 100 years (the amount of time Socialist Unity Party [SED] general secretary, Erich Honecker, predicted the Berlin Wall would last) future students of German history would have a unique source for assessing the driving motivations of the individuals who once made up the country's dominant political culture. Of course, no series of interviews alone can realistically relate the entire history of a state. Nevertheless, the researchers felt they could preserve for posterity a segment of that experience by interviewing a select group of individuals who could reasonably be characterized as the East German political elite.

In particular, the Oral History Project chose to interview four types of politically significant individuals. In the first group, we emphasized well-known representatives of the SED, such as former members of the ruling politburo and central committee, like Kurt Hager, Karl Schirdevan, Günther Kleiber, Herbert Häber, Werner Eberlein, Egon Krenz, and Gerhard Schürer. The second group was broader, comprised largely of members of the party and state apparatus. In this case, our goal was to identify a sample of policy implementers, from diplomats to department heads. Thus, we focused on key departments of the SED central committee, such as Agitation and Propaganda and International Affairs, and sections of state ministries, such as the foreign ministry department charged with East German-Soviet relations. Our third group of interviewees was comprised of so-called policymaking intellectuals. This disparate group, with representatives ranging from economist Jürgen Kuczynski to socialist theoretician Otto Reinhold, primarily included individuals who had some tangential relationship to policymaking; we particularly emphasized former members of SED policy institutes, such as the Academy of Social Sciences and the Institute of Politics and Economics. Finally, as the Oral History Project grew, we decided to develop a fourth group of interviewees in order to cast light upon the transition from the GDR to unified Germany. This category was drawn from
From the beginning of the project, the organizers were confronted with a question that all oral historians face: how to find an appropriate balance between the competing norms of "richness" and "rigor." Rigor involves the kind of rigidly-structured interviews that will lend themselves to social scientific generalization and even quantification; richness, in contrast, favors the unique political and personal story of each individual to be interviewed. On the side of rigor, we provided all our interviewers with a concrete set of core questions to guarantee that the interviews would not be entirely random. Nearly everyone interviewed was asked previously formulated questions about their family background and social class, their particular path to political engagement, their views on the German national question, their perceptions of the outside world, and their personal experience with policymaking in the GDR.

Yet, if we leaned in any particular direction in developing the project, it was in favor of richness. Clearly, we did not have the resources to interview the number of representatives of the GDR elite that would have been required for quantitative social-science analysis. We also found that it was best to tailor many of our questions to the individuals' own experiences, since we were dealing with very different sorts of people, with diverse backgrounds and perspectives. Some, for example, had worked closely with major figures like Walter Ulbricht; others had been uniquely positioned to understand major events, such as the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. We did not want any of these memories, however idiosyncratic, to be lost to future historians. Finally, we believed that after the formal questions were posed, it was crucial to let our discussion partners speak for themselves about what mattered most in their lives. Sometimes they took the interview in directions that we could not have anticipated.

Not surprisingly, we initially approached our interviews with certain guiding preconceptions about how our discussions might progress and what we might discover. As the Oral History Project developed, some of these assumptions were borne out; but provocatively, others were not. In every case, however, our successes and failures turned out to be enormously revealing about the nature of the project itself and about East German history.

Our first preconception was that we might have a hard time getting some of the most senior SED officials to talk openly about their past. This concern turned out not to be serious; in the majority of cases, they seemed to speak freely about their experiences, particularly when we assured them that we were not interested in "sensationalist journalism." With only a few exceptions—primarily, those facing criminal prosecution—it was quite easy to gain access to these former leaders, even to individuals who had granted no other interviews to westerners. We had an unexpected advantage: for the most part, we were Americans, indeed Americans from the well-known Hoover Institution. In the perception of many of our interviewees, we were worthy victors. Many were actually thrilled to welcome representatives of the "class enemy" into their living rooms, provided that we would not turn over their interviews to one of the "boulevard newspapers," like the Bildzeitung. Three eastern German social scientists also conducted interviews for us. They had the advantage of knowing how to speak the "language" of their former leaders. On balance, our main advantage seemed to be that no members of the Oral History Project came from former West Germany, which was still regarded by our interviewees with suspicion.

