

Preliminary Schedule

**Library & Archives Tour of Reunified Germany 2009 for
11 American Colleagues from Parliamentary and Government/Law
Libraries, including a Couple of Journalists**

Berlin
October 4th – October 11th 2009

with an excursion to
Dessau and Halle / Saale
October 6th



PROGRAM ORGANIZER:

Checkpoint Charlie Stiftung (Berlin) in cooperation with
"Initiative for Continuing Education in Academic and Research Oriented Special Libraries"

Participants arriving before and on October 3, 2009:

October 1 – Claire Marumoto

October 3 – Cy Behroozi, Robbie LaFleur, David S. Mao, Theresa Schmid, Jane Sessa and Mark Strattner

Participants arriving on October 4, 2009:

October 4 - Linda Heatherly, Frances Pollard, Rebecca B. Vargha, Stephen D. Vargha

GERMAN REUNIFICATION DAY – October 3, 2009:

For those of you who will already be in town prior to October 4th, 2009, we would like to alert you to the extensive festivities in Berlin, commemorating the 19th anniversary of German reunification and the 20th anniversary of the fall of the wall!!! Gigantic puppets on the string will be “walked” through the city between October 1st and 4th, to be witnessed by the public between 10:00-12:00 noon and 03:00-06:00 p.m. daily: The Little Giantess and the Big Giant, created by the legendary French street theatre company Royal de Luxe, will amaze and astonish Berlin’s people and visitors and shall resurrect this moment in world history and the overwhelming emotions of 1989. The giant puppets, which measure up to 15 meters in height, will pass by significant Berlin sites – such as Unter den Linden, Straße des 17. Juni, Brandenburger Tor – and shall be telling out a fairy tale about a reunion after years of separation. As last seen in London (2006) and Santiago de Chile (2007), Royal de Luxe will move and enthuse millions of people in the German capital. Entrance is free of charge – feel free to join this open-air-spectacle and get further information (in English) under <http://www.riesen-in-berlin.de/en.html> or www.mauerfall09.de .



Sunday, October 4, 2009 - Individual Arrival in Berlin

Individual arrivals at Berlin-Tegel airport (TXL):

After your arrival at Tegel airport either take a taxi at your own expense (it's 11.2 km and costs approx. 30-40 € - as general information: tip in Germany = 10 %) or take public transportation directly from the airport:

departure	means of transportation (direction)	get off at	arrival
The time of the departure depends on the time of your arrival in Berlin Tegel Airport! Bus X9 runs every 10 minutes, subway U9 every 5 minutes... as an example:			
12:04 p.m.	Bus X9 (Zoologischer Garten)	Zoologischer Garten	12:23 p.m.
12:32 p.m.	U9 (S+U Rathaus Steglitz)	S+U Rathaus Steglitz	12:44 p.m.
Your hotel is right above the U-Bahn stop			
Total travel time: approx. 40 minutes			

until
04:00 p.m.

Check-in at your hotel under your last name:

Best Western Premier Hotel Steglitz International
Albrechtstraße 2, D-12165 Berlin
Fon: +49 (0)30 - 79 00 50
Fax: +49 (0)30 - 79 00 55 50
info@steglitz.bestwestern.de/
www.si-hotel.com/

05:00 -
07:00 p.m.

Meet with **Dr. Andrea Mehrländer**, Executive Director of the Checkpoint Charlie Foundation, and **Evelin Morgenstern**, Managing Director of the "Initiative for Continuing Education in Academic and Research Oriented Special Libraries and Related Institutions", **in front of the hotel's cocktail bar, first floor**, and get the latest update on the study tour.

There will be a dinner snack available to get your stomach accustomed to European meal times! After that: Early to bed, early to rise ...

Monday, October 5, 2009 -
Welcome to Berlin as Germany's capital city!

07:00 a.m. Breakfast

08:00 a.m. Meet with Evelin Morgenstern and Fanny Döring in the hotel lobby and catch S1 at Rathaus Steglitz

departure	means of transportation (direction)	get off at	arrival
08:10 a.m.	S 1 (S Oranienburg)	S+U Brandenburger Tor	08:25 a.m.
550 m walk to the Reichstag building			
Total travel time: approx. 30 minutes			

08:45 a.m. Arrival at Reichstag
Security check: please bring your passport!

09:00 - Guided tour of the **Reichstag, the German parliament.**
 10:30 a.m. Meeting point at north entrance/ Paul-Löbe-Allee

10:30 - Visit of the **Reichtag's glas dome.**
 11:00 a.m.

