

TRAVEL INFORMATION

Symposium Location

Berlin Adlershof
Rudower Chaussee 17
12489 Berlin
FR Germany
www.adlershof.de

The Conference Centre is part of the Technology Park Berlin Adlershof, an area known today as the "City of Science, Technology and Media, which used to be the Johannisthal airbase. **Germany's first motorized aircraft** took off from here at the beginning of the 20th century. After World War II, the airport was closed and three institutions took over the area, amongst them the East German Academy of Science. Following the German reunification in 1990, the State of Berlin took over the area in 1991 and through consecutive investments turned it into the prosperous conglomeration of research institutes, university laboratories and companies that it is today. In addition to the six institutes of the Humboldt University and other twelve facilities of research, there are more than 370 companies working together, who mainly concentrate on physics, chemistry and biology. Since 1998, this is also the home of BESSY II, the High-luminosity radiant source. For further information on the city of science and the venue of this event, please see www.adlershof.de.

Travel to Berlin

By Plane

Berlin features three airports (Tegel, Tempelhof, and Schönefeld) of which Berlin-Schönefeld is the airport closest to the venue, Tegel the furthest. Berlin-Adlershof is about 6km away from this airport and can be reached by public transport or taxi.

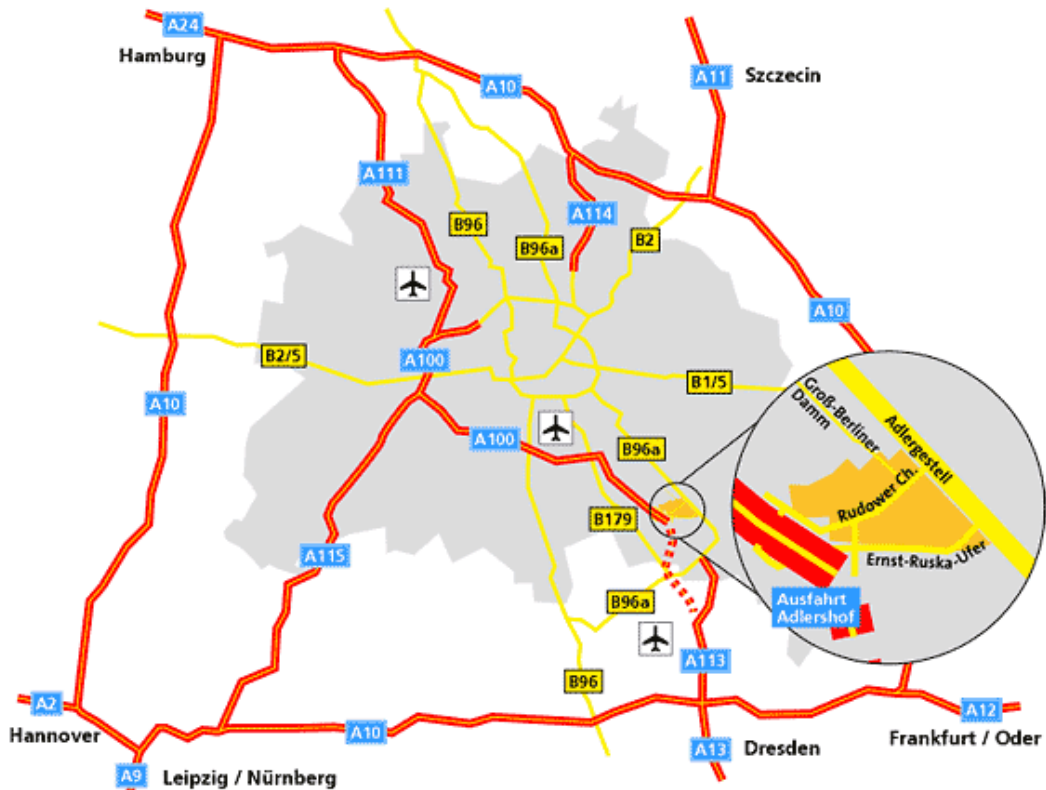
By Train

Berlin is well-connected through the Inter-German Inter-city system. Every day, some 1100 long-distance, regional and rapid transit trains call at the 14 platforms on two different levels. For further information on connections and pricing, please visit the Station's website: http://www.hbf-berlin.de/site/berlin_hauptbahnhof/en/start.html.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Berlin features an extensive public transport system, combining the Underground, buses and tram system seamlessly. For further information, please visit the Berlin Public Transport website at: <http://www.bvg.de/index.php/en/Bvg/Start>.

BY CAR:



The local DLR institute offers you the option to find your way to Berlin-Adlershof with the help of their city-router software: <http://www.cityrouter.com/index.jsp?lang=en&count=US> (Java required).