In retrospect, the readiness of these individuals to speak with us should probably not have been so surprising. After all, by depositing their thoughts in a major archive, we were assuring them that we were taking their experiences seriously and perhaps even guaranteeing that their lives had not been lived in vain. This is no mean consideration in view of what happened to the GDR. Naturally, future scholars will have to come to their own conclusions about the honesty and sincerity of each interview. Occasionally, we detected moments of outright dishonesty. Sometimes our interviewees simply refused to talk about embarrassing moments in their lives (e.g., association with the Stasi). There was also a recurring tendency for younger individuals, or those lowest in the old hierarchy, to portray themselves as something they were not before 1989—such as, closet reformists or enthusiastic supporters of Mikhail Gorbachev. There were also frequent problems with memory; some older interviewees could remember the "anti-fascist struggles" of the late 1920s with absolute clarity, but could not recall the 1950s at all.

These sorts of problems afflict all oral histories. Yet, there were many moments when we could not help but be struck by the candor of our interviewees. Many showed a surprising readiness to talk about issues that we expected to be embarrassing to them. The best example of this was the Berlin Wall, which they nearly always defended in animated terms. From the first days of the interview project, there was also a telling recognition among the leading representatives of the SED elite that they had lost the battle with the West and that they were beginning to accept this reality. Thus, there was none of the crazed rambling and denial that one found in previously published interviews with Erich Honecker. Among several interviewees, there was even a notable respect for their former opponents, such as East German dissident, Bärbel Bohley, and the late West German Green, Petra Kelly. Undoubtedly, there were many points where one wanted more self-criticism from our discussion partners. Yet, some of our interviewers wondered whether this same quality would have
Our second preconception was that we could use such interviews to uncover new facts about the GDR. No doubt, anyone listening to the hundreds of hours of tapes in this collection will encounter a number of interesting facts about distinct events in the East German past (for example, about the mysterious death of planning minister Erich Apel in 1965, about the lack of East German involvement in the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and about the banning of the Soviet publication, Sputnik, in 1988). Moreover, the interviews also serve to undermine many of the stereotypes that scholars have cultivated about some of East Germany's best-known politicians; sometimes the "good guys" turn out to be not so good in the recollections of their former associates, and the "bad guys" not nearly so bad.

Yet, one of our most interesting findings is how little most policymakers, including many members of the SED's highest circles, actually knew about some of the most important events and controversies of the East German past. We feel that this says a lot about the nature of politics in the GDR. This really was a system that kept all politically significant facts restricted to very few people. We discovered that even at politburo meetings, leaders discussed very little of substance. The most important decisions were frequently made by two or three individuals walking in the woods on a weekend. In these instances, expertise rarely played a major role.

Even if we did not acquire the full stories about some of the events in the East German past that interested us most, the opportunity to discuss such issues as the construction of the Berlin Wall or the SED's opposition to Gorbachev was unique. Indeed, future scholars may find that these interviews provide a natural complement to the mountains of written documents that have recently become available to us in such collections as the Central Party Archives in Berlin. For in the latter case, we have huge new reservoirs of historical facts, but we frequently lack the personal perspectives necessary to interpret them.

A third preconception was that we would learn much more about policymaking processes in the GDR. This turned out to be true, although not for the reasons we envisioned. Initially, we thought that by interviewing individuals at different levels of the decision-making apparatus of the SED, we would be able to construct a rough flow chart of authority, showing how decisions moved upward, downward, or outward in a complex hierarchy. Not only did we never encounter such structures, but we received constant affirmation that, but the 1980s, no well-established hierarchies existed at all. As we have already suggested, absolute power was concentrated in very few hands, and all other expressions of political activity took place on a highly informal and personalistic basis. Even the SED politburo had the character of a rubber stamp; to the extent that there were differences among its members—and these did exist on some questions—they were only expressed on a private basis over the lunch table at the ruling body's Tuesday meetings. It is striking that even those who might have been considered personal cronies of SED General Secretary Erich Honecker did not feel that they controlled very much. They, too, felt like cogs in the socialist wheel.

In contrast to this image of a faceless, even amorphous policymaking culture, there was also provocative agreement in many of the interviews that politics in the GDR had not always been so uniform and that it had changed particularly since the 1950s. Those individuals who were politically active in East Germany's first decade were practically unanimous in conveying an image of policymaking during that period that is conspicuously more collegial than anything later experienced in the GDR. Among them, there was a consensus that East Germany's first leader, Walter Ulbricht, was only a primus inter pares in the early 1950s, and that those around him could and did oppose his views on a regular basis. These findings seem to concur with the written records of the Central Party Archives.

