

# FIFA WORLD CUP 2006

9 JUNE - 9 JULY 2006

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KOCHUKUNJU JOY, M.A.

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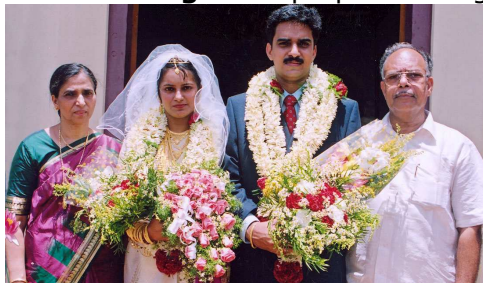
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This **Travelogue** is prepared to give a brief note on the visit of Anitha and Santhosh Babykutty (together with their parents: Thankamma and Varghese Babykutty), who arrived in Germany on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2006. Descriptions of places are only those which have been visited in the company of Annamma, Prince, Regina or Kochukunju Joy.



Fam. Varghese Babykutty

They arrived at a time on the special occasion of the **FIFA World Cup 2006** being held in Germany from June 9 to July 9, 2006, the motto of which has been: **"Die Welt zu Gast bei Freunden" (A Time to Make Friends)**.

Germany will be the home of the biggest sports event in decades: the FIFA World Cup. We in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia are looking forward to 16 exciting World Cup games in the great Stadiums of Cologne, Dortmund and Gelsenkirchen as well as to the "NRWM", a State-wide festival that will team the broadcast of the World Cup Games on large video screens with international programmes. The FIFA World Cup is everywhere in NRW. The joy over this event can be felt around the state. There aren't many places in this world where sports, in particular soccer, play such a prominent role as in NRW; 16 of the 64 games will be played in NRW.

On the occasion of the World Youth Day last August, we welcomed not only the Pope, but also more than one million pilgrims from around the world.

Cologne's residents have a love affair with Mardi Gras and Soccer. Their enthusiasm will guarantee guests from around the world. North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW)

Germany's biggest state with more than 18 million residents also has more soccer fans than



Fam. Kochukunju Joy

any other place in Germany. A globally unparalleled soccer landscape has grown around the FIFA World Cup host cities of Cologne, Dortmund and Gelsenkirchen: more than 5,400 clubs with about 1.4 million members in 36,000 teams, numerous stadiums suitable for FIFA World Cup games, 12 Bundesliga clubs and 1 million fans. Soccer in North Rhine-Westphalia is pure passion. NRW is one of Europe's most thriving cultural regions. The people who live between Bielefeld and Bonn have good reason to be proud of their rich cultural life. The 30 large cities with more than 100,000 residents boast more than 150 theatres and over 670 museums. The UNESCO World Heritage buildings – the Cathedrals of Cologne and Aachen, Augustusburg castle in Brühl and the Zeche Zollverein (coal mine) in Essen – are sights well worth a visit.

Fields, meadows and forests make up two-thirds of the area of NRW, which has 15 natural parks. More than 200 lakes and dams as well as numerous castles and mansions give the countryside its special allure. NRW also does not leave open any culinary desires. From the quaint beer pub on the corner to the noble three-star restaurant – there is something for every taste. The more than 16 million tourists who visit NRW each year come for a very good reason.

NRW is not only Germany's most densely populated state, but also its economic heart. It tops the league of Germany's 16 Federal States and is ranked 15<sup>th</sup> compared with the economically strongest countries of the world. It also stands out as a media location: more than 340,000 people work in the media industry. A total 63 Radio and TV stations (including RTL) as well as 157 television production companies are based in Germany's biggest State. It is home of the headquarters of one of the world's biggest media corporations, Bertelsmann AG, and Germany's biggest public broadcasting station, Westdeutsche Rundfunk (WDR). NRW has 58 Universities and Technical Colleges, including Germany's biggest University in Cologne with more than 44,000 students. In addition, the state has 63 Technology Centres and 55 Research Institutes.



The FIFA World Cup takes place every four years, two years after and before the UEFA European Championship.

The World Cup competition is a **quadrennial** event that first took place in Uruguay in 1930. It is sponsored by the *Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)*. The last World Cup was held in Japan and Korea in 2002, where Brazil became the world cup holder.

The 32 countries qualified for the World Cup first play in groups (A-H). The teams are awarded 3 points for a win, 1 point for a draw and no point for a loss. The best two teams of each group advance to the *Round of 16*; the best eight of them move on to the *quarter final*, of which the top four teams get a place in the *semi final*. The winner of the World Cup 2006 is the team that wins the World Cup final on Sunday, July 9 in Berlin.

## 2. WINNERS OF THE FIFA WORLD CUP

1930 Uruguay	1962 Brazil	1986 Argentina
1934 Italy	1966 England	1990 West Germany
1938 Italy	1970 Brazil	1994 Brazil
1950 Uruguay	1974 West Germany	1998 France
1954 West Germany	1978 Argentina	2002 Brazil
1958 Brazil	1982 Italy	2006 Italy

This year's football tournament was won by Italy who defeated France 5-3 in a penalty shootout after the teams were level 1-1 in the final at the Olympic Stadium in Berlin. Germany finished third and Portugal fourth. This was Italy's fourth World Cup victory.

Germany hosted the finals, winning the honour in June 2000. Germany beat bids from South Africa (which will host the 2010 World Cup), Brazil, England and Morocco.

The finals tournament of the 2006 World Cup began on 9 June 2006 and ended on 9 July 2006. A total of 64 games were played. The first stage was the group stage, for which the 32 teams were divided into eight groups of four teams each. The teams in these groups of four competed in three-round round-robin tournaments to find two teams from each group (a total of 16) to advance to the knock-out stage; the group stage was completed on 23 June 2006.

The knockout stage started on 24 June 2006, and progressive elimination of teams through the quarter-finals and semi-finals, finished with the World Cup Final which was played on 9 July 2006. Germany, the host nation, beat Portugal 3-1 in Stuttgart for third place.

The World Cup Final played in Berlin, saw the Italians triumph over France. After the regulation 90 minutes the game was 1-1, meaning that extra time had to be played. This was goalless and a penalty shootout followed. Italy won 5-3. It was the first all-European final since the 1982 FIFA World Cup (which Italy also won). The tournament favourites, Brazil, were knocked out after a 1-0 defeat by France in the quarter-finals.

The final featured the sending off of France captain Zinédine Zidane, who was red-carded in the 110<sup>th</sup> minute for head-butting Marco Materazzi in the chest after the latter said something to the former while both were walking down the field. The main referee had made his decision based on the recommendations of the fourth referee, something uncommon in a match of this importance. This marked the end of Zidane's international career; he had previously announced that this would be his final game. Zidane did not attend the ceremony to receive his medal; he had been voted the best player of the 2006 FIFA World Cup by accredited journalists covering the Cup ahead of Cannavaro and Pirlo.



The **FIFA World Cup**, sometimes called the **Football World Cup** or the **Soccer World Cup**, but usually referred to simply as the **World Cup**, is an international football competition contested by the men's national football teams of member nations of the *Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)* (the sport's Global Governing Body). FIFA also holds the Women's World Cup on a separate schedule. The championship has been awarded every four years since the first tournament in 1930, except in 1942 and 1946, due to World War II. However, the event is often ongoing, as the qualifying rounds of the competition take place over the three years preceding the final rounds.



The tournament's final phase (often called the "World Cup Finals") involves 32 national teams competing at several venues (within the host nation or nations) over a period of about one month. It is the most widely-viewed sporting event in the world, with 1.1 billion people watching the 2002 tournament final.

Football in Germany – means top matches from the German **Erste Bundesliga** (Premier League); it means international matches between national teams, as well as European leagues of top club teams.

What would be football without the faithful supporters of its clubs who are there in all weathers to prompt on their team and who never miss any game? It's about the *Sportschau*

(sports show) on Saturday evenings being enough for some people – they are all fans. In short: *Football is Germany's top sport.*

### 3. THE GERMAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (DFB)

The official history of football in Germany began when the German Football Association was founded in Leipzig on 28 January 1900. Last year, it counted as one of Germany's biggest sporting associations with exactly 6,272,803 members in 26,010 Clubs.

Football as a form of sport has never been more appealing to children and young people than it is today. A third of DFB's active members play in Germany's junior teams, which number more than 100,000. The positive trend in women's and girls' football is also encouraging. Currently, DFB has 857,220 registered female members. Also noticeable is the clear rise in the number of teams for girls under 16. This is no surprise: It is clear - not just since the German Women's National Team won the World Cup in autumn 2003 - that football is not an all-male affair. At present, 6,866 women's and girls' teams participate in DFB matches.



