



ACTINIDES 2013
JULY 21-26, 2013; KARLSRUHE, GERMANY

Visitor guide for participants



Dear participant,

Welcome to Karlsruhe!

The European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Transuranium Elements (EC-JRC-ITU) and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Institute for Nuclear Waste Disposal (KIT-INE) are pleased to welcome you to the Actinides 2013 Conference.

In order to make your stay in Karlsruhe as pleasant as possible, we have put together this small guide with a view to

- Furnish some practical advice regarding public transport, business hours of banks, post offices in Karlsruhe;
- Provide you an impression of Karlsruhe.

Karlsruhe in numbers

- Location: 49° 00'54"north latitude; 8° 24'18"longitude; 100 – 323 m above sea level
- City area: 17,347 hectares, about 50% of which are covered by forests or used for agricultural purposes. The forested areas extend into the city centre.
- Population: approx. 300.000

In the year 1715, Karlsruhe was founded as the Baden residence of Margrave Karl-Wilhelm, thus making his own dream come true: a town without any walls open for friends and guests. In the Rhine valley stretching between the Black Forrest and the Vosges Mountains, the best imaginable conditions for the construction of a new city were to be found. The layout of the town, the fan-shape, was itself fascinating and became a worldwide sensation. **Weinbrenner**, the master architect constructed the classical buildings which, even today, still attract many visitors from all over the world.

In 1950, the Federal Supreme Court moved to Karlsruhe to be followed one year later by the Federal Constitutional Court. Thus, Karlsruhe became the home of German jurisdiction.

In 1825, the technical university Karlsruhe opened its doors to students. It was the first German Technical University that admitted a woman to a comprehensive study (1903). Since 2009 the activities of University of Karlsruhe and the Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, have been merged into the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). The Karlsruhe region has been a recognised centre of technological research in Europe for many years.

Karlsruhe and nuclear energy

Karlsruhe and nuclear energy research have been closely associated for many years. In 1956 the German Nuclear Research Centre (Kernforschungszentrum, KfK) was founded. From its early days its research was focussed on fast reactor development and the associated fuel cycle processes. The prototype fast reactor KNK was constructed and operated at the site, and also a reprocessing facility was built. Since the end of the 1980s and the end of the fast reactor programmes in Germany the research was expanded to fusion technology, environmental technology and basic research. The name was changed to Research Centre Karlsruhe (Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, FZK) and recently the centre merged into the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT).

In 1963 the construction of the European Institute for Transuranium Elements (ITU) started on the site of KfK. ITU is a European Commission nuclear research institute, a part of the Joint Research Centre. The focus of ITU's research is on basic actinide research, the safety of the nuclear fuel cycle, nuclear safeguards and forensics, and technological and medical applications of radionuclides/actinides.

Emergency numbers

Police	112 or 110	
Fire Brigade	112	
Ambulance	112 or 0721-19222	
Emergency Medical Services	0721-19292	
Emergency Dentist Service	0721-19222	
Lost property Office (Police)	0721-133 3270 0721-133 3386	http://web1.karlsruhe.de/Service/d115/detail.php?prod_id=453
Lost property Office (Tram)	0721-61070 0721-61075890	http://www.kvv.de/service/fundsachen.html Fundbüro KVV, Tullastraße 71 fundbuero@vbk.karlsruhe.de
Lost Property Office (Train)	069-26534831 030-29749322	Fundbuero.dbag@bahn.de
Karlsruhe City Information		http://en.ka.stadtwiki.net/Main_Page

Services in Karlsruhe

Banks:

The business hours for banks in Germany are usually from 8:30 until 16:00. Some centrally located banks are open as follows. Smaller branches may have shorter opening hours.

Monday/Montag 8:30-18:00	or else 08:30-12:30 and 14:00-16:00
Tuesday/Dienstag 8:30-16:00	or else 08:30-12:30 and 14:00-16:00
Wednesday/Mittwoch 8:30-16:00	or else 08:30-13:00
Thursday/Donnerstag 8:30-18:00	or else 08:30-12:30 and 14:00-18:00
Friday/Freitag 8:30-16:00	or else 08:30-12:30

Banks are closed on Saturday, Sunday and on public holidays

Access to ATMs are 24/24.