Finally, we came closest to meeting our fourth preconception: that we could record our interviewees' views on the great issues and great debates of the GDR past. In this case, we were listening to people's perceptions that they could remember, regardless of how well they know the details of an issue. They could say what was important to them, and what was not. Many spoke passionately about matters that had once been life or death questions for their country. This was, above all, true of the long-disputed German national question. In contrast to some Western scholarship, which has held the GDR's national policy to be little more than a tactical diversion, all of the interviews conveyed a strong sense that, at least until the early 1960s, if not later, the SED leadership really did believe that it was offering a valid German path to socialism. Walter Ulbricht emerges as practically obsessed with the issue, and much of his downfall in 1970-1971 can be explained in terms of this obsession.

Similarly, the Oral History Project offers a very nuanced perspective of the complex relations that existed between the GDR and its superpower ally, the Soviet Union. It will not surprise anyone to hear that some differences existed between East Berlin and Moscow. But future scholars may be impressed by the extent of these differences, as recorded in the interviews, and by how far back they reach in East German history (e.g., in Ulbricht's efforts to push through the economic reforms of the New Economic System in the 1960s, despite manifest Soviet opposition). Additionally, the Oral History Project affords a unique perspective on the East German-Soviet conflict that emerged in the 1980s with the rise of Mikhail Gorbachev's.
reformist leadership. Standard Kremlinological approaches to the study of communist leadership might lead one to expect the East German politburo to have been divided into factions of "Gorbachev opponents" and "Gorbachev supporters," with comparable divisions existing with the Soviet leadership over policy to the GDR. But aside from a few slight exceptions, we were surprised to find almost no evidence of factional divisions over the GDR's relationship with Moscow.

Of all the great issues of the East German past, the interviews offer a very clear picture of the evolution of East Berlin's relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. They depict an exceptionally close relationship between the two German states, in fact, one that defies all assertions that the essence of West German policy was to hold the German question open for some future resolution. With German reunification now an accepted fact, future scholars may be intrigued to hear, form the eastern German perspective, how seriously Bonn took the leaders of the GDR and how much of West German policy was based upon the assumption that the Berlin Wall would remain in place for "50 or even 100 years."

In sum, while the GDR Oral History Project does not presume to offer a complete or unbiased perspective on East Germany's history, we believe it is a valuable source of information and interpretations for future scholars to use as they seek to make sense of the GDR's past. We are not aware of any comparable, publicly accessible projects on the GDR's history, particularly in Germany itself, although much smaller interview collections on the history of inter-German relations in the 1960s and the roots of the East German revolution of 1989 are being assembled. Nor do we know of any similar efforts to capture the memories of comparable political elites in other East European states, although the Hoover Institution is now beginning a similar interview project on the old Soviet elite. Therefore, we hope that the Oral History Project will serve as an inspiration to researchers seeking to lay the foundations for future scholarship on countries as diverse as Poland, Romania, Hungary, and the former Czechoslovakia.

The GDR Oral History Project would not have been possible without the generous assistance of a number of experts on the history of the GDR. Aside from A. James McAdams, interviewers for the project included Thomas Banchoff, Heinrich Bortfeldt, Catherine Epstein, Dan Hamilton, Gerd Kaiser, Jeffrey Kopstein, Olga Sandler, Matthew Siena, John Torpey, and Klaus Zechmeister. Elena Danielson of the Hoover Archives played a central role in the project, cataloguing all of the interviews and arranging for their transcription.

All of the interviews in the collection are equally accessible to any interested scholars, provided that interviewees have not previously requested copyright restrictions on the use of the material. For further information on the collection, contact the Hoover Archives.

For background information, contact: Professor A. James McAdams, Helen Kellogg Institute of International Studies, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556

Subjects and Indexing Terms
Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.
McAdams, A. James.
Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands.
Audiotapes.
Communism--Germany (East)
Communism.
Dissenters--Germany (East)
Germany (East)--Politics and government.
Germany.

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Lev Bezymenskii interview by Olga Sandler 1992 June 25
Scope and Contents note
Regards Soviet-German relations. Narrator is a journalist.

Box 1
Reading Room
Workstation

Transcript (in Russian) and photograph
Sound recording

Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000086
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 9, Tape 1.

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Lothar Bisky interview by Heinrich Bortfeldt 1933 April 6

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is head (?) of Zentralinstitut für Jugend-forschung; Kultursoziologe at the Akademie für Gesellschaftswissenschaften; Rektor der Hochschule für Film und Fernsehen.

Box 1
Reading Room
Workstation

Transcript

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000088
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 9, Tape 2.