German midfielder David Odonkor (L) and forward Lukas Podolski cheer on the stage 9 July 2006 at the Fan Fest in Berlin. One million people took over central Berlin to give the German team a heroes' welcome at the end of their World Cup campaign

The English footballer **Gary Lineker** once said that football is a simple game in which 22 players run around after a ball and in the end Germany always wins. Of course, that is not true – and it would be very boring if it were! Yet, if you consider the results achieved by the German Men's National Football Team, you can understand why the Germans have a reputation for being a strong team in tournaments: three-times World Cup winners, four-times World Cup runners-up, two-times third place in the World Cup, three-times European Champions, two-times European Champions runners-up, taking part in all World Cup competitions since 1954 and in all European Cup competitions since 1972: These results put the German National Team in the top group of all international ranking lists and forms the crucial basis for the high regard in which German football is held worldwide.



Chancellor Angela Merkel awards Germany's coach Jürgen Klinsmann during the medal ceremony following the World Cup 3rd place soccer match between Germany and Portugal at the Gottlieb-Daimler stadium in Stuttgart, Germany, Saturday, July 8, 2006

This now applies to women too: The DFB's Women's National Team became World Champions for the first time in 2003. Before then, five European Cup titles (1989, 1991, 1995, 1997 and 2001) were among the outstanding achievements of Germany's women footballers. The gold medal won by the German Democratic Republic's Team at the Olympic Summer Games in Montreal in 1976 is also remembered as part of Germany's football history. The Football Association of the German Democratic Republic (DFV) was reunified with the DFB in 1990.

The German team celebrated their third-place finish with over half a million fans in Berlin and millions watching on

television across the country. Coach Jürgen Klinsmann and his team have been credited with bringing a new sense of pride and patriotism to Germany.

Germany's fresh-faced young guns Lukas Podolski and Miroslav Klose, who are both Polish-born, are on the loose with seven goals between them in a young team which has rapidly blossomed in reaching the last eight. Podolski said the striking experience of Klinsmann, who helped lead Germany to World Cup Glory at Argentina's expense in 1990, has boosted his game. "The coach wants us to put the pressure on from the first minute and that's what we've been doing. That's what we did against the Swedes."

Bierhoff, who scored the winner at the Euro 96 final in England for *Die Mannschaft*, meanwhile paid tribute to Klose, playing in his second World Cup, saying he was proving a fine foil for Podolski. "He has had a great season -- his switch to *Werder Bremen* was very important for him. His aggression and dynamism has been world class."



German soccer fans celebrate their team's third place during a farewell ceremony for the national soccer team at the "Fan mile" in Berlin on Sunday, July 9. Germany won bronze in Stuttgart on Saturday after beating Portugal 3-1. In an outpouring of emotion and patriotism, not often seen here, German fans issued a resounding "Thank You" for the great games and the spirit the team brought to the country during the last month.

### 3.1. Germany: "Weltmeister des Herzens" ("Champion of the World-cup of Hearts!")

That's how Germany is celebrating it's win of the 3rd place of the world cup. The wave of public euphoria just went on the night. On German TV, a studio guest said "the 3<sup>rd</sup> place is being celebrated as if the first place is worth nothing!"

The German President, in a TV interview, said that the World Cup has shed new light on the friendly and welcoming side of Germany for the world to see. He talked about the positive sense of patriotism that was sweeping the nation and how the German National Flag was raised without making a political or nationalistic statement out of it.



What's a cup worth when you've won 80 million hearts?

Finally, **Italy won its fourth World Cup title** defeating France, 5-3, in a penalty-kick shootout after overtime ended with the score tied at 1-1.

Zinédine Zidane, "Zizou" as he is affectionately called in France, has written glorious chapters in football's recent history - how sad that he should save the most shameful episode for the final page of his story. The script was set up for arguably the finest player of his generation to finish his career with a second World Cup win for France before closing the book.

And with an early penalty to give France the lead, and increasing

influence over tiring Italy, everything was in place for the perfect finale.

Zidane then chose to cast a giant shadow over his reputation and career with a senseless head-butt to the chest of Italy defender Marco Materazzi, who equalised his early spot-kick, in extra-time.

Confusion reigned as Materazzi lay prone, but the fourth official saw the assault and to the disbelief of all inside Berlin's Olympic Stadium, Zidane was shown the red card. Again confusion reigned inside the stadium when Zidane was dismissed because the incident was not replayed on the two big screens

Zidane was even denied the scant consolation of going up to say his farewells on the podium with his colleagues, staying out of sight in shame. It was the most inglorious end to a glorious Zidane story.

Italy took advantage to claim victory in a final that was entertaining but not a classic, and which may now be remembered more for a moment of madness from an iconic figure that will scar his career.



Zidane's career ends in shame as he head-butts Marco Materazzi

It was not meant to end like this for one of the game's legendary figures - sent from the world's biggest stage in shame and into retirement. On Monday Zidane won FIFA's Golden Ball prize, which is decided by journalists at the tournament.



President Jacques Chirac hailed Zinedine Zidane as a "virtuoso, a genius of world football"

"France loves and admires you," in a speech before receiving the national team and their wives for lunch.

Zidane received 2,012 votes, Italian captain Fabio Cannavaro finished second with 1,977 and his team mate Andrea Pirlo was third with 715.

President Jacques Chirac hailed Zinedine Zidane as a "virtuoso, a genius of world football" despite his sending off in the World Cup final. "You are a virtuoso, a genius of world football," Chirac said. "You are also a man of heart, commitment, conviction. That's why France admires and loves you." The President also thanked and consoled the French national team with his words,

*Zinedine Zidane, later, apologized for head-butting Marco Materazzi during the World Cup final, saying that he was provoked by insults about his mother and sister.*

## 4. BONN: HISTORY - THE ROMAN PERIOD

Treasures from 2000 years of history

From a Roman camp to the electoral residence, to the temporary seat of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and finally to the Federal City: this is a colourful piece of Western history right here at the Rhine. Guided city tours – from an archaeological walk up to a tour called “Bonn and its policy” – make you familiar with the various subjects from this charming city’s past.

### 4.1. Goldbecher von Fritzdorf



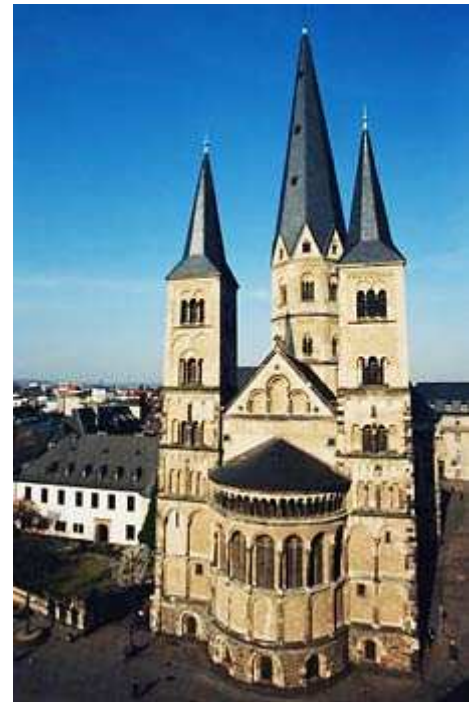
The latest archaeological excavations lead us to believe that Bonn was once a settlement by a ford over the Rhine and that it actually predates this period considerably, as testified by the discovery of the 14,000-year-old remains of a man and woman at Oberkassel. According to the latest findings, these two owned a dog, making this the world’s earliest pet on record. At least 6,000 years ago, the first inhabitants established a fortified settlement on the Venusberg. The name “Bonn” is probably of ancient Celtic origin. Its exact meaning is not known.

### 4.2. Bonn’s Patron Saints

There is also an ancient venerable legend about Bonn that dates back to the times of the early Christians – the legend of the famous

Thebaean Legion. This Roman division was made up exclusively of Christians. It refused to honour the Emperor as a god or to participate in the persecution of Christians. The legion was commanded by Mauritius, who was executed in St. Moritz (Valais) in Switzerland together with every tenth man.

According to the legend, the Thebean legionaries, Cassius and Florentius, were martyred in Bonn, Gereon and his comrades in Cologne and St. Victor and his comrades in Xanten. All of these men came from the same body of soldiers. Archaeologists, however, assure that, early in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD during the Roman period, a memorial was built in Bonn to honour the Christian martyrs. A small church, and later the cathedral as we know it today, was built on the site where they are said to have been buried. It was here, and not on the site of the Roman camp to the north of the present city, which the city centre developed at the turn of the millennium.



### 4.3. Prussian Rule



The Congress of Vienna gave the Rhineland to Prussia, with Britain having a hand in the game because of its desire to contain the French by means of a powerful neighbour. The populace of Rhineland was less enthusiastic about this arrangement. The Cologne banker, Schaaffhausen, expressed his feelings as follows: “Do hierode mir in en ärm Familich” (We are marrying into a poor family).