Post offices:

The main post office is in Poststraße 3, 76137-Karlsruhe (near the Main Railway Station)

Open: Monday – Friday:	09:00 – 18:30
Saturday:	09:00 – 13:00

Several smaller Post Offices are also available.

<http://standorte.deutschepost.de/Standortsuche>

International press:

A broad variety of international newspapers is available in the bookshop located in the entrance hall of the Central Train Station

Transportation and travelling

Trains:

www.bahn.de

When taking a train in Germany, please mind that the ticket is to be bought either from a ticket vending machine or from the booking office in the station hall before boarding the train. For an extra fee you can pay on board with cash or credit card.

Trams (street-car):

Karlsruhe has an excellent public transportation system called KVV; it's mostly built on trams/streetcars. Trams run not just within the city but also far into the surrounding area. An overview of the entire tram network can be downloaded. Trains run late into the night, in particular on weekends, but almost every line stops for a few hours every night. Your conference badge will authorise you access to public transport within the boundaries of Karlsruhe (2 central zones).

www.karlsruhe.de/KVV

Tram/Bus Network plan is available under:

<http://www.kvv.de/linien-netz/liniennetz-schiene.html>

The easiest way to get around Karlsruhe is to take the tram.

Public transportation fare is included in the registration fee of participants of the Actinides 2013. Distance covered in Karlsruhe are 3 Waben/3 Combs.

You have to present the badge to the controller.

Please be aware of the ongoing reconstruction of tram lines.

Restaurants within Kongresszentrum walking distance

http://gastro.toubiz.de/karlsruhe/default/search.php?search_new=1

Leaving Tips

Tip, „Trinkgeld“, is normally expected in restaurants and bars in Germany. It is usual to give about 5% of the bill as a tip. However this is not required and therefore if you don't think the service was worthy of leaving a tip, it is not necessary to do so.

When taking a taxi, it is entirely up to you whether you leave a tip or not, although most people will normally offer a small amount for the driver.

You should never leave tips to civil servants in public authorities. In fact you do so it would not be looked upon kindly.

Some helpful phrases

May I have the menu, please

Die Karte bitte.

Waiter!

Herr Ober!

The bill, please

Bitte zahlen!

If you wish to pay one common bill for several persons:

Alles zusammen, bitte.

If you request individual bills for each person

Bitte getrennte Rechnungen.

In order to avoid misunderstandings when looking for the rest room, please note that "D" stands for "ladies" and "H" for "gentlemen".

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CITY OF KARLSRUHE

Karlsruhe is a city in the south west of Germany, in the Bundesland Baden-Württemberg, located near the French-German border.

Karlsruhe was founded in 1715 as Karlsruhe Palace, when Germany was a series of city states. The town surrounding the Palace became the seat of two of the highest courts in Germany, the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany (Bundesverfassungsgericht) whose decisions have the force of a law, and the Federal Court of Justice of Germany (Bundesgerichtshof), the highest court of appeals in matters of civil law and criminal law. It therefore considers itself the home of justice in Germany, a role taken over from Leipzig after 1933.

According to legend, the name Karlsruhe, which translates as Charles' repose, was given to the new city after a hunting trip when Margrave Charles III William, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, woke from a dream in which he dreamt of founding his new city.

Charles William founded the city on June 17, 1715 after a dispute with the citizens of his previous capital, Durlach. The founding of the city is closely linked to the construction of the palace. Karlsruhe became the capital of Baden-Durlach and in 1771 of the united Baden until 1945.



It has been speculated that Karlsruhe was a model city for the cityscape of Washington D.C., due to similarities to the US capital city. Both cities have a center—in Karlsruhe the palace and in D.C. the Capitol Building—from which the streets lead away like sunrays. L'Enfant, Washington's city planner, had been given the plans of Karlsruhe (besides those of numerous other European cities) as an inspiration.