Siegfried Bock interview by A. J. McAdams 1992 May 18

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a diplomat; Envoy to the European Conference of Safety and Cooperation in Helsinki and Geneva; ambassador to Romania.

Box 1
CV and photograph
Reading Room
Workstation

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000089
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 9, Tapes 3-4.

Bärbel Bohley interview by John Torpey 1993 April 2

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is an artist; co-founder of the oppositional group Neues Forum; co-founder of Frauen für den Frieden.

Box 1
CV (no transcript)
Reading Room
Workstation

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000091_a01 and 94066_a_0000092_a01
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 9, Tapes 5-6. Audio quality is poor.

Joachim Böhm interview by A. J. McAdams 1990 December 5

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is deputy director, ZK Dept. Regards relations with socialist countries.

Box 1
Transcript and photograph
Reading Room
Workstation

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000091
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 9, Tapes 7-8.

Michael Brie interview by Matthew Siena 1991 December 23

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is professor für sozialphilosophie at the Humboldt-University, Berlin.

Box 1
Transcript and photograph
Manfred Buhr interview by K. Zechmeister 1992 December 2

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a philosopher; director of Zentralinstitut für Philosophie at the Academy of Sciences; vice president of the International Hegel-Society; co-editor of *Philosophisches Wörterbuch*.

Box 1
Transcript and CV

Sound recording

Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000092
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 9, Tape 9.

Peter-Michael Diestel interview by Bortfeldt 1992 December 15

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is dr. jur.; co-founder of DSU; member of the Volkskammer DDR-Innenminister; president of the CDU-Fraktion im Landtag Brandenburg.

Box 1
Transcript and CV

Sound recording

Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000093
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 9, Tapes 10-11.

Stefan Doernberg interview by Bortfeldt 1992 November 10

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a historian; Generalsekretär des DDR-Komitees für europäische Sicherheit; director of the Institut für Internationale Beziehungen (Potsdam-Babelsberg). Transcript and cassette tape for interview conducted on January 15, 1993 are missing.

Box 1
Transcript (not literal) and CV

Sound recording

Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000094
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 9, Tape 12.

Stefan Doernberg interview by Gerd Kaiser 1993 July 27

Transcript

Sound recording

Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000095
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 9, Tapes 13-14.
Fred Ebeling interview by Torpey 1991 August 23

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a member of Demokratischer Aufbruch.

Photograph

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000097
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 10, Tapes 16-17. Audio has some echoing, but is understandable.

Fred Ebeling interview by Torpey 1992 January 28

Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000098
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 10, Tapes 18-19. Audio has some echoing, but is understandable.

Werner Eberlein interview by Torpey 1992 February 2

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a member DDR Politbüro 1983-1989; son of KPD co-founder Hugo Eberlein; member of the editorial board of Neues Deutschland; Russian interpreter for Ulbricht & Honecker.

Transcript, CV, and photograph

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_000101
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 10, Tapes 20-21.

Konrad Elmer interview by Thomas Banchoff 1991 December 5

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a SPD member, Bundestag.

Transcript, CV, and photograph

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_000102
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 10, Tape 22.

Rainer Eppelmann interview by Dan Hamilton 1991 November 9

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a pastor; co-founder of Initiative Demokratischer Aufbruch (DA), its candidate for Berlin in 1990.
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000104
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 10, Tape 23.

Rainer Eppelmann interview by Banchoff 1991 December 5
Transcript

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a party official; Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Box 1
Reading Room
Workstation

Transcript

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000105
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 10, Tapes 24-25.

Oskar Fischer interview by McAdams 1993 March 9

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is an engineer and economist; assistant at the Hochschule für Ökonomie, Berlin; assistant of Sigmund Rothstein, Verbandsprasident der jüdischen Gemeinden in Berlin; friend of Biermann and Irene Runge.

Box 2
Reading Room
Workstation

Transcript, CV, and photograph

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000106
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 10, Tapes 26-27.

Peter Fischer interview by Siena 1991 December 23

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a government official; member of SED-ZK; representative of GDR by UN in New York; chairman of UNESCO committee; ambassador to CSSR.

Box 2
Reading Room
Workstation

Transcript and photograph

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000107
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 10, Tapes 28-29.

Peter Florin interview by McAdams 1994 March 10

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a government official; member of SED-ZK; representative of GDR by UN in New York; chairman of UNESCO committee; ambassador to CSSR.