The people of Bonn also expressed their resistance to annexation with characteristic Rhenish mockery, as illustrated in 1822 when Bonn had a good wine harvest but also suffered a great plague of mice. As the annual procession was making its way from St. Remigius to Kevelaer, several dignitaries stood at the window of the Hotel “Zum Goldenen Stern” on the

market place, watching the pilgrims depart. Thereupon a young Prussian Lieutenant entered, saying: "Just look at those superstitious people. They are carrying a silver mouse to Kevelaer in the belief that this will rid them of the plague." An elderly citizen of Bonn patted the lieutenant on the shoulder and said deliberately, "My dear lieutenant, if we believed that, we would long since have carried a golden Prussian to Kevelaer."

#### 4.4. Dates and facts:

- 1815: Bonn becomes Prussian
- 1818: Founding of the Rhenish Friedrich-Wilhelm University
- 1844: Opening of the railway between Cologne and Bonn
- 1845: Setting-up of the Beethoven monument and the first Beethoven Festival
- 1847: Founding of the Agricultural College in Poppelsdorf
- 1848-49: Participation of prominent professors in Bonn in the first democratic revolution in Germany.
- 1856: Death of Robert Schumann in Endenich

**Bonn** has mastered the transformation from being the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany into an international dialogue platform focusing on sustainability and Millennium Development Goals. It is now a sought-after conference location and a centre of science, research and technology. The heart of the new Bonn is centred upon the new United Nations Campus and the International Congress Center Bundeshaus Bonn.

Bonn's assets were and are political and diplomatic experience, top qualified experts and the ability to look far beyond the city borders – to think in an international, global way. However, it took over a decade to successfully master the structural change enacted by the Berlin/Bonn Act. Based on a compensation agreement, the former federal capital has been transformed into a host city of the United Nations and a location for international dialogue on topics of sustainability such as the environment, development and health. The new tasks and responsibilities are obvious, in particular at the International Congress Center Bundeshaus Bonn and around the growing UN-Campus, and the former parliamentary buildings of Germany.

Bonn has indeed remained the second political and administrative centre of the Federal Republic after Berlin. Since 1996, on the initiative of the Federal Government and with the energetic assistance of the City of Bonn, twelve organisations of the United Nations were relocated to the Rhine (among them the UN Volunteers, the Secretariat of the Climate Convention, and the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification).

The United Nation Organisations, six Federal Ministries, more than 150 Non-Governmental Organisations as well as numerous international and scientific institutions have created a hub of future-oriented topics. All of them appreciate the uncomplicated networking between one another, with institutes of high-level research and with industry, which has also been accompanied and facilitated by the city itself.

#### 4.5. Rhenish Friedrich-Wilhelm University

With a tradition going back 200 years, a student body numbering 31,500 and 5.200 foreign students with an excellent reputation at home and abroad, the *Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität* Bonn is one of the leading universities in Germany. The university makes its home in a city and region where life has always been just a little bit better.

The character of the University is shaped by the people who teach, learn and research here. And all of them benefit from a clear and carefully developed institutional profile. Bonn is a research university that operates internationally while remaining conscious of its traditions. It



cooperates with numerous universities and research establishments all over the world and it has developed teaching and research methods that enjoy worldwide recognition.

Here are some facts and figures: The University has 530 professors; 3,000 other academic staff and 5,200 non-academic staff with 80 degree programmes. One in six of the 31,500 students in the University have a foreign passport, and the number of visiting researchers is among the highest in Germany.

#### 4.6. The Old Town Hall

The town hall brilliantly dominates the three-cornered market place. In 1737, Elector Clemens August laid the foundation stone for this impressive building at the place of an older Gothic building, whose architect was Michel Leveilly, who also constructed the magnificent "Koblenzer Tor". The Town Hall's flight of outdoor stairs with its golden grating had been the scene of historical events for several times already: Gottfried Kinkel wove the black-red-golden flag here in 1848, and Theodor Heuss, the first Federal President, stepped in front of Bonn's citizens the night he was elected on September 12, 1949.



Today, the Lord Mayoress escorts VIPs into the Town Hall over the stairs with the golden grating, as her predecessors did in the past. In 1962, President Charles de Gaulle of France delivered the historic address from the balcony, and US President John F. Kennedy did so in 1963. The list would become quite long, if all emperors, kings and presidents, as well as all world stars from the sectors of music and sports were to be mentioned here who visited Bonn. For more than 700 years the town hall from the Rococo era and its predecessor building has been the seat of the citizens' self-government. Since 1971, it has also been the scenery for the open-air cultural programme called "Bonner Sommer".

#### 4.7. On The Trail Of Politics

After the move of the Parliament and parts of Government to Berlin, the federal quarter was developed to become an expanding international centre. The former Bundestag (Lower House of the German Federal Parliament) with its plenary hall has become an International Congress Centre today – Internationales Congresszentrum Bundeshaus Bonn (IKBB). Twelve UN Organisations as well as other national and international organisations now form a new centre for international cooperation. "Global Players" like the Deutsche Telekom AG, the Deutsche Post World Net and the Deutsche Welle (DW)



International Congress Centre

have set up their worldwide headquarters in Bonn.



Villa Hammerschmidt

A tour with an introduction at the Haus der Geschichte (House of History) will lead the visitor past historical locations of Bonn's capital era, UN organisations, globally oriented companies and important institutions of development politics and media. A special highlight is a visit to Villa Hammerschmidt, the second residence of the Federal President.

The Plenary Hall (Plenarsaal) in its directive transparency, built according to plans by the renowned architect Günter Behnisch, and the waterworks (Altes Wasserwerk) of the city of Bonn, in which all important decisions for the reunion of Germany were made, have been representing the successful history of the origins and the first 50 years of the Federal Republic of Germany up until today.

#### 4.8. Bonner Biennale and Bonner Summer

Bonn's cultural life is fascinating owing to its internationality. Whether it is about the "Bonner Biennale", the theatre festival with authors and ensembles from all over Europe, or the "Bonner Sommer" with its soloists and orchestras from many nations – the federal city is always open, in the cultural sector as well.



"This is the festival of the festivals", says a Cologne press review, as many others here and abroad do as well.

Almost 100 authors from all over Europe come to Bonn for these 10 festivals, more than 20 international guest performances are shown at various locations and stages of the "Schauspiel Bonn" and in the festival tent there are numerous get-togethers with discussions and celebrations. Next to discussions and little artistic performances, the programme also includes a 10-day workshop for young European dramatists.

Europe is in a permanent movement: borders disappear as well as borders are drawn. A lot has changed in the past ten years. The theatre, though, remains what it was – different in every country. Every country has its own language: pictures, tones and gestures are not similar to each other. The theatre of the

present time has its own meaning in every country. Every BIENNALE contribution, whether it is Indian, Iceland, Ukrainian, Russia, Spain or Turkey, is simultaneously interpreted into German.

The Internationales Kongresszentrum Bundeshaus Bonn (IKBB) has become established successfully as a location for international congresses and conferences. Next to the congress operation, the city of Bonn offers guided tours around the buildings of the former German Bundestag. Here, interested people can get information on where and how the federal capital of Bonn formed and lived its democratic politics.



#### 4.9. Plenarsaal Im Internationalen Kongresszentrum Bundeshaus Bonn

This representative villa, which is named after the former owner, Rudolf Hammerschmidt, the Councillor of Commerce, a rich industrialist, became world-famous as the Headquarters of the German Federal President. In 1950, the Federal Republic



of Germany acquired the Villa Hammerschmidt. During Bonn's capital time it was the first Headquarters of the Federal President and still is his second headquarters. The building was erected, when Bonn was one of Germany's richest cities and numerous wealthy people selected the "Rhenish Riviera" as their residence.

#### 4.10. Palais Schaumburg

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was Bonn's social centre. For many years the elegant Palais Schaumburg was then used for representative purposes by the respective chancellors

The Palais Schaumburg, which is located between the Office of the Federal Chancellor and the Villa Hammerschmidt, was acquired by the Republic in 1949. It was built from 1858 – 1860. In 1890, Prince Adolf

Wilhelm Victor zu Schaumburg-Lippe and his wife Wilhelmine Victoria von Preußen moved into the later Palais Schaumburg. In November 1949, the Palais became the house of the Federal Chancellor and office of the cabinet. Since its occupation by the new Office of the Federal Chancellor by Helmut Schmidt in 1974, the villa has mainly been used for representative purposes. Today, the house is the second Headquarters of the Federal Chancellor.

#### 4.11. An Insinuation In Common Parlance

National and international educational institutions have established in the former chamber of deputies in this multi-storey building in the meantime.