The Reichstag is the seat of the German Bundestag or federal government and, with its new dome, one of the Berlin's biggest crowd-draws. Its colorful past reflects the turbulence of German history since the 19th century.

The Reichstag was constructed from 1884–94 by Paul Wallot, since a representative building was needed to house the parliament of the newly-founded German state. The inscription "Dem Deutschen Volke" ("To the German people") was only added in 1916 during the First World War, because Wilhelm II. had previously been against it. On 9 November 1918, the politician Philipp Scheidemann announced the establishment of the Republic from one of its windows. Part of the Reichstag was destroyed in a fire on 27 February 1933: the exact cause has never been identified, but the fire was used by the Nazis to justify their persecution of political opponents. After the war, the devastated building was rebuilt in a simplified form from 1961–71 to plans by Paul Baumgarten, but it was not used for parliamentary functions. The dome, which had been blown up in 1945, was not rebuilt. Inside the edifice bordering the »Berlin wall there was an exhibition, "Questions on German History", which is now displayed in the "Deutschen Dom". After reunification, the German Federal Government decided to use the building as a parliament once again. From 1994–99 the Reichstag was reconstructed and extended by the Architect Sir Norman Foster, taking into consideration both the immense historical implications and its function as a modern working parliament, and adding an accessible dome. Before the renovation work

began in 1994, the building became the stage for one of the most spectacular art events in Europe: it was wrapped by Christo and Jeanne Claude. The glass dome, which was at first the subject of great controversy, has now become one of the newest landmarks in the city. Since 1999 the Reichstag building has once again been the seat of the German Bundestag.

11:00 a.m. Return S+U Brandenburger Tor and look for bus stop

departure	means of transportation (direction)	get off at	arrival
11:13 a.m.	Bus TXL (Mollstr./Prenzlauer Berg)	Spandauer Str./ Marienkirche	11:19 a.m.
350 m walk to Berlin's City Hall			
Total travel time: approx. 25 minutes			

11:30 a.m. - **Business lunch at Berliner Rathaus** - Berlin's City Hall, Room 255
01:30 p.m. Jüdenstr. 1, 10178 Berlin

Contact: Stefan Schmidt, Fon: 9026-2187

and Doris Beiersdorf, Fon: 9026-2269

Catering provided by: Partyservice Zehlendorf, Martin-Buber-Str. 5,
14163 Berlin, Fon: 90299-5154, cell phone: 0170-1020045;

[kreiselheidi@freenet.de/](mailto:kreiselheidi@freenet.de)

Table-talk with guest of honor, **Mr. Dirk Sager**, author and journalist, who is going to talk about his personal experiences during the Cold War as well as German Reunification.

Dirk Sager, born August 13, 1940 in Hamburg, is one of the best known German journalists. From 1962 to 1968, he majored in American Studies, Political Science and Journalism at Berlin's Free University. During that time, Sager already volunteered at several places, worked as freelance journalist at Radio Bremen and as editorial journalist at RIAS Berlin. Since 1968, Dirk Sager has been working for the German public television station ZDF. He acted as reporter/journalist in East-Berlin, Moscow and Washington, D.C. From 1984 to 1990, Sager led the political program "Kennzeichen D" as head of the editorial staff. From 1990 to 2004, he was superintendent of the ZDF broadcasting studios in Moscow. Since then, Sager visits different places and produces travel accounts. He is a member of the German P.E.N. Center.

Contact: d-sager@t-online.de

02:00 - **Sightseeing tour** by bus through historical Berlin conducted by **Michael S. Cullen**, author, historian and publicist.
05:00 p.m.

Michael S. Cullen was born June 9, 1939, in New York City. He studied Russian Language and Literature at Brooklyn College and received an M.A. in History from Free University Berlin in 1984. Since 1964, Cullen has been living in Berlin. He is a member of the Foreign Press Association and works as freelance writer. Cullen is very committed in several cultural and historical associations. In 1995, he was awarded the Berlin Distinguished Cross for the idea of inviting Christo to "wrap the Reichstag".

See also: <http://www.berliner-reichstag.net/michael-cullen/index.html/>

The rest of the day and dinner are at your leisure. Please check the printed version of the program for a list of restaurants near your hotel.