Box 2
Reading Room
Workstation

Transcript, CV, and photograph

Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000120_a01, 94066_a_0000121_a01 and 94066_a_0000122_a01
Scope and Contents note
3 sound cassettes located in Box 10, Tapes 28-29.
Hans-Dieter Fritschler and Landolf Scherzer interview by Kaiser
Scope and Contents note
Narrators are SED leaders in Thüringen. Scherzer is a writer and author of Der Erste, an account of Fritschler's political work, published by Köln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch in 1986.

Box 2
Transcript and newspaper clippings
Scope and Contents note
Includes 2 newspaper articles (with photos of Fritschler and Scherzer): (1) · Peter Pragal, "Jetzt kocht 'Der Erste' auch mal Kaffee für die Partei," in Berliner Zeitung, May 16-17, 1992, p. 61; and (2) · Landolf Scherzer, "Das letzte Gefecht," in Die Zeit, January 2-5, 1990, pp. 9, 10, 12.

Reading Room
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000109
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 11, Tape 33.

Joachim Gauck interview by Torpey 1993 April 23
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is Bundesbeauftragter für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen DDR; Pastor, co-founder of Neues Forum.

Box 2
Transcript, CV, and photograph
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000111
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 11, Tapes 34-35.

Lea Große interview by Kaiser 1992 February 13
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a communist since 1927 who was sentenced to 5 years in prison in 1935 for communist underground activities; Programmleiter beim Sender "Freies Deutschland" in Moscow, hefredakteurin beim Rundfunk Dresden.

Box 2
Transcript
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000112
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 11, Tape 36.

Gregor Gysi interview by Bortfeldt 1993 July 6
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a lawyer; one of the few to have defended oppositionists; advocate of Neues Forum; leader of the renewed SED-PDS.

Box 2
Transcript and CV
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**Klaus Gysi interview by Siena 1900 January 3**

Scope and Contents note

Narrator is a government official; Head of the Department of Publishing House Volk und Wissen; minister of Culture; ambassador to Italy; secretary of state for church matters.

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**Klaus Gysi interview by Siena 1991 December 28**

Transcript

Sound recording

Conditions Governing Access note

Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000115

Scope and Contents note

2 sound cassettes located in Box 11, Tapes 39-40.

**Herbert Häber interview by McAdams 1990 March 19**

Scope and Contents note

Narrator is a party official; Member DDR Politbüro.

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**Herbert Häber interview by McAdams 1993 March 8**

Transcript

Sound recording

Conditions Governing Access note

Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000117

Scope and Contents note

2 sound cassettes located in Box 11, Tapes 43-44.

**Kurt Hager interview by McAdams 1990 December 3**

Scope and Contents note

Narrator is a government official; leading ideologist; member of the ZK of SED, secretary responsible for the ZK für Kultur und Wissenschaft.

<p>| Box 3 | Transcript, CV, and photograph |</p>
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**Kurt Hager interview by McAdams 1991 July 11**

**Transcript**

**Sound recording**

- Conditions Governing Access note
- Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000119
- Scope and Contents note
- 2 sound cassettes located in Box 11, Tapes 47-48.

**Kurt Hager interview by Catherine Epstein 1993 August 6**

**Transcript**

**Sound recording**

- Conditions Governing Access note
- Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000120
- Scope and Contents note
- 2 sound cassettes located in Box 12, Tapes 49-50.

**Erich Hahn interview by Bortfeldt 1991 February 28**

**Scope and Contents note**

Narrator is a professor of Marxist and Leninist Philosophy; candidate of SED-ZK since 1976.

**Transcript, CV, and photograph**

**Sound recording**

- Conditions Governing Access note
- Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000121
- Scope and Contents note
- 1 sound cassette located in Box 12, Tape 51.

**Brunhilde and Helmut Hanke interview by K. H. Plagemann 1991 July 22**

**Scope and Contents note**

Narrator is Mayor of Potsdam since 1961; member of the Staatsrat.

**Transcript**

**Sound recording**

- Conditions Governing Access note
- Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000122
- Scope and Contents note
- 1 sound cassette located in Box 12, Tape 52. Beginning of the interview is missing.

**Wolfgang Harich interview by McAdams 1990 December 1**

**Transcript, CV, and photograph**

**Sound recording**

- Conditions Governing Access note
- Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000132
- Scope and Contents note
- 2 sound cassettes located in Box 12, Tapes 53-54.
Wolfgang Herger interview by Torpey 1991 September 16
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a party official; member DDR Politbüro.

CV and photograph (no transcript)
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 84066_a_0000133
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 12, Tape 55. Audio quality is poor with echoing.