This multi-storey building with a height of 114 metres, in common parlance called „Langer Eugen“ (an insinuation to the small body height of the former President of the Bundestag, Eugen Gerstenmaier, in whose term of office the building was erected), was erected as the chamber of deputies from 1966 – 1969 according to the plans of architect Egon Eiermann. Today, national and international educational institutions are situated in the „Langer Eugen“. All around this building „Langer Eugen“ a UN campus is being established at present, which will form an international conference location for all UN institutions having settled in Bonn.



Langer Eugen

#### 4.12. A Castle For The UN



Haus Carstanjen

The representative Haus Carstanjen, which was built in 1892 and which accommodated UN organisations, is wonderfully located at the banks of the Rhine. Since June of 1996, the Haus Carstanjen, which looks like a little castle, is the Headquarters of the following UN Organisations:

- The UN Secretariat for the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- UN Volunteers

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (UNCMS) and those of co-located Agreements on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Water birds (AEWA), the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS) and the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS).

Various Secretariats working in the premises of Haus Carstanjen have been moved on 16 June 2006 to occupy the new building for UN agencies in Bonn. The new house (known locally as the „Langer Eugen“ after the name of a former President of the German Parliament) has been provided by the Government of Germany, which formerly housed members of the German Parliament before its transfer to Berlin starting in 1999.

#### 4.13. Schürmannbau: Die Zentrale Der Deutschen Welle

Germany's medial gate to the world is located in Bonn: as the foreign station of the Federal Republic of Germany being present all around the globe, the Deutsche Welle has its Headquarters at the Rhine – in the so-called Schürmann building, named after its architect Joachim Schürmann.

The new building of the Deutsche Welle (DW), one of the most modern broadcasting buildings of the world, forms almost a connection between „Post Tower“ and „Langer Eugen“. This trio symbolizes Bonn's way to



New House for UN

become an expanding international centre for trend-setting technologies, global services and media in an impressive way.

#### 4.14. Post-Tower

The "Post Tower" found its place in Bonn's Rheinaue, right next to the "Langer Eugen". With a height of more than 162 metres, this building, designed by star architect Helmut Jahn, is higher than the Dome of Cologne.



Post-Tower

With all of its subsidiaries and partnerships, the Deutsche Post World Net

AG is one of the biggest logistics combines world-wide. This combine, whose headquarters are here in Bonn at the so-called "Post Tower", counts more than 280.000 employees. The building has a height of 162 metres and 40 floors.



Deutsche Welle

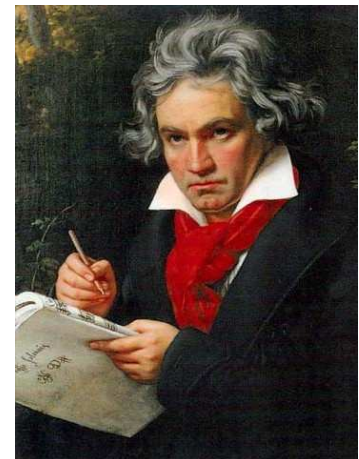
#### 4.15. Ludwig van Beethoven

Ludwig van Beethoven is the city's greatest son, a city which is intensively connected with this Titan of musical art. His birth

house has been the attraction of Bonn for ages, his monument dominates the Münsterplatz; a concert hall and an orchestra are named after him.

Already at the age of twelve Beethoven composed sonatas, which have been the basis of every musical education up until today.

A river valley like in a poem: between Rheingau and Siebengebirge one can see whatever the "Romantic Rhine" offers: impressive fortresses, high rocks, steep vineyards and little villages from a picture book. Since the end of the 18th century, English travellers, painters and poets have been discovering the beauty of River Rhine. They were fascinated by the medieval mood in the churches and collected myths and legends from the Rhine. Above all Clemens von Brentano is worth mentioning here as the creator of the "Romantic Rhine". His Loreley ballad, which was transferred into a poem later by Heinrich Heine from Düsseldorf, is a synonym of that time still today.



#### 4.16. Bonner Sommer

Every year between May and September, Bonn's big summer festival presents highlights of the international scene and interesting programmes from its culture in more than 80 events. There is something for everyone: classical music, world music, jazz, hip hop, theatre, events regarding actual subjects, literature and film.

In the centre of attraction are the open-air cultural events at the market place concerts with classical music, the summer cinema with its international silent movie festival; very popular among the young and the old are also music in the park in Bad Godesberg, cultural concerts in the garden of the Stadthalle.



Castle Augustusburg

#### 4.17. World Culture And Leisure-Time Fun For Families

There are two places of world cultural-heritage waiting to be discovered by culturally interested visitors – the Baroque Castle Augustusburg of Brühl and the Dome of Cologne. Leisure-time fun for families can be found at the shining “Phantasialand” (Fantasy Land), which always offers new attractions.

#### 4.18. International Meeting Festival (Internationale Begegnungsfest)

Admiring unknown cultures, listening to strange sounds, trying exotic meals – one can stroll around the whole world in the leisure park Rheinaue on the occasion of the international meeting festival. The sense of this festival is to get to know and to understand each other in a better way.

More than 50 embassies, international organisations and societies participate in this festival. Booths and tents are erected, where varieties of national dishes and beverages are served. Dancing and music from all over the world is performed at a huge stage. The colourful programme



reaches from didgeridoo games from Australia to the school chorus of the Bonn International School up to dancing groups from Guinea, India and Kurdistan.



Beethoven Statue at Münsterplatz

The densely wooded Siebengebirge is dominated by the legendary Drachenfels Mountain, even though the Drachenfels does not form the top of the total of 40 hills with its height of just 321 metres. However, its romantic ruin of a fortress and the Castle Drachenburg is a jewel of the High Romanticism worth seeing, which attract lots of tourists.

Petersberg Mountain, which is quite close to the Drachenfels, is crowned by the imposing guest house of the Federal government, which is not only a State Guest House, but also is a first-class hotel for demanding guests.

Rhine in the little village of Rhöndorf is a part of Bad Honnef, there is another relict from the history of the Federal Republic of Germany: The atmospheric Adenauer House with its well-cared for garden displays the first federal chancellor's affection for his roses, whereas the exhibition building demonstrates the interesting facts of life and work of the famous statesman.

#### 4.19. Godesburg Mit Michaelskapelle (Fortress Godesburg with St. Michael Chapel)

A Baroque jewel for the St. Michael Order:

The Godesburg is the first fortress in the big series of fortresses in high altitude at the romantic Middle Rhine. It is located on a mountain peak, which had been a Roman and later a Frankish cult site. Since the times of Christianising the holy St. Michael has been venerated here, whose holy shrine had to disappear in 1210 due to the erection of the fortress, but was re-established at the north side of the mountain. In the middle Ages, the fortress was a popular place of the electors of Cologne. In the Sewer War against the Cologne-based Elector Gebhard Truchseß zu Waldburg, who changed to reformation, the fortress was blasted in 1583. A part of it – the “Bergfried”, the highest part of the fortress -, was maintained though. Today, the Godesburg appears as a picturesque ruin in numerous



Godesburg

pictures depicting the "Romantic Rhine". It was restored with style in 1960 and equipped with a hotel and a restaurant. The St. Michael Chapel was supplemented by a long house from 1697 – 99 and has a magnificent Baroque stucco decoration. As the oratorio of the St. Michael order it was equipped in a rich way. On a visit to the Godesburg one should take a look at the historical fortress cemetery at the foot of the mountain, which is the so-called pendant of the old cemetery ("Alter Friedhof") in Bonn.

#### 4.20. Doppelkirche in Schwarzhendorf

The great cycle of medieval mural painting and its construction as a double church make the St. Klemens Church in Schwarzhendorf become one of the most important churches of Romanesque style in Germany.

The Double Church in Beuel, a city district on the right side of the Rhine, was consecrated by the arch-bishop of Cologne and the Elector Arnold von Wied in the presence of King Konrad III in 1151. It was a family foundation added to the fortress of the Earl von Wied. Arnold von Wied left the church to his sister Hedwig. She established a Benedictine monastery for women there, which had been under Napoleonic rule until its abolition in 1806. The lower church was meant for the community, the upper church for the lords of the castle.

The rooms are on top of each other and have their own altars; they are separated just by an eight-sided opening in the floor of the upper church, through which one can see the altar of the lower church. The church displays the biggest coherent cycle of mural paintings of Romanesque style about the Old Testament in Germany.