Tuesday, October 6, 2009 – **Re-visiting German-American values and visions: Walter Gropius' 20th century Bauhaus Design and August Hermann Francke's 17th century Pietist Missionaries**

Chaperones of the day: Evelin Morgenstern, Fanny Döring

07:00 –

07:45 a.m. Breakfast

08:00 a.m. Depart with bus - **ThoVer-Reisen**

Contact: Ramona Baer-Kutz
Rubensstr. 17, 12159 Berlin
Fon: +49 (0)30 – 62 90 32 31

Arrival at: **Bauhaus Dessau**, Gropiusallee 38, 06846 Dessau

09:30 a.m. Guided tour of **Historic Rooms** and the **Masters' Houses of Oskar Schlemmer, Wassily Kandinsky and Paul Klee:**

Reception: **Prof. Philipp Oswalt**, Chief of Bauhaus Dessau Foundation
Guide: **Anke John**, art historian

Dessau – the Bauhaus (www.bauhaus.de/english/index.htm)
Bauhaus celebrates its 90th anniversary!

The Bauhaus began with a utopian definition: "The building of the future" was to combine all the arts in ideal unity. This required a new type of artist beyond academic specialization, for whom the Bauhaus would offer adequate education. In order to reach this goal, the founder, Walter Gropius, saw the necessity to develop new teaching methods and was convinced that the base for any art was to be found in handcraft: "the

school will gradually turn into a workshop". Indeed, artists and craftsmen directed classes and production together at the Bauhaus in Weimar. This was intended to remove any distinction between fine arts and applied arts.

The reality of technical civilization, however, led to requirements that could not only be fulfilled by a revalorization of handcraft. In 1923, the Bauhaus reacted with a changed program, which was to mark its future image under the motto: "art and technology - a new unity". Industrial potentials were to be applied to satisfactory design standards, regarding both functional and aesthetic aspects. The Bauhaus workshops produced prototypes for mass production: from a single lamp to a complete dwelling.

Of course, the educational and social claim to a new configuration of life and its environment could not always be achieved. And the Bauhaus was not alone with this goal, but the name became a near synonym for this trend.

The history of the Bauhaus is by no means linear. The changes in directorship and amongst the teachers, artistic influence from far and wide, in combination with the political situation in which the Bauhaus experiment was staged, led to permanent transformation. The numerous consequences of this experiment still today flow into contemporary life.

The museum building is a late work of Walter Gropius, the founder of the Bauhaus. It was planned in 1964 for Darmstadt and was built 1976-79 in modified form in Berlin. Today, its characteristic silhouette is one of Berlin's landmarks.

12:00 noon Lunchbreak at **KORNHAUS/ELBE** – Contact: Mr. Heilmann
Kornhausstr. 146, 06846 Dessau
Fon: +49 (0)340 – 640 41 41
Fax: +49 (0)340 – 640 41 11
info@kornhaus.de
www.kornhaus.de/

01:00 p.m. Depart to **Halle/Saale** – with a stop at the **residential area Dessau-Törten** (6 km away):
The 314 single family-houses were built between 1926 and 1928 following the rules of the German „Heimstättengesetz“ (homestead law) with guidelines according to size and price of the homes. Properties at a certain size should provide self-sufficiency of the owners.

02:30 p.m. Guided tour of the **Francke Foundation of Halle** -
The Canstein Collection of Bibles, the Wunderkammer, Library of Scenery, etc.

Meet at: Franckeplatz 1, 06110 Halle
http://www.francke-halle.de/main/index_en.php

We will be welcomed by:

Dr. Thomas Müller-Bahlke (Director),

Dr. Penelope Willard (Assistant Director)

Dr. Britta Klostermann (Head of the Library)

with discussions about the years of political turmoil, re-construction after 1989, the “Leuchtturm”-Program, the bluebook etc.

The Francke Foundations, founded in 1698, are a living cultural and scholarly institution of European scale. More than 25 educational, social and cultural institutions are gathered on a campus of 14 hectares in the heart of the city. They include a baroque library from 1728, school buildings from four centuries, the largest half-timbered house in Europe, as well as the only cabinet of artifacts and curiosities still in its original setting from the Baroque period. Lectures, concerts, guided tours and cultural-historically special and permanent exhibitions take place in the Historical Orphanage built from 1698 to 1700. The Foundations as a historical ensemble are a candidate for the title of UNESCO world heritage site.

05:00 p.m. Bus leaves for **Händel-House Museum**
Große Nikolaistr. 5, 06108 Halle/S.