Box 3
Reading Room
Workstation

Wolfgang Herger interview by Torpey 1992 January 30
Transcript
Scope and Contents note

CV and photograph
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000134
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 12, Tapes 56-57.

Box 3
Reading Room
Workstation

Frank-Joachim Herrmann interview by McAdams 1994 March 11
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a mitarbeiter des ZK der SED; editor-in-chief of the Berliner Zeitung.

Transcript, CV, and photograph
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000135
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 12, Tapes 58-59.

Box 4
Reading Room
Workstation

Uwe-Jens Heuer interview by Banchoff 1991 November 14
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a professor of law; was advising the ZK in questions concerning Staats-und Wirtschaftsrecht at the Zentralinstitut für sozialistische Wirtschaftsführung.

Transcript, CV, and election brochure
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000136
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 12, Tape 60.

Box 4
Reading Room
Workstation

Stephan Hilsberg interview by Banchoff 1991 June 14
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a computer scientist; co-founder of the SPD (East); member of the Bundestag.

CV and photograph
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000137
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 12, Tape 61.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviewer</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Scope and Contents note</th>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Workstation</th>
<th>Sound recording</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torpey</td>
<td>Gustav Just interview</td>
<td>1991 July 14</td>
<td>Narrator is a member of Gruppe Harich, SPD member Brandenburger Landtag.</td>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Reading Room</td>
<td>Workstation</td>
<td>1 sound cassette located in Box 13, Tape 62.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanno Kühnert</td>
<td>Article, &quot;Die Schüsse im Leben des Gustav Just&quot;</td>
<td>1993 April 16</td>
<td>Narrator is member of the SPD, Brandenburger Landtag.</td>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Reading Room</td>
<td>Workstation</td>
<td>2 sound cassettes located in Box 13, Tapes 63-64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banchoff</td>
<td>Dietmar Keller interview</td>
<td>1991 November 25</td>
<td>Narrator held various positions within the Kultur-ministerium; minister of culture in 1989, open to reforms.</td>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Reading Room</td>
<td>Workstation</td>
<td>1 sound cassette located in Box 13, Tape 65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAdams</td>
<td>Karl-Heinz Kern interview</td>
<td>1992 May 22</td>
<td>Narrator is a chemist; diplomat; GDR ambassador to Great Britain.</td>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Reading Room</td>
<td>Workstation</td>
<td>2 sound cassettes located in Box 13, Tapes 66-67.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zechmeister</td>
<td>Günther Kleiber interview</td>
<td>1992 November 26</td>
<td>Narrator is an electrical engineer; various party positions linked to the fields of Elektrotechnik, Elektronik, data processing; Stell-vertretender Ministerprasident der DDR; Minister für Allg. Maschinen-, Landmaschinen-und Fahrzeugbau.</td>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Reading Room</td>
<td>Workstation</td>
<td>Transcript and CV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gerd König interview by McAdams 1993 March 9
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a diplomat; ambassador to the CSSR.

Ernst Krabatsch interview by Banchoff 1992 March 25
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a diplomat; member of the GDR delegation to international conferences on various occasions.

Egon Krenz interview by Bortfeldt 1990 May 31
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is General Secretary and head of Staatsrat after Honecker's retirement; chief executive of the country during the transition period (October 18 - December 3, 1989); expelled from the SED in January 1990.

Jürgen Kuczynski interview by Bortfeldt 1991 January 10
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is an old communist; economist; professor of Economic History at Humboldt University, Direktor des Instituts für Geschichte der Wirtschaftswiss. der Akad. der Wissenschaften.

Jürgen Kuczynski interview by Bortfeldt
Sound recording

Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000152
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 13, Tape 75.

Manfred Lötsch interview by Torpey 1991 February 27

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a reform-oriented sociologist at the Academy of Social Sciences, Berlin.

Photograph (no transcript)

Sound recording

Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000153
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 13, Tape 76. Sound quality is bad.

Manfred Lötsch interview by Torpey 1992 January 28

Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000154
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 13, Tapes 77-78. Audio is OK in the beginning. Transcript is missing.

Lothar de Maizière interview by Hamilton 1991 November 12

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a lawyer; becomes head of the CDU of the DDR in 1989; last Prime Minister of the GDR.

Transcript and CV

Sound recording

Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000155
Scope and Contents note
3 sound cassettes located in Box 14, Tapes 79-81.

Lothar de Maizière interview by Bortfeldt 1992 November 4

Transcript

Sound recording

Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000156
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 14, Tape 82.