Double Church in Bonn-Beuel

### 5. LEGENDARY SEA LIFE KÖNIGSWINTER!

Discover the fascination of the home submarine world. The leisure attraction Sea Life Königswinter is Europe's biggest network of sea aquarium. Here the visitor can re-discover the submarine world of the river Rhine and experience the fascination of the most different marine animals up to the depths of the Northern Atlantic Ocean. On a total ground of 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> the visitors can "dive" into a submarine world of more than 6,000 fish from about 100 species, such as dogfish and sharks, morays, rays, seahorses and many more. A special highlight is the 360 degree acrylic-glass tunnel, which is unique in Germany, through which the visitors are led to the Atlantic basin. This way sharks and rays can be confronted closely face to face.



For the first time, the Sea Life Königswinter takes up the world of sagas and fairytales. A magical journey kidnaps the visitor into

the myth of the "Rheingold", the sunken city of Atlantis, captain Nemo's empire and into the fairytale of the Flying Dutchman. Information boards, films about marine animals and lectures of our visitor guides complete the visit and make it become an instructive excursion into the home submarine world. A special exhibition of Greenpeace sensitises the visitors for the threatened ecological systems right in front of our door. After a tour of approximately 1.5 hours the visitors can finally take a break in the Sea Life Restaurant, while the little ones can romp in the play corner.



## 6. ENJOY NATURE, HISTORY & CULTURE IN THE WOODED HILLS OF THE SIEBENGBIRGE



### 6.1. Afghanistan Conference

The Petersberg Mountain, which is quite close to the Drachenfels, is crowned by the imposing guest house of the Federal government, which serves both as accommodation for state guests and as a first-class hotel.



The Afghanistan Conference of the United Nations took place at the Petersberg on December 5, 2001 and was concluded successfully with the signatory to the Afghanistan agreement. Gerhard Schröder, Federal Chancellor of Germany, and Joschka Fischer, Federal

Minister of Foreign Affairs, took part in this signatory to the agreement and acknowledged the mediation success of the United Nations and the representatives of the groups from Afghanistan.

The conference was opened on November 27 with a message of Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, which was presented by Lakhdar Brahimi, special representative of the United Nations, and an urgent appeal to a historical compromise by Joschka Fischer, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs. The fact that this conference was held in Bonn reflects Bonn as one of the most meaningful destinations as an international congress and event location.



### 6.2. The War Cemetery In Ittenbach (Siebengebirge)

On this cemetery there rest in peace today 1871 deaths from seven nations; among them 1626 Germans. Their Names Lives For Evermore!



## 7. EFFELSBERG 100-M RADIO TELESCOPE

Designed by E. Geldmacher, Krupp, and MAN, this immense parabolic antenna measuring 100 m is designed to pick up radio-e signals from distant stars. Operated by the Max Planck Institut für Radioastronomie in Bonn, Germany, it is the largest mobile antenna in the world ahead of the Jodrell Bank antenna built in 1957. Its dimensions go hand-in-hand with construction precision to within a millimetre, which takes into account the structure's deformation due to its own weight and its movement. To achieve this, the overall shape of the frame is that of an inverted umbrella supported at two points on its axis.

The Telescope operates at wavelengths from about 7 mm to 90 cm. The Effelsberg 100-m telescope was involved in several such surveys, including the one, to name just one example, at 408 MHz (73 cm) by Haslam et al. (1981, 1982; Astron. and Astrophys.). For nearly 30 years it was the largest fully-steerable radio telescope in the world - until the opening of the Green Bank Telescope in Green Bank, West Virginia (USA).

### 7.1. Following Are The Details:

- Organization-Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy in Bonn

- Location-Effelsberg, North Rhine-Westphalia
- Wavelength regime-radio 408MHz-86GHz



- Completion date-1971
- Webpage-Page at MPIFR Bonn
- Physical characteristics
- Telescope style-parabolic reflector
- Diameter (m)-100
- Collecting area (m<sup>2</sup>)-7,850
- Focal length (m)-30
- Mounting-alt-azimuth fully steerable primary

## 8. BAD MÜNSTEREIFEL

The town and its surrounding in a delightful setting amidst rolling hills and low mountains, the pleasant climate and the medieval centre with its almost completely preserved Town Wall will put guests in the mood for a pleasant and eventful stay. The middle Ages live on in the shelter of the castle and the massive town wall with its four mighty gates. One can stroll at leisure through the old alleyways, gaze at the

proud town houses and the lovingly restored half-timbered facades, or sit down in a café by the Erft, which flows through the middle of the town.

Whatever season you come to Bad Münstereifel, you will enjoy the clear air of a low-mountain forest region at an ideal altitude of between 200 and 600 metres. "The healthy mind in a healthy body" also needs some activity so it can regenerate itself. Apart from the forest educational trails and other excursions there are some lovingly designed museums, such as the unique "apothecaries' museum".

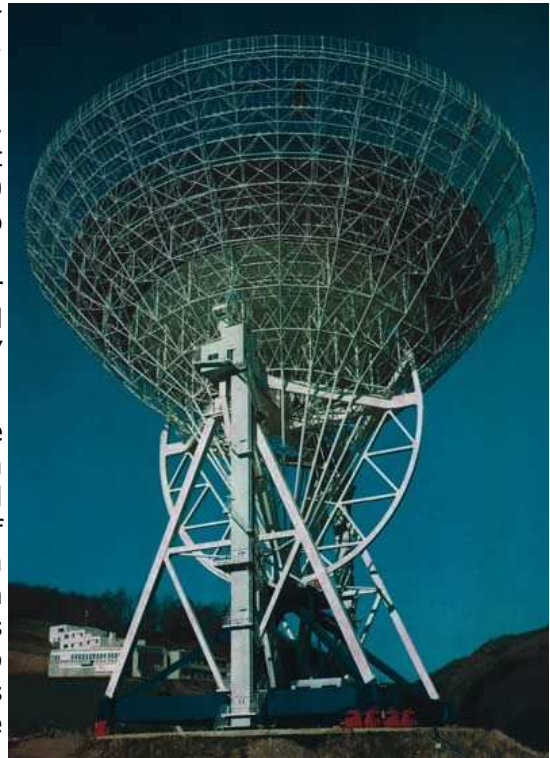
The Town Hall, constructed in 1476, is amongst the most beautiful old town halls of the Rhineland. In front of the Town Hall there stands a pillory. Bad Münstereifel is the birth place of Dr. Friedrich-Josef Haass, the holy Doctor of Moscow, who was born



here in 1780. Haass came to Moscow as an eye specialist

and lent his aid to prisoners being deported to Siberia. He brought relief to them and gave up his entire fortune to this task, so that when he died he had to be buried at the state's expense. The twelfth-century monastery with its mighty west front and the artistically appointed Jesuit church next to the St.

Michael Gymnasium, founded in the seventeenth century as a Jesuit College, are an invitation to stop for a moment.



## 9. KÖLNER DOM (CATHEDRAL OF COLOGNE)

The Romans placed Cologne in the limelight of world history. After Roman Emperor Claudius awarded Colonia the highest civil status of a city in A.D. 50, Cologne experienced a rapid ascent "Kölle", as the locals call it, is imply different – a city with heart and soul, or, in the local dialect "hätz un Jeföhl". Cologne is often called the northernmost city of Italy. Nearly 400 years as a Roman settlement have made their mark on the cityscape, mentality and breed. During the Second World War 90 per cent of the city was destroyed. The population dropped from 800,000 to 450,000.

The Cologne Cathedral (official name Hohe Domkirche St. Peter und Maria) is one of the



best-known architectural monuments in Germany and has been Cologne's most famous landmark since its completion in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The cathedral is under the administration of the Roman Catholic Church and is the seat of the Archbishop of Cologne. From 1880, when its spires were completed, it was the world's tallest structure; it lost this title on the completion of the Washington Monument in Washington DC in 1884. However, the Dom remains the world's second-tallest Gothic structure; only the steeple of the Ulm Münster is higher.

Construction of the Dom began in 1248 and took, with interruptions, more than 600 years to complete; it was finally finished in 1880. The two towers are 157m tall; the cathedral is 144m long and 86m wide.

The Dom was built on the site of a 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman temple, a square edifice known as the 'oldest cathedral' and

commissioned by Maternus, the first Christian bishop of Cologne. A second church built on the site, the so-called "Old Cathedral", was completed in 818. It was destroyed in a fire on April 30, 1248.

The present cathedral was built to house the relics of the Magi, brought from Milan (Italy) by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and given to the Archbishop of Cologne, Rainald of Dassel in 1164. The foundation stone was laid on August 15, 1248, by Archbishop Konrad von Hochstaden. The choir was consecrated in 1322. After this initial rapid progress, construction work gradually came to a standstill; by the year 1560, only a torso had been built. It was only with the advent of the 19<sup>th</sup> century romantic enthusiasm for the Middle Ages and the commitment of the Prussian Court that construction work resumed in 1842 with the addition of the towers and other substantial parts of the cathedral, mostly according to surviving medieval plans and drawings. The completion of Germany's largest cathedral was celebrated as a national event in 1880: 632 years after construction had begun. The celebration was attended, among others, by Emperor Wilhelm I.