Contact: Gert Richter,
Fon: +49 (0)345 – 500 90 219
gert.richter@haendelhaus.de
www.haendelhaus.de/

05:30 – Visit of the **Händel-House**, birthplace of the world-famous composer
06:30 p.m. Georg Friedrich Händel (1685-1759)
Guide: **Dr. Konstanze Musketa**, Händel expert

Visitors to the museum can follow Händel’s career and gain insights into the society he lived in through the permanent exhibition, which includes contemporary exhibits, in particular musical instruments and paintings. Housed in 14 rooms of his birth-place, the new exhibit focuses on Händel’s time in Halle and his achievements as a “European composer”.

07:00 p.m. Dinner **HALLESCHES BRAUHAUS** – contact: Mr. Stefan Pech
Große Nikolaistr. 2, 06108 Halle/Saale
Tel.: +49 (0)345 – 21 25 70
Fax: +49 (0)345 – 21 25 711
info@halleschesbrauhaus.de
www.brauhaushalle.de/

08:30 p.m. Return to Berlin, driving time: about 2 hours on the bus.

Wednesday, October 07, 2009 –

Berlin as integral part of the German reunified information landscape
(PART A: Libraries)

08:00 a.m. Breakfast

09:00 a.m. Meet with Evelin Morgenstern and Fanny Döring in the lobby:
Leave the hotel and catch S1 at Rathaus Steglitz

departure	means of transportation (direction)	get off at	arrival
09:10 a.m.	S 1 (S Oranienburg)	S Unter den Linden	09:25 a.m.
550 m (ca. 15 minutes) walk to the Marie-Elisabeth-Lüders-Haus			
Total travel time: approx. 40 minutes			

10:00 a.m.-
01:00 p.m. Visit of the **Library and Documentation Directorate of the German Federal Parliament**

Marie-Elisabeth-Lüders-Haus, Room 3.702
Adele-Schreiber-Krieger-Straße 1, 10117 Berlin
www.bundestag.de/

We will be welcomed by **Dr. Horst Risse**, Head of the Information and Documentation Directorate, followed by a presentation of the different reference and research services offered: **Martin Widdra** (Division ID 3) will be talking about the Parliamentary Documentation and **Beate Hesterberg** and **Florian Bless** (Division ID 2) about the Parliamentary Archives. (This will include a short guided tour through the Audio/Video-Archives.) Finally, there will be a talk by **Dr. Florian Merkel** (Division ID 4) on the Press Documentation.

An opportunity to discuss topics of mutual interest will be provided after each contribution.

To round off our visit, we will be given a tour of the Parliamentary Library by its Director **Ursula Freyschmidt** (Division ID 1).

As Germany's parliament, the German Bundestag stands at the centre of the country's political life and is its supreme democratic organ of state. Since 1999, the Bundestag has had its seat at the Reichstag Building in Berlin.

Parliamentary groups: In the last Bundestag elections held on 18 September 2005, 612 Members were elected from five parties. In the current 16th electoral term, the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) forms the largest parliamentary group with 223 seats, followed by the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) with 222 seats. The Free Democratic Party (FDP) parliamentary group holds 61 seats, the Left Party parliamentary group 53 and the Alliance 90/The Greens parliamentary group 51. There are two non-attached Members.

The President of the German Bundestag: The Members elected Dr. Norbert Lammert (CDU/CSU) as President of the German Bundestag.

The legislative process: The legislative process is one of the most important tasks performed by the German Bundestag. All laws are deliberated on and adopted in Parliament. Some acts require the consent of the Bundesrat, the organ through which Germany's 16 constituent states – the *Länder* – participate in the legislation and administration of the Federation.

Election of the Federal Chancellor: On 22 November 2005, the Members of the German Bundestag elected Angela Merkel (CDU/CSU) as Germany's first female Federal Chancellor.

The Committees: The committees of the German Bundestag play an important role in its legislative work. They prepare legislative proposals for adoption in the plenary. The Bundestag sets up committees for specific areas of policy in which Members from all the parliamentary groups deliberate on and revise draft bills.

- 01:15 p.m. **Lunch at the Cafeteria of the House of the Federal Press Conference**
Schiffbauerdamm 40, 10117 Berlin
- 02:00 p.m. Taxi ride to the next meeting (two mini-vans), call: (030) 21 01 01, or
(030) 44 33 22 or (030) 21 02 02 or (030) 26 3000.
- 02:30 -
04:30 p.m. Visit of the **Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik**
German Institute for International and Security Affairs
Ludwigkirchplatz 3-4, 10719 Berlin
www.swp-berlin.org/

Michael Kluck, Head of the Expert Information Section
Dr. Petra Galle, Deputy Director of the Division of Content Knowledge
Nele Morkel M.A., Head of the Library

The tour of the Library and Information Services Department will include a presentation of the German Information Network on International Affairs and Area Studies (FIV).