Built in 1822, the "Ständehaus" was the first parliament building in a German State. In the aftermath of the democratic revolution of 1848, a republican government was elected here.

Much of the central area, including the palace, was reduced to rubble by Allied bombing during World War II but was rebuilt after the war.

Charles III William (17 January 1679 - 12 May 1738) was Margrave of Baden-Durlach between 1709 and 1738. He was the son of Margrave Frederick Magnus of Durlach and Augusta Maria of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorf. In 1715, he established Karlsruhe (Charles' repose), where he built his residence. Karlsruhe has since grown to a large city.

Life

Born at Durlach, he studied in Utrecht, Geneva and Lausanne, travelled to England, Sweden and Italy, and was employed by his uncle Margrave Louis William (so-called "Turk Louis"), achieving the rank of a colonel under him and participated in several wars. Thereafter, he became Margrave of Baden-Durlach in 1709.

His residence was the Karlsburg in Durlach. When the latter town was completely plundered and burned down by the French on August 15, 1689, and the plundering was repeated in 1691, the residence was only slowly rebuilt. The citizens of Durlach were not willing to follow the expensive plans of their ruler for the extension of the revived Karlsburg and they fought against sacrificing their fields for the new structure. Therefore, Charles William decided to build his new residence on an open plain and established Karlsruhe in 1715. On July 5, 1717, he already held an audience in the new Karlsruhe Palace and moved to Karlsruhe with the entire Royal Household, to the regret and anger of the citizens of Durlach.

In 1719, he established a bathhouse beneath the Chapel of Barbara in Langensteinbach, which became famous far beyond the borders as a royal bath (Fürstenbad) during the 18th century. In 1971, the municipality of Karlsbad was named after the bathhouse.

Charles William died in Karlsruhe in 1738, when he was planting and hoeing his tulip bed and suddenly suffered a stroke. According to his last will, his body was entombed in the crypt of the Church of Concordia, Karlsruhe. Even today, a Pyramid at the Marktplatz (market square) stands over the location where the remains of the Margrave lie.

After his son Frederick of Baden-Durlach had died when Charles William was still alive, his grandson Charles Frederick became his successor. Since he was only 10 years old, a government had to be established under the legal guardianship of Charles August of Baden-Durlach.



Karl Friedrich, 1st Grand Duke of Baden (November 22, 1728 – June 10, 1811[1]) was Margrave, elector and later Grand Duke of Baden (initially only margrave of Baden-Durlach) from 1731 until his death.



Biography

Born at Karlsruhe, he was the son of Hereditary Prince Frederick of Baden-Durlach and Amalia of Nassau-Dietz (October 13, 1710 – September 17, 1777), the daughter of Johan Willem Friso of Nassau-Dietz.

He succeeded his grandfather as Margrave of Baden-Durlach in 1738, and ruled personally from 1746 until 1771, when he inherited Baden-Baden from the Bernhard Line. Upon inheriting the latter Margraviate, the original land of Baden was reunited. He was regarded as a good example of an absolute ruler, supporting schools, universities, jurisprudence, civil service, economy, culture, and urban development. He outlawed torture in 1767 and serfdom in 1783.

In 1803 Charles Frederick became elector of Baden and in 1806 the first grand duke of Baden. Through the politics of minister Sigismund Freiherr von Reitzenstein, Baden acquired the Bishopric of Constance, and the territories of the Bishopric of Basel, the Bishopric of Strassburg, and the Bishopric of Speyer that lay on the right bank of the Rhine, in addition to Breisgau and Ortenau.

In 1806 Baden joined the Confederation of the Rhine.

Together with his architect Friedrich Weinbrenner, Charles Frederick was responsible for the construction of the handsome suite of classical buildings that distinguish Karlsruhe. He died in the latter city in 1811.