Repair and maintenance work is almost constantly carried out in some segment of the building, which is never completely free of scaffolding, since wind, rain, and pollution slowly eat away at the stones. The Dombauhütte, which was established to build the cathedral and still does the repairs, is said to employ the best stonemasons of the Rhineland. There is a common joke in Cologne that the leader of the Dombauhütte, the Dombaumeister (master builder of the cathedral), has to be catholic and free from giddiness!

The most celebrated work of art in the cathedral is the Sarcophagus of the Magi, a large gilded sarcophagus dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and the largest reliquary in the Western

world. It is thought to hold the remains of the Three Wise Men, whose bones and 2000 years old clothes were discovered at the opening of the shrine in 1864.

The Gero Cross (Gero-Kreuz) (around 970), near the sacristy, is the oldest large cross north of the Alps. In the Sacrament Chapel, the "Milan Madonna" (Mailänder Madonna), dating from around 1290, is a wooden sculpture depicting Mary and the child Jesus. In St. Mary's Chapel (Marienkapelle) is the altar of the patron saints of Cologne with an altar piece by Stephan Lochner. Other outstanding works of art are to be found in the cathedral treasure chamber.

The cathedral has 12 church bells. The first was the Dreikönigenglocke (bell of the three kings), cast in 1418, 3.4 tons of weight, installed in 1437. It had to be cast new in 1880. Two of them, the "Pretiosa" (10 tons), at that time the largest bell in the occident, and the "Speciosa" (4.3 tons) were installed in 1448. The largest of them, the St. Petersglocke (bell of St Peter), was cast in 1922, weighs 24 tons and is the largest free-swinging bell in the world. The World Peace Bell in Newport (Kentucky) is larger, but it does not swing free around the top, it only turns around its Center of Gravity, which makes a different sound.

The cathedral suffered 14 hits by World War II aerial bombs but didn't collapse; reconstruction was completed in 1956. In the northwest tower's base, an emergency repair carried out with bad-quality brick stones taken from a nearby war ruin remained visible until the late 1990s as a reminder of the War, but then it was decided to reconstruct this section according to the original appearance. It is possible to climb a spiral staircase to a viewing platform about 98 metres above the ground. This climb covers over 500 steps.

In 1996, the cathedral was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List of culturally important sites. Pope Benedict XVI visited the cathedral on August 18, 2005 as part of his apostolic visit to Germany in connection with the World Youth Day 2005 festivities.

## 10. EAU DE COLOGNE ("KÖLNISCH WASSER")



In 1792, a Carthusian monk presented a young couple called Mr. and Mrs. Muelhens with a valuable wedding gift. It was a secret recipe to make "aqua mirabilis" which later became known as Eau de Cologne. Wilhelm Muelhens quickly realised the value of this recipe and founded a company to produce Eau de Cologne in Glockengasse. The original building is still there today!

The brand name Eau de Cologne made the city of Cologne famous around the world. Today one of the most famous fragrances, the traditional houses of the two producer of the "Original Eau de Cologne" continues to illustrate this feature of Cologne's history.

### 10.1. Number 4711

In 1796, during the French occupation of Cologne, the French Commander General Daurier ordered that all buildings be consecutively numbered. Wilhelm Muelhen's house was number 4711. That number was later registered as the company's Trade Mark in 1875.

Take a visit and refresh yourself at the 4711 Original Eau de Cologne Fountain.



given the



### 10.2. Colognes Animal Kingdom

The Cologne Zoo is the third oldest zoo in Germany, and is one the most popular places to visit in Cologne. The zoo has many attractions, including an elephant house; monkey island; owl house; aquarium; and many more. The Zoo has more than 500 species from all continents and oceans of the world.

Experience the elephants in the new Elephants Park (Elefantenpark), which is the largest elephant enclosure north of the Alps. Meet our closest relatives face to face inside the "Virgin Forest" for Great Apes. Feel the heat and humidity of the jungle in the south-east Asian Rain Forest (Regenswald).

Dive into the world of coral-reefs and cichlids and let yourself be fascinated with the varieties of reptiles, amphibians and insects.



Grizzly Bear



African Majesty



Pink Flamingos

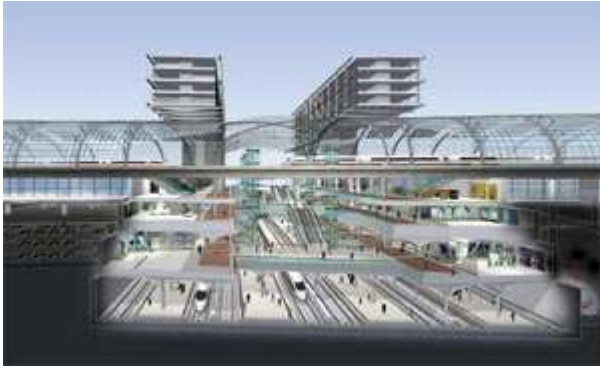
## 11. PHANTASIALAND – CHILDREN'S ACTIVITY

Phantasialand is Europe's most unique theme park, and is a great place for children and the whole family to have loads of fun. The park has a wide range of activities on offer, including wild water rapids; mystery castle; Hollywood tour; space centre; Colorado adventure; and much more. It is situated on a large green park, with picnic areas available throughout. The park also has numerous restaurants, which serve a wide range of different foods.

## 12. THE NEW BERLIN CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION (HAUPTBAHNHOF)

World War II, followed by the division of Germany largely destroyed dense long distance railway network of Berlin, once renowned throughout Europe. In order to tackle the increasing volume of passengers, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Land Berlin and

Deutsche Bahn have constructed a central connecting railway station which was inaugurated by Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel in May 2006. The new station will create for the first time a north-south connection straight through the city. It will thus overcome the problems of the former system of the railway terminus. There will also be an additional east-west connection over the urban railway viaduct. The new railway station is expected to handle 240,000 passengers every day.



A steel-glass roof of sophisticated technical design will span the urban railway viaduct with its three platforms.

### 12.1. Getting Around by Public Transportation

Berlin, with a population of 3,387,404 (as of September 2004), is the national capital of Germany. On the day of the German reunification on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1990 Berlin became an independent state as one of the three city states, together with Hamburg and Bremen that form the present 16 German Bundesländer. Berlin is subdivided into 12 boroughs called Bezirke, which have been combined from the earlier 23 boroughs with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2001.

Berlin's integrated public transport system (known as the BVG) is the best way to get about. An interconnected three-zone system (ABC) which requires only one ticket allows you to hop from bus to underground (U-Bahn) to surface rail (S-Bahn) and tram. Trams are fast and convenient and small ferries will get you across Berlin's lakes.



Fare-dodging is not worth it. You must have a validated ticket; so look out for the validating machine before starting the journey. Getting caught (spot-checks are often carried out by civilian clothed transport officials) is an unpleasant and costly experience!

There is an English translation on ticket vending machines at each station, so you will have no excuse!

Berlin is cosmopolitan and creative, allowing for every kind of lifestyle. East meets West in the metropolis at the heart of a changing Europe. Germany's largest city is a city of opportunities just waiting to be seized in all areas, like entertainment, recreation, economy, science and academic life. A city divided from 1961 until 1989, the Berlin Wall separated East from West. On 3 October 1990 the city of Berlin finally saw nearly forty years of political and economic separation come to an end. Our narrative and statistical analysis sums up ten years of Unification.

### 12.2. Sightseeing in the Historic City



Pockets of attractions are dotted all over. It took four years of construction work to complete the Olympic Stadium at a cost 240 million euros to renovate the stadium and build a new roof. The opening ceremony took place in 2004. It now has a total seating capacity of about 75.000, an entirely new VIP-Area and two giant video screens, just to name a few of the improvements.

### 12.3. Brandenburg Gate

The Brandenburg Gate, Berlin's only remaining city gate, is the true symbol of the city. Because it was situated in the no man's land just behind the "wall", it also became symbolic of the division of the city. After the Fall of the Wall, the Gate was reopened on December 22, 1989.

The sandstone construction, built according to plans by C.G. Langhans from 1788–91, has 12 Doric columns and is based on the propylaeum of the Acropolis in Athens. On both sides, six Doric columns support the 11 meter-deep transverse beam, dividing the gate into five passageways. In 1794 the building was crowned with the quadriga and goddess of victory created by Schadow, which face eastwards towards the city center.



After the decision of Berlin Senate on October, 22<sup>nd</sup> the Brandenburg Gate was closed for cars, cabs and busses.