The German Institute for International and Security Affairs of the *Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik* (SWP) is an independent scientific establishment that conducts practically oriented research on the basis of which it then advises the *Bundestag* (the German parliament) and the federal government on foreign and security policy issues. The analyses and publications produced by SWP researchers and their participation in national and international debates on key issues help to shape opinion in their respective domains.

The Board of Trustees (*Stiftungsrat*) is SWP's highest supervisory and decision-making body. It appoints the Institute's management, approves broad outlines for its research and guarantees its independence. All important decisions are taken by a two-thirds majority of Board of Trustee members, who include leading scientists, economists and other public figures as well as representatives of various federal ministries and parties

in the Bundestag. The Research Advisory Board advises the Institute on all topical and interdisciplinary questions related to its research program.

SWP was set up in 1962 by private initiative in Ebenhausen, near Munich, and given the legal status of a foundation. Late in 2000 its headquarters moved to Berlin, which has been SWP's new home since January 2001. Since January 1965, when the *Bundestag* unanimously backed the establishment of an independent research centre, the Institute has been federally funded. This support is supplemented by contributions from other research sponsors.

There are currently more than 130 staff members working at SWP's German Institute for International and Security Affairs. SWP has eight Research Units employing more than 60 scholars.

04:45 p.m. Free afternoon with shopping options & dinner on your own. You may wish to explore this charming area of Berlin, near the Kurfürstendamm and Savignyplatz. For dinner, we might end up in the Café-Restaurant "Wintergarten" im Literaturhaus, Fasanenstraße 23, 10719 Berlin, www.literaturhaus-berlin.de

Thursday, October 08, 2009 –
Berlin as integral part of the German reunified information landscape
(PART A: Libraries, continued)

07:45 a.m. Breakfast

08:40 a.m. Meet with Evelin Morgenstern and Christian Dietrich:
Leave the hotel and catch bus M48 at Rathaus Steglitz

departure	means of transportation (direction)	get off at	arrival
08:48 a.m.	Bus M 48 (S+U Alexanderplatz)	Kulturforum	09:13 a.m.
short walk to the Berlin State Library			
Total travel time: approx. 35 minutes			

09:30 a.m.-
12:00 noon **Berlin State Library – PK**
Haus Potsdamer Straße
Potsdamer Straße 33, 10785 Berlin
www.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/index_en.html/

We will be welcomed by **Armin Talke**, Lecturer for Judiciary Affairs (Tel.: (030) 266 43 32 20) and **Robert Zepf**, Director of Scholarly Services of the Berlin State Library (Tel.: (030) 266 43 30 20)

The founding of the Churfürstliche Bibliothek zu Cölln an der Spree (Electoral Library) nearly 350 years ago established the basis for what is today the most important academic research library in Germany. The

judicious and focused acquisition and cataloguing of all manner of materials since 1661 has resulted in the systematic growth of the library's collections and holdings to their present status.

The Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz (Berlin State Library – Prussian Cultural Heritage) acquires texts from all fields of knowledge in all languages, in every available form, from all epochs and all countries of the world – providing the materials are of interest for academic and research purposes. Current holdings and collections include printed works from many centuries, manuscripts, music autographs, maps, globes, atlases, estates, newspapers and periodicals, official publications, various microformed materials, an increasing number of digitally presented texts as well as extensive databases. The holdings undergo systematic cataloguing and are made available to users all over the world. Moreover, one of the library's key priorities is the protection and preservation of the cultural assets entrusted to it.

A Library on Two Sites: The positive development of the library was interrupted by World War II. The entire holdings – at the time some three million books and other materials – had to be brought to safety in 30 monasteries, castles and disused mines. The division of Germany during the decades that followed also had an adverse effect on the library's holdings: only some of its collections were returned to the original Berlin site on Unter den Linden (East) after 1945. Most of the relocated items were initially brought to West Germany, and stored after the late 1970s in the new building in Potsdamer Straße in Berlin (West). Elements of the collection are still located in Poland and the territories of the former Soviet Union. In divided Berlin, both sites pursued an active acquisition policy and supported the work of researchers from all over the world.

Since 1992, the reunited **Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz** provides a service at both its sites in the district of Mitte – Unter den Linden 8 and Potsdamer Straße 33. The extensive palette of services is also reflected in the internal structure of the library: aside from the main departments for collection building, reader services, cataloguing system and academic services, bibliographical services as well as preservation and conservation, there are the Department of Early Printed Books, Manuscript Department, Music Department, Map Department, Eastern Europe Department, Oriental Department, East Asia Department, and the Children's and Young People's Book Department. Newspapers and periodicals are currently located at the library's Westhafen site. The Bildagentur für Kunst, Kultur, Geschichte (Picture Archive of Culture, Art and History), which is affiliated to the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, is located at Märkisches Ufer 16-18.