Coming from the “Berliner Ring” (A100)

- At the Schönefelder Cross carry on to the A 113 in direction of the airport Schönefeld .
- Exit Junction Treptow (Federal Road number 96a) heading towards the City Centre.
- At the S-Bahn Station Adlershof turn left into the Rudower Chaussee

Coming from the City Motorway

- City Motorway heading South (towards Airport Schönefeld)
- Exit Adlershof

From the City Centre (Alexanderplatz)

- Follow Federal Road number 96a heading towards Airport Schönefeld
- At the S-Bahn Station Adlershof turn right into Rudower Chaussee.

Tourist Information

Berlin, the old and new capital of the Federal Republic of Germany

“Berlin ist eine Reise wert” – “Berlin is worth a trip” – the old adage is more valid today than it ever was before. Berlin has come full circle, from being the seat of the German Royalty, then the government, and the stage for many a historic event to being a symbol for the Free World during the Cold War period to again becoming the capital of the now re-united Federal Republic of Germany. This chequered history is reflected in its atmosphere, its people, its buildings, its monuments, in short, the entire city who will all offer the traveller a warm and vibrant welcome. For further information on sightseeing and tourist information, please see the Berlin Tourism website:

http://www.btm.de/english/sightseeing/e_si_sehenswuerdigkeiten.php or alternatively, take a look at www.berlin.de.

Brandenburg Gate



Zitadelle Spandau



East Side Gallery



Potsdamer Platz



Haus der Kulturen



Remembrance of German Resistance



Reichstag



Europa Centre and Remembrance Church



Schloß Charlottenburg



Siegessäule – Statue of Victory



Staatsoper



Courtesy of www.berlin.de

Some facts and figures

Berlin is the national capital of Germany and its largest city, with 3,387,404 inhabitants (as of September 2004). On the day of the German reunification, October 3, 1990, Berlin became an independent state as one of the three city states, together with Hamburg and Bremen that form 16 federal states (Länder) which in turn form the Federal Republic of Germany. Berlin is subdivided into 12 boroughs called Bezirke, which have been combined from the earlier 23 boroughs with effect from January 1, 2001.

History



Compared to other European cities, Berlin with its less than 800 years is considered a rather young city, but its history is unique. The two founding towns **Cölln and Berlin** affiliated in **1307** for a union. After riots, elector Friedrich II. declared the twin town his **residence** in 1451.

1701, after elector Friedrich III had crowned himself king Friedrich I in Prussia, Berlin rose to a **Royal Capital and Residence Town**. Numerous well-known buildings were

designed then, and his grandson **Friedrich II** (1740–1786) continued with the architectural redesign of the city, assisted by the famous architect **Knobelsdorff**.

1806–08 Napoleon's troops occupied the city; after the victory of Leipzig the Quadriga, which was annexed by **Napoleon**, was returned to the Brandenburg Gate in 1814. In the following decades, the splendid classicist buildings by **Schinkel** and the blossoming park areas by **Lenné** emerged. Since the middle of the century, Berlin's economy boomed, the population grew rapidly. After 1871, when the city had become the **capital of the 'Deutsches Reich'**, the construction and economy boom even grew in the **Gründerzeit** ("founding era"), Berlin's population exceeded one million. The heavy defeat of World War I as well as **revolutionary riots** caused a deep crisis of the Reich and its capital. Out of the riots the **Republic** was proclaimed in **1918**. Despite the difficult economical situation and further riots, art and culture flourished during the twenties; innovative theatre productions, splendid film premieres, vivid vaudevilles and an incomparable nightlife made Berlin the centre of the **"Golden Twenties"**. **Hitler's** takeover in **1933** marked the beginning of the persecution of Jews, Communists, Homosexuals, Oppositionals and many more. After the Nazi terror and the end of **World War II** the city was finally devastated in **1945**. The four allies divided Berlin in four parts: the



East was administered by the Soviet Union, the Southwest by the USA, the West by Great Britain and the Northwest by France. With the **"Berlin-Blockade"** in 1948, the city became object of the Soviet-American conflict; Americans and British supplied the three West sectors via **"Luftbrücke"** with "Candy Bombers". In East and West Berlin the reconstruction began. The construction of the **Berlin Wall** on Aug 13, 1961 set the seal on the city's division and separated its people.



The city celebrated on **Nov 9, 1989** when the Berlin Wall was torn down. After the **reunification** in 1990 Berlin became residence of the Federal Government, which held its first plenary session in the redesigned Reichstag on Apr 19, 1999. The Reichstag with its new glass dome became an attraction for both Berliners and tourists from all over the world. The new millennium was celebrated



with a magnificent party at the Brandenburger Tor. A lot has changed in Berlin since then. And Berlin will keep changing.