#### 12.4. Pariser Platz

As part of the reconstruction of Pariser Platz (Paris Square), new buildings have been added which are based on their historic forebears. Pariser Platz forms the link between the Brandenburg Gate and the magnificent "Unter den Linden" boulevard. It was originally a parade ground before barracks were built at the end of Unter den Linden during the reign of Friedrich Wilhelm I. noble villas, embassies and the luxurious Hotel Adlon arose around the square. The square was destroyed in the Second World War. Since the Fall of the Wall, new buildings have been built by renowned international architects. The Liebermann House and the Sommer House, newly constructed to the left and right of the Brandenburg Gate, were conceived as a pair, and their design is based on the previous buildings created by Stüler.

#### 12.5. The Reichstag

The Reichstag is the seat of the German Bundestag or Federal Parliament and, with its new dome, one of the Berlin's biggest crowd-draws in Berlin. Its colourful past reflects the turbulence of German history since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Reichstag was constructed by Paul Wallot from 1884–94 to house the parliament of the newly-founded German state. The inscription "Dem Deutschen Volke" ("To the German People") was added only in 1916 during the First World War, because Wilhelm II. had previously been against it. On 9 November 1918, 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 according 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 "Deutscher Dom". After

reunification, the German Federal Government decided to use the building as parliament once again. From 1994–99 the Reichstag was reconstructed and extended by 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 has once again become the Seat of the German Bundestag.

### 12.6. Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedächtniskirche (Memorial Church)

Adjoining the modern church (by Egon Eiermann, 1959-61) stands the 63m/207ft-high ruined tower of the old Neo-Romanesque Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedächtniskirche in Berlin's Charlottenburg district, built in 1891-95 (architect Franz Schwechten) in honour of the Emperor William I, which was destroyed in an air attack on Nov. 23, 1943. Years after the war, the question arose of demolishing the stump of the tower and building a completely new church. However, the Berliners wanted to retain their old church, or what remained of it. Accordingly, Egon Eiermann incorporated the ruined tower in the new complex he designed, consisting of a blue-glazed octagon and a hexagonal tower (with a "Third World Shop" at the bottom). The Memorial Church has thus become a major Berlin landmark and a war memorial at the same time. The ruins of the old tower have since been repaired several times, and in early 1987 a memorial hall was installed inside it as a plea against war and destruction and for reconciliation (mosaic remains, architectural remnants, photos). The centrepiece is a figure of Christ from the old church and a Cross of Nails from Coventry Cathedral which was destroyed by German bombs in the Second World War.



Shoppers will be in heaven here, especially at the KaDeWe (Kaufhaus des Westens), Europe's second-biggest department store (first is Harrod's of London). The sixth-floor food hall with its mouth-watering displays of fine cheeses, pastries, meats, fish, breads, wines and other delicacies is a must see. If your stomach is growling, grab a chair at one of the many food counters for a fancy snack, perhaps paired with a glass of mid morning bubbly.

Following Tauentzienstrasse west, the fractured spire of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniskirche (Emperor William Memorial Church) looms overhead. Mutilated by the relentless bombing of World War II, the church was left in its current state to serve as a powerful reminder to the ravages of war.

Beyond here is the famous Kurfürstendamm or Ku'damm for short. Sometimes called "Berlin's Champs Elysées," its wide, tree-lined sidewalks are flanked by upscale eateries, elegant boutiques and stylish cafés. Architectural buffs will enjoy the hip new buildings here - structures that city planners wouldn't allow in historic central Berlin. Standouts include the Neues Kranzler Eck by Sony Center-creator Helmut Jahn, the Kantdreieck by Josef Paul Kleihues, and the armadillo-shaped Ludwig-Erhard-Haus by Nicholas Grimshaw.

In 1891 the emperor William II gave the order for the construction of this church. He wanted to dedicate the building to the emperor William I, his grandfather. The church, in neo-norman style and sumptuously fitted out, was terribl

y damaged during the war. Just a few remnants remained (mosaics). In the 1960s Egon Eiermann constructed a conspicuous new complex around the old ruins.

### 12.7. Place of Remembrance

The Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe (*Denkmal für die ermordeten Juden Europas*) is the central place for remembrance and a place of warning. Situated in the centre of the

City, the Memorial was built near the Reichstag and the Brandenburger Tor. The decision to build this Memorial was taken by the German parliament on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1999 when it passed a resolution to realise a design by Peter Eisenman, the internationally renowned New York architect. Eisenman's design envisaged a Field of Stelae, 2,711 concrete blocks of different heights, structured in a grid pattern and covering nearly 19,000 m<sup>2</sup> of gently sloping ground. Since it is entirely open to all sides, the Memorial can be entered anywhere but as visitors move through, the blocks seem



to form different wave-like patterns. Peter Eisenman re-worked this extraordinary design a number of times, creating a radical departure from the standard notion of a static memorial. The memorial has a complementary underground Information Centre, similarly designed by Eisenman in an equally impressive style, providing around 800 sq. meters of exhibition space giving background information on the victims and detailing other historical memorial sites.

### 12.8. Alexanderplatz: The Rough Charm of the City

Alexanderplatz is the most famous square in Berlin. Around 1700 it was the site of a livestock market, earning it the name Ochsenplatz or "*Oxen Square*". Later, it was also used as a wool market and as a parade ground. It received its current name on the occasion of the visit of Czar Alexander II. in 1805. At the turn of last century, "Alex" gradually lost its marketplace character, and, with the establishment of a regional train station in 1882, it became an important transport intersection. The square which Alfred Döblin immortalized in his novel "*Berlin Alexanderplatz*" (1929) was almost completely destroyed in the war.

Its present appearance dates from the construction of the East German city center from 1966–71. This included the former Centrum department store, the Alex Passages which connected with it, the 123 m-high Park Inn Berlin Alexanderplatz Hotel, and the dominating "Fernsehturm" (Television Tower). The square is also home to the World Time Clock, and the Fountain of International Friendship, both of which were erected in 1969.



### 12.9. Neue Synagoge Berlin Centrum Judaicum (Centre of Jewish Berlin)

The New Synagogue on Oranienburger Straße which houses the Centrum Judaicum, is one of the most important locations for Jewish life in Berlin. It functions as a synagogue with egalitarian worship.

At the same time it also hosts changing exhibitions and one permanent exhibition, "*Open ye the gates – The New Synagogue 1866–1995*", which recounts the history of the synagogue and the associated history of Jewish life in Berlin. The building also contains an extensive archive of Jewish history. Dedicated in 1866, the building was the largest and most magnificent Jewish place of worship in Germany, and at the same time a self-conscious declaration of city's well-established Jewish bourgeoisie. The building in Moorish style

planned by Eduard Knoblauch was constructed from 1859–66: the ingenious steel construction of its galleries and roof and the graceful architectural styling made it a highpoint of contemporary engineering and architecture.



In the large nave and on the galleries, there were seats for up to 3,000 worshippers. A large, golden dome, which could be seen from far and wide, crowned the building. The building's façade, with its magnificent ornamented brickwork, is flanked by two towers which also boast golden domes. On the "Night of Broken Glass" in 1939, the spirited action of the chief of the local police precinct prevented the infliction of serious damage on the synagogue. In 1943, the building was severely damaged in air raids, and in 1958 the main chamber of the synagogue was demolished.

The foundation stone of the reconstructed building was laid on 9 November 1988, exactly 50 years after the "Night of Broken Glass", and the New Synagogue was rededicated in 1995. The actual synagogue chamber was not reconstructed. On the open space which remains, and which can be viewed as part of a guided tour, eight marble pillars mark the site of the ark according to the original foundations, conveying the dimensions of the original synagogue and the extent of

the loss.

### 12.10. KaDeWe

Berlin would be unimaginable without the Department Store of the West (Kaufhaus des Westens). The largest department store on the European continent is more than a well-stocked shopping paradise: KaDeWe is a legend.

A visit to the grocery store and delicatessen on the top floor should not be missed. This is where well-to-do Berliners can be seen feasting on champagne and oysters.

The success of this department store was not foreseeable when it opened on Wittenbergplatz in 1907. The architect Emil Schaudt designed the building at Tauentzien Strasse 21–24 to fit the architecture of the nearby middle class residential neighbourhood. But with the KaDeWe, the Tauentzien rapidly developed into an important shopping mile.

In 1929 two more floors were added to the five-story department store. The KaDeWe was again extensively enlarged in the nineties and an impressive rooftop with a winter garden was added.



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### 12.11. Gendarmenmarkt: Europe's Most Beautiful Square

Gendarmenmarkt is the site of the Guardhouse of the Ruffskische Regiment, adjacent to the Festungsring. The regiment was later known by the name "Gens d'armes".

Gendarmenmarkt is one of the most beautiful squares in Europe – a must for every tourist. The Deutscher Dom (German Cathedral), the Französischer Dom (French Cathedral) and the Konzerthaus create a beautiful architectural ensemble.