12:30 –
01:30 p.m.

Lunch – **Café im Musikinstrumenten-Museum**
Tiergartenstr. 1, 10785 Berlin
Contact: Mrs. Ingwersen
Fon: +49 (0)30 – 254 81 173
http://www.sim.spk-berlin.de/caf%E9_364.html/

01:30 p.m. after lunch, short walk to WZB

02:00 – Visit of the **Social Science Research Center (WZB)**
04:00 p.m. Reichpietschufer 50, 10785 Berlin
www.wzb.eu/

We will be welcomed by **Sebastian Nix**, Head of the WZB, followed by a presentation of the information services provided by WZ.

The Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Center Berlin) conducts basic social science research in selected problem areas. The Federal Republic of Germany and the Land Berlin have been shareholders and funders since 1976. The WZB is the largest institution of its kind in Europe. Around 140 social scientists conduct research on the developmental trends, problems of adaptation, and possibilities for innovation in modern societies. Furthermore, the WZB is host to the Irmgard Coninx Foundation.

04:00 – Enjoy your free time! Suggestions will be made... Plan on being back in
06:30 p.m. the hotel by 6:30 p.m. You will be picked up at 06:45 p.m. from the hotel lobby by a CCF chaperone, who will walk you to a.....

07:00 – **Roundtable Discussion** with German politicians, **Vera Lengsfeld** and
09:00 p.m. **Monika Thamm**, both members of the CDU party

Location: Wrangel's Estate, a historic landmark in the district of Steglitz.

Contact: Christine Urban

E-Mail: Christine.urban@ba-sz.berlin.de

Fon: +49 (0)30 - 902 99 39 24

Catering provided by: Partyservice Zehlendorf, Martin-Buber-Str. 5,
14163 Berlin, Fon: (030) 902 99-51 54, Cell phone: 0170-1020045;

kreiselheidi@freenet.de

Vera Lengsfeld, born in 1952 in Sondershausen, studied history and philosophy in Leipzig and Berlin. In 1988, Lengsfeld was deported from the GDR by the political authorities and she moved to West Germany. Lengsfeld returned to East Germany on 9 November 1989, the day the wall came down, and became a member of the first freely elected democratic parliament in East Germany. In 1990, she was awarded the Aachener Peace Prize. Since 1996, Lengsfeld has been engaged in rehabilitation of people politically persecuted by the GDR system. In 2003, she was a co-founder of the association Stasi Prison and Gedenkstätte Hohenschönhausen. In 2008, Lengsfeld was awarded the German Federal Cross of Merit. Today, she works as freelance author in Berlin.

Monika Thamm, born in 1944 in Berlin, studied economics, business management and English (in Berlin and England). From 1977-2005, she worked as teacher and principal at different vocational schools in Berlin.

Contact: [thamm@cdu-fraktion.berlin.de/](mailto:thamm@cdu-fraktion.berlin.de)

Fon: (030) 2325-2818; Cell phone: (0151) 123 53 945

Friday, October 09, 2009 –

Berlin as integral part of the German reunified information landscape

(PART B: Archives)

07:30 a.m. Breakfast

08:00 a.m. Meet with Evelin Morgenstern and Christian Dietrich:
Leave the hotel by bus shuttle:

The “Gauck-Office” (Custodian of the Stasi-Files)

Archive der Zentralstelle der Bundesbeauftragten für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen DDR

Ruschestraße 103, Eingang Haus 7, 10365 Berlin

www.bstu.bund.de/cln_012/nn_710332/EN/Office/office_node.html_nn_n=true/

09:00 - 11:00 a.m. Guided tour by **Günter Bormann**, Head of Division ZV 2 (Judiciary Affairs).

The Office of the Federal Commissioner (BStU) preserves the records of the Ministry for State Security of the GDR in its archives and makes these available for various purposes to private individuals, institutions and the public in accordance with strict legal regulations. In an internationally unique action, in 1989/90, in the course of the peaceful revolution against the Communist regime in East Germany, demonstrators occupied the administrative offices of the former Ministry for State Security of the GDR (MfS) and forced the dissolution of this apparatus of oppression. The revolutionary will of the citizens and the freely elected parliament of the GDR smoothed the way for the securing and controlled opening of the Stasi files. With German Unity on October 3, 1990, the office was founded. It was established by Joachim Gauck and is currently directed by Marianne Birthler. The BStU has the task of instructing the public on the structure, methods and mode of operation of the MfS. In doing so, it contributes to the historical, political, judicial and societal research on the SED dictatorship. It advances the public examination of totalitarian ideas and structures, in that it makes public questions on political research.