Moritz Mebel interview by Bortfeldt 1991 February 27

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a Chefarzt für Urologie an der Charité.

Transcript, CV, and photograph
Markus Meckel interview by Banchoff 1991 June 10

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a pastor; co-founder of the East German Social Democratic Party; foreign minister of the DDR (April - August 1990).

Box 5
Reading Room
Workstation
Transcript, CVs, and photograph
Sound recording
Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000157
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 14, Tapes 83-84.

Daniil Efimovich (Melanid) Mel’nikov interview by Sandler 1992 July 1

Scope and Contents note
Regarding German-Soviet relations. Narrator worked at TASS and for the SovInformbiuro.

Box 5
Reading Room
Workstation
Transcript and photograph
Sound recording
Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000158
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 14, Tape 85.

Hans-J. Misselwitz interview by Bortfeldt 1993 June 3

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a biochemist; pastor; Parlamentarischer Staatssekretar (SPD) beim Außen-ministerium (under de Maizière).

Box 5
Reading Room
Workstation
Transcript
Sound recording
Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000159
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette (in Russian) located in Box 14, Tape 86.

Hans Modrow interview by Bortfeldt 1993 March 17

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a PhD in Wirtschaftswissenschaften; within the SED for democratic reforms; on November 13, 1989, elected head of the DDR- Ministerrat, successor of Stoph; proposes gradualist unification plan in February 1990.

Box 5
Transcript and CV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Sound recording</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 sound cassette located in Box 14, Tape 88.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Claus Montag interview by McAdams 1991 July 9**

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is Head of Abteilung Außenpolitik der USA des Inst. für internat. Beziehungen an der Akademie für Staats- und Rechtswissenschaf der DDR. Publications on East-West relations. Botschaftsrat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 5</th>
<th>Transcript</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Sound recording</td>
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<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 sound cassette located in Box 14, Tape 89.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Erwin Müller interview by McAdams 1992 May 21**

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a schlosser. Journalist. Editor-in-chief of Was und Wie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 5</th>
<th>Transcript and photograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Sound recording</td>
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<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 sound cassettes located in Box 14, Tapes 90-91.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Harald Neubert interview by McAdams 1990 December 4**

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a professor of history. Leiter des Instituts für internationale Arbeiterbewegung an der Akademie für Gesellschaftswissenschaften beim ZK der SED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 5</th>
<th>Transcript and photographs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading Room</td>
<td>Sound recording</td>
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<td>Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000164 No commercial use without permission.</td>
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<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
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<td>1 sound cassette located in Box 14, Tape 92.</td>
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**Erich Nickel interview by McAdams 1994 March 12**

Scope and Contents note

<p>| Box 6 | Transcript and photograph |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Sound recording</th>
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<td>Workstation</td>
<td>Access</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Scope and Contents note |
| 2 sound cassettes located in Box 14, Tapes 93-94. |

**Boris Orlov interview by Sandler 1992 June 23**

| Scope and Contents note |
| Narrator is a historian at the Academy of Sciences in Moscow (Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam). Special interest: German Social Democrats. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 6</th>
<th>Transcript and photograph</th>
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<td>Access</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Scope and Contents note |
| 1 sound cassette (in Russian) located in Box 14, Tape 95. |

**Rainer Ortleb interview by Banchoff 1991 December 19**

| Scope and Contents note |
| Narrator is a mathematician. Since 1968 member of the LDPD, then LDP. Head of the LDP (February 2, 1990). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 6</th>
<th>Transcript, CVs, and photograph</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Sound recording</td>
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<td>Access</td>
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<td>Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Scope and Contents note |
| 1 sound cassette located in Box 15, Tape 96. |

**Karl-Ernst Plagemann interview by McAdams 1990 November 17**

| Scope and Contents note |
| Narrator is a mitarbeiter am Institut für internat. Beziehungen an der Akad. für Staats-und Rechtswissenschaft der DDR, Potsdam-Babelsberg. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 6</th>
<th>Transcript</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Sound recording</td>
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<td>Access</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Scope and Contents note |
| 1 sound cassette located in Box 15, Tape 97. |

**Jens (and Christian in English) Reich interview by Siena 1989 December 28**

| Scope and Contents note |
| Narrator is a microbiologist. Co-founder of the protest movement Neues Forum. |

| Box 6 | Transcript (for Jens only), CV, and photographs |
Jens (and Christian in English) Reich interview by Siena 1991 December 23

Transcript

Sound recording

Access

Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000169

Scope and Contents note

1 sound cassette located in Box 15, Tape 98. Side A: Christian (in English), Jens (in German and English), and Christian (in English). Sound quality is OK. Side B: Christian (in English).