### 12.12. Französischer Dom (French Cathedral)

The square, designed by J.A. Nering, was constructed in 1688; it was originally known as Linden Markt, then Friedrichstädtischer Markt or Neuer Markt. Because the square was used by a cuirassier regiment "gens d'arms" from 1736–82, complete with sentry boxes and stables, the name Gendarmenmarkt arose. From 1777, the square was developed according to unified plans drawn up by Georg Christian Unger. It was badly damaged in the Second World War; on the occasion of the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Prussian Academy of the Sciences (Akademie der Wissenschaften), it was renamed "Platz der Akademie," but its previous name was restored in 1991.



The church Französische Friedrichstadtkirche, designed by Cayart, was built from 1701-05 as a church for Berlin's Huguenot community, thus the reason for its name. The imposing tower of the French cathedral (Französischer Dom), designed by Gontard and Unger, was added as part of the redesigning of Gendarmenmarkt from 1780-85. The cathedral, badly damaged in the war, was rebuilt from 1977.

### 12.13. Deutscher Dom (German Cathedral)

The so-called "Neue Kirche" was built by Giovanni Simonetti according to plans by M. Grünberg from 1701-08. Carl von Gontard extended the building with the addition of the domed tower of the "German Cathedral" (1780-85) during the redesigning of the Gendarmenmarkt. The cathedral was destroyed in the Second World War and reopened on October 2, 1996 following complete restoration.

### 12.14. Konzerthaus/Schauspielhaus

The Konzerthaus is the new building designed by Karl Friedrich Schinkel to replace the National Theatre built from 1800–02 by Karl Gotthard Langhans, which was burnt to the ground in 1817. The conception of the Konzerthaus integrates the remains of Langhan's rectangular building and adds a higher, wider, gabled solidium in the center, complete with an ionic columned hall projecting at the front. Following its destruction in the Second World War, the building was initially only made safe, and the systematic restoration of the original design only began in 1979. Since its reopening in 1984 it has served not as a theatre, but as a concert hall.

### 12.15. Olympic Stadium

The Olympic stadium was a former racing track for horses. It was transformed into a stadium for the Olympic games of 1916 which were to be hosted in Berlin but later cancelled as the First World War broke out.



Werner March redesigned it in 1936 under the surveillance of the Hitler-regime and therefore the design was dominated by clear structure and strict symmetry

which is typical of the architecture of the time.

After the war the stadium was used partly by the public and partly by British troops. It was modernised continuously between 2000 and 2004. The designing architects were careful to make sure that the new construction did not completely cover the original style.

In the newly opened stadium you can find information about the history of the stadium and on the area surrounding it.



### 12.16. Schlosspark Charlottenburg

Designed together with the palace in 1697 and authentically reconstructed in the spring of 2001, was the first baroque garden in Germany using the French model. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was supplemented by an English garden designed first by J. A. Eyserbeck from Wörlitz, and from 1819 on by Peter Joseph Lenné.

Along the tour there are: the Mausoleum of Queen Luise, where other members of the family



were also buried. The marble sarcophagus of Queen Luise designed by C. D. Rauch is said to be one of the most beautiful German sculptures of the 19<sup>th</sup> century; - the small rococo pavilion "Belvedere" or "Teehaus" by Langhans. At present, there is a porcelain exhibition presented here; and - the Schinkel - Pavillon designed by Schinkel as a summer residence for Friedrich-Wilhelm III and modelled after an Italian villa.

Behind the baroque garden there are extensive lawns for play and sunbathing, ponds and small channels, a playground and a toboggan run. In the east, the park borders the River Spree.

### 12.17. Volkspark Friedrichshain

This route leads through Berlin's oldest park and past one of the best known and most beautiful fountains, the "Märchenbrunnen". The city's first public hospital is here, as well as a garden of remembrance for those killed during the German revolution in 1848.

The park was planned in commemoration of the centennial of Friedrich the Great's accession to the throne, and established in 1846. The planning originates from G. Meyer, a pupil of P. J. Lenné. The hilly terrain was designed with long paths and green areas for playing, exercising, or relaxing. In 1848 the southern part of the park was made into a cemetery for the barricade combatants killed in the riots in Berlin in that same year. The hospital, Krankenhaus am Friedrichshain, was built as Berlin's first urban hospital between 1868 and 1874 in the Southeast of the park. Designed by Gropius and Schmieden and led by Rudolf Virchow, it was built in the progressive Pavilion style. One of the main attractions of the park is the large "Märchenbrunnen" at the western entrance of the park. It was designed in 1913 by the city building director, Ludwig Hoffmann, and shows characters from Grimm's Fairy Tales.



After being destroyed during the war, the park was redesigned in 1945. The "Große Bunkerberg" and "Kleine Bunkerberg" (Large and Small Bunker-hills, 78 m and 48 m tall) were formed from the ruins of debris from destroyed buildings and the bunker that was once located there. They characterise the park today and offer good training possibilities for joggers (unfortunately, the view is restricted by high trees around the peaks).

Volkspark Friedrichshain offers a small, versatile jogging environment: the basic path is an even circuit with illuminated parkways and smooth surfaces (granite paving stones or asphalt), which can be extended by the uphill paths around the two hills. Volkspark Friedrichshain is open for the public 24 hours a day.

### 12.18. Victory Column (Siegessäule)

Siegessäule, otherwise known as the Victory Column, one of the more conspicuous landmarks in the district of Tiergarten, tops out midway along the "Strasse des 17. Juni" (Street of 17 June). The monument, more than 200 feet tall, was built by Kaiser Wilhelm to commemorate the wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870 (over Denmark, Austria and France) and to mark the unification of the German states. Corner stoned in 1865, the structure was completed in 1873 and unveiled on September 2 of that year - the day of the victory at Sedan. Originally located on what was then known as the King's Parade Ground (an area between the Reichstag and the Congress Hall which is known today as the "Platz der Republik" (Republic Square), the memorial was moved to its present location on the Grosser Stern in 1938. The monument is set on an eight step granite foundation with a square red marble base supporting the column. An Italian glass mosaic circles the column above the foundation,



illustrating the events of 1870-71 and the restoration of the German Empire. Four rows of gilded gun barrels adorn the sandstone column and the upper platform is borne by stone eagles. Atop the spire rests the golden Victory Goddess, extending in one hand the *laurel wreath of the Caesars* and in the other a *sceptre topped by an Iron Cross*. With her sweeping wings pressed against the Berlin sky, she gazes eastward to the Wall and the Brandenburg Gate just beyond. The area surrounding the column is dotted with dozens of statues. Some of these date back hundreds of years to the days when the Tiergarten was remodelled in the French style, while others were added after World War II. Among the more prominent of these carvings are the family group of Kaiser Wilhelm and the full length portrait statues of famous Prussian generals. The Victory Column is open to visitors who wish to climb the 285-step spiral staircase to the observation platform from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily from March to October. The view afforded from this

vantage point over the city is a must for camera bugs. Within the forested area of the Tiergarten Park are many more sculptures to be seen. The National Memorial to Prince Bismarck is one of the most intriguing. Bismarck is shown in his cuirassier's uniform; as he was want to appear in the old Reichstag. Four groups encircle the base of the pedestal: in front, Atlas bearing the globe; behind, Siegfried forging the imperial sword; on the right, a woman treads a panther underfoot (symbolic of the constitutional power of the state in suppressing sedition); to the left, a sphinx supporting a woman engrossed in a document (statesmanship). Adjacent to Bismarck's monument are smaller ones dedicated to Field Marshal von Moltke and Minister of War Von Roon, both dating from the turn of the century. Others within the gardens depict various hunting activities.

### 12.19. Palace "Sanssouci"

Without any doubt, Potsdam is one of the most beautiful cities in Germany. Integrated into the attractive cultural ambience, the capital city of the State of Brandenburg is a natural destination to satisfy the most varied interests and demands.

Potsdam's most popular sight is the Schloß Sanssouci located in the park to which it gives its name. However, there are far more than the former summer residency of Frederick the Great and the Sanssouci park to make your visit worthwhile. The Alexandrowka, the

Holländisches Viertel (the Dutch quarter) and the Weaver's quarter - the historic sections of the city - provide the flair of a city steeped in European tradition.



The Babelsberg Filmpark, the Biosphere nature experience exhibition, the National Horticulture Show park, known as the BUGA park, built for the National Horticulture Show in 2001, the tourist cruise ships and the crown estate "Krongut Bornstedt" are all special attractions which will make your visit to Potsdam a very pleasurable experience.

Over the past years a modern tourism infrastructure has been developed to fulfil every wish and requirement. Modern hotels and guest houses, as well as private rooms allow our guests to feel easily at home.