The heart of the office is the archive with the Stasi legacy. It records the methods of the regime and the knowledge of the power of the former SED as the Communist official party of the GDR and of its secret police: files, index cards, films, audio documents, microfiche. It is one of the largest archives in Germany with a total of 180 km of records. The internet site, BStU Online, gives an impression of the inventories, the work of the archivists and the condition of the records.

At the end of 1991, the Stasi Records Act (StUG) provided the legal framework for the various forms of the inspection of files. Individuals, who were spied on by the Stasi, are given top priority; they can inspect their files to see how the MfS determined their fate. In addition to this, the BStU allows the examination of persons in elevated functions and offices. Scholars and journalists can also request access to the files for historic research.

11:15 p.m. Bus Transfer to Steglitz/Lichterfelde

12:00 –
12:45 p.m. Lunch at **Kantine Bundesarchiv**

12:45 -
03:15 p.m. **Bundesarchiv – Berlin**
Finckensteinallee 63
12205 Berlin
www.bundesarchiv.de/

We will be given an introduction and a tour by **Prof. Dr. Angelika Menne-Haritz**, Vice President, assisted by **Brigitte Fischer** and **Kristina John**

03:30 p.m. Bus transfer to:

**Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte –
German Institute for Human Rights**
Zimmerstraße 26/27, 10969 Berlin
Konferenzraum, Aufgang A (erreichbar über Hof)

04:30 –
06:30 p.m. “Kaffee und Kuchen” – Reception by **Frauke Seidensticker**, Assistant Director of the German Institute for Human Rights

Lecture and discussion: **Prof. Dr. h.c. Dr. theol. habil. Richard Schröder** on German Reunification
Moderated and translated by: **Dr. Jürgen Lillteicher**, Director of the Willy-Brandt-Haus in Lübeck. We will be joined by 10 to 15 German information specialists.

Richard Schröder (born 1943 in Saxony) studied theology and philosophy in Naumburg/Saale and Berlin and served as pastor in Wiederstedt parish from 1973 to 1977. After completing his dissertation, he worked as lecturer between 1977 and 1990 in Berlin and Naumburg, before he took up a full professorship in Leipzig in 1991. During reunification Richard Schröder was highly active in politics, joined the SPD party and was a member of the last East German parliament between March and October 1990. From 1991 to 1993 Schröder served as professor of theology and philosophy at Berlin’s Humboldt University. Between 1993 and January 2009 Schröder worked as constitutional judge in the state of Brandenburg, was a member of the Protestant Church Council Germany (1991-1997) and of the supervisory board of the Gauck Office (since 1992). Apart from publishing extensively, he is the president of the German National Foundation, established by ex-chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In 2004, Richard Schröder was elected chairman of the Association for Re-Building Berlin’s City Castle, e.V.

- 06:30 p.m. Followed by short talk about the role and tasks of the Institute's library:
Anne Siebems, Head of Library
- 07:00 p.m. Short walk to the restaurant at Pariser Platz
- 07:30 – 09:30 p.m. Dinner at **Tucher-Restaurant** (a la carte) – Upstairs in „Literatensalon“
Theodor's Schlemmer & Schmöker GmbH
Pariser Platz 6a, 10117 Berlin
Fon: +49 (0)30 – 22 48 94 64
tucherberlin@t-online.de
www.thementeam.de/

Saturday, October 10, 2009 –
Coping with a difficult past: Reunified Berlin and the Holocaust

- 08:00 a.m. Breakfast
- 09:05 a.m. Meet with Evelin Morgenstern at the lobby:
Leave the hotel and catch S1 at Rathaus Steglitz

departure	means of transportation (direction)	get off at	arrival
09:14 a.m.	S 1 (S Wannsee Bhf)	S Wannsee	09:31 a.m.
09:37 a.m.	Bus 114 (Heckeshorn)	Am Großen Wannsee	09:42 a.m.
150 m walk to the House of Wannsee-Conference			
Total travel time: approx. 40 minutes			

- 10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Guided tour through the **House of the Wannsee-Conference**
Am Großen Wannsee 56-58, 14109 Berlin
www.ghwk.de/

Guide: **Gaby Müller-Oelrichs**, Head of Library

On January 20th, 1942, Reinhard Heydrich, Head of the Reich Security Main Office (*Reichssicherheitshauptamt*), chaired a meeting of high-ranking civil servants and SS-officers in this mansion.