Klaus Reichenbach interview by Banchoff 1992 May 6

Scope and Contents note

Narrator is an engineer. Lawyer. 1990 Landesvorstand der CDU Sachsen. Member of the Volkskammer. GDR minister.

Transcript and CV

Sound recording

Access

Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000170

Scope and Contents note

1 sound cassette located in Box 15, Tape 99.

Otto Reinhold interview by McAdams 1990 March 23

Scope and Contents note

Narrator is Director of the Academy of Social Sciences [Akad. für Gesellschaftswissenschaften].

Transcript with errata sheet and photograph

Sound recording

Access

Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000172

Scope and Contents note

2 sound cassettes located in Box 15, Tapes 101-102.

Otto Reinhold interview by Bortfeldt 1991 January 29

Transcript

Sound recording

Access

Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0000173

Scope and Contents note

2 sound cassettes located in Box 15, Tapes 103-104.

Rolf Reißig interview by McAdams 1992 May 19

Scope and Contents note

Narrator is a professor at the Academy of Social Sciences.
Irene Runge interview by Siena 1991 December 19
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a sociologist, anthropologist, and journalist.

Hans Schindler interview by McAdams 1991 October 3
Scope and Contents note

Karl Schirdewan interview by McAdams 1991 July 9
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is an old communist. Member of ZK Politbüro. Together with Wollweber dismissed for opposing Ulbricht. Then Leiter der Staatl. Archivverwaltung der DDR in Potsdam.

Gregor Schirmer interview by McAdams 1993 March 7
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a government official, Deputy Minister of Education.
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 16, Tapes 114-115.

**Gerhard Schürer interview by McAdams 1991 July 10**

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a member of ZK. Head of Staatliche Plankommission.

Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 16, Tape 116.

**Karl Seidel interview by McAdams 1991 July 8**

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a diplomat. Botschaftsrat in Moscow. Leiter der Abteilung BRD im Ministerium für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten.

Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 16, Tape 117.

**Wolfgang and Regina (called "Lotte") Templin interview by Torpey 1991 August 29**

Scope and Contents note

Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 16, Tape 118.

**Wolfgang and Regina (called "Lotte") Templin interview by Torpey 1992 February 3**

Scope and Contents note
3 sound cassettes located in Box 16, Tapes 119-121. Lotte is on Tape 121, which also has poor audio quality (it is late; contains Wolfgang telling jokes).
Ferdinand Thun interview by McAdams 1993 March 10
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is Foreign Ministry Chief of Protocol.

Transcript and photograph
Sound recording
Conditions Governing Access note
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0003441
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 16, Tapes 122-123.

Wolfgang Ullmann interview by Banchoff 1991 November 12
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a doctor of theology, pastor, Dozent für Kirchen-geschichte. Delegate of the movement Demokratie Jetzt to the Round Table. Minister under Modrow.

Transcript, CVs, and photograph
Sound recording
Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0010881
Scope and Contents note
1 sound cassette located in Box 16, Tape 124.

Manfred Uschner interview by McAdams
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is mitglied des Politbüros des ZK der SED. For 14 years Hermann Axen's personal referent.

Transcript and photograph
Sound recording
Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0010884
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 17, Tapes 125-126.

Manfred Uschner interview by Zechmeister 1993 March 10
Transcript
Scope recording
Access
Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0010890
Scope and Contents note
2 sound cassettes located in Box 17, Tapes 127-128.

Hans Voss interview by McAdams
Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a diplomat. Consul in Burma and Cambodia, ambassador to Romania and Italy.

Transcript, CV, and photograph
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Sound recording</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
<td>2 sound cassettes located in Box 17, Tapes 129-130.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0010897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Günther Wirth interview by Zechmeister 1992 December 2

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a member of the Hauptvorstand der CDU der DDR, editor-in-chief of the journal *Standpunkt*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 8</th>
<th>Transcript and postscriptum by Wirth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
<td>3 sound cassettes located in Box 17, Tapes 131-133.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Use copy reference number: 94066_a_0010901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vincent von Wroblewski interview by Siena 1991 December 17

Scope and Contents note
Narrator is a philosopher, interpreter (French), and editor of the *Rowohlt Sartre-edition*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 8</th>
<th>Transcript and photograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
<td>1 sound cassette located in Box 17, Tape 134.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
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