As the decision to murder the European Jews had been made earlier the »Wannsee Conference« was concerned with the organisation and implementation of "The Final Solution", the decision to deport the Jews of Europe to the East and to murder them. The meeting has become known as the "Wannsee

Conference". In 1947 the minutes of the Conference recorded by Adolf Eichmann were found in the files of the German Foreign Office.

OR OPTIONAL VISIT TO....

10:00 a.m. – ... the **Liebermann-Villa at Lake Wannsee (with a self-guided audio-tour)**
12:30 p.m.

Colomierstraße 3

14109 Berlin

www.liebermann-villa.de/

In 1909, German-Jewish painter Max Liebermann built a summer house on the Wannsee Lake, proudly dubbing it his "castle by the sea". Here he not only found badly needed peace and quiet from the bustle of the city but also discovered the principal themes of his late work. The 7000 square meter garden, designed according to the artist's own ideas, is the subject of more than 200 paintings.

In 1940 Liebermann's widow was forced to sell the property to the *Reichspost* (national postal service), and in the next decades the house served changing, divergent functions.

Today house and garden have been painstakingly restored to their former luster. Along with a permanent exhibition of the artist's paintings, the villa stages smaller, thematic shows of the work of Liebermann and his contemporaries. The focus is on the paintings created in Wannsee, providing a unique opportunity for visitors to experience works by Liebermann where they were created in direct proximity to their depicted subjects.

The Liebermann Villa at Wannsee is funded by the Max-Liebermann-Gesellschaft Berlin e.V. (Max Liebermann Society) founded in 1995. It is due to the efforts of the Society that this eminent historic site has been placed under historic landmark protection, restored and accorded museum status by the Berlin Parliament.

01:00 p.m.- Lunch at „**Restaurant Sanssouci**“ – Contact: Thomas Brockmann
02:30 p.m. Am Großen Wannsee 60, 14109 Berlin

Fon: +49 (0)30 – 805 30 34

Fax: +49 (0)30 – 805 61 62

info@haussanssouci.de

www.haussanssouci.de/

02:45 p.m. **Depart by shuttle bus to "Track 17" (Note: If track 17 is covered on the October 5th sightseeing tour, you'll have a free afternoon until 6:00 p.m.)**

Bahnhof Grunewald – Gleis 17

Am Bahnhof Grunewald

14193 Berlin

The Grunewald S-Bahn station is a train station on the S7 line going to Potsdam. This station was the place where the deportations occurred. More than 50,000 of Berlin's Jews were deported from here to extermination camps.

The tracks of the trains going to the camps are of course unused, but the station itself is still active. When you get off the train and go down the stairs, you see a small sign, saying "Gleis 17" (dock 17). You follow it to the unused tracks, now engraved with the names of the deportation destinations and the number of Jews deported. The place is very quiet, very green, and on the overall, quite a moving memorial.

On April 3, 1987, a commemorative plaque with a Hebrew inscription was put up at the signal box. On September 18, 1991, the memorial to the right of the entrance to the station building, created by Karol Broniatowski in behalf of the Senate of Berlin, was unveiled. It consists of a long concrete wall with negative imprints of human bodies and a bronze commemorative plaque. Since January 27, 1998, a memorial of the German Railway Society, created by Nicolaus Hirsch, Wolfgang Lorch and Andrea Wandel has been recalling the deportation to the concentration camps. It consists of metal sheets, lined up on the ancient loading platforms to the right and to the left of the rails. Access is possible via the subway and the ramp. Through the subway, it is possible to get to the forest Grunewald and to the suburban colony Eichkamp, which has developed since 1918.

- 04:00 p.m. Arrive at "Hackescher Markt" via Koppenplatz ... Return to your hotel by 6:00 p.m. at the latest.
- 06:18 p.m. Take Bus M 48 from "Rathaus Steglitz" (Direction: Alexanderplatz) and go to "Kaisereiche" (arrival: 06:23 p.m.). It's a 5-minute-walk to
- 06:30 p.m. Farewell Dinner in „**Brendles Gasthaus**“ (**Austrian Cuisine**)
Schmiljanstr. 21, 12161 Berlin
Fon: +49 (0)30 – 859 49 42

Sunday, October 11, 2009

Individual departure