Karlsruhe in the 19th Century

In 1803 universal compulsory education was introduced in Baden. This "Reading revolution" created the basis for the politicization of the lower classes. In 1848 the French February Revolution lit the spark in Germany. The German uprising began in Baden, and ended here in 1849 with the bloody suppression by Prussian troops of the first, short-lived republic on German soil. In the liberal era Baden became the "Model State" with respect to many issues, with the universally popular and admired Prince Friedrich I (1826-1907) at the helm.

In spite of the educational development of the population, in the 19th century Karlsruhe was still a town in which the court, the civil service and the garrison determined the way of life. Karlsruhe became the cultural centre of the Grand Duchy: Johann Peter Hebel and Viktor von Scheffel achieved literary recognition for Karlsruhe in the beginning and middle of the century. At the court Theatre outstanding artists like Eduard Devrient who worked as a director, Hermann Levi as conductor and Felix Motti as Musical Director were active. The Grand Duchy Art Collections moved in 1845 in an impressive new building by Heinrich Hübsch. In 1854 the foundation of the Academy of the Fine Arts followed. In the latter part of the 19th century, its reputation was increased by Gustav Schönleber, Hans Thoma, Wilhelm Trübner and Ludwig Dill.

The first polytechnic in Germany was founded in Karlsruhe in 1825; following the French model Karlsruhe's first main station was opened in 1843. The industrialization of the town, which was to have a big effect on its development, began on the "tracks of progress". The development of industry quickly reduced the importance of the residence for the town. The cultural sphere continued to be influenced by the palace, however, e.g. the founding of the Applied Arts School and the Majolika Factory.

After 1918 and the abdication of the last Grand Duke, the state maintained the cultural institutions of the days of the Grand Duchy. The Baden State Museum was set up in the palace.

Karlsruhe in the 20th century

After the revolution of 1918 the state of Baden became a republic and Karlsruhe lost its status as the royal residence. After a short period of progress during the Weimar Republic – the Bauhaus-Architect, Walter Gropius lead the building of the Dammerstock settlement, Michelin set up a branch in Karlsruhe - the democratically elected town council was dissolved by the National Socialists. Any opposition was persecuted under their regime; and Jews were excluded from society and deported to extermination camps. In 1938 both of Karlsruhe's synagogues were set alight. After the war begun and after more than fifty air raids, 35% of the city was destroyed.



Since then the townscape has changed; the civil service city, the former capital of Baden, became an industrial and economic centre with about 290.000 inhabitants. Karlsruhe became the "Residence of justice" with the opening of the Federal High Court in 1950 and the Federal Constitutional Court in 1951. Petrochemical and electronic industries have settled here, and the Hi-Tech area is meanwhile becoming ever more important. The "Technology Region" of Karlsruhe and the Technology Park of Karlsruhe were founded in 1987, and the centre of

Art and Media was opened in 1997.

Famous people

Friedrich Weinbrenner (1766 - 1826) was a German architect and city planner admired for his mastery of classical style

Theodor von Dusch (1824–1890), physician remembered for experiments involving cotton-wool filters for bacteria.

In the late 1880s, Professor **Heinrich Rudolf Hertz** discovered electromagnetic waves at the University of Karlsruhe; today, a lecture room named after Hertz lies close by the very spot where the discovery was made.



Karl Drais, inventor of the two-wheeler principle basic to bicycle and motorcycle, key typewriter and earliest stenograph, was born and died in Karlsruhe (1785–1851).



Mühlburg, since 1886 a borough of Karlsruhe, is the birthplace of **Karl Benz** (1844–1929), inventor of the automobile and founder of Benz & Co., now part of Daimler AG.

Sight seeing and leisure time

Tourist information

Bahnhofplatz 6

Phone 0721-3720 5391

Open: Monday – Friday 8.00 – 19.00

Saturday: 8.00 – 13.00

<http://www.karlsruhe-tourismus.de/en/see>

The Karlsruhe Palace (Schloß)

The Palace was erected in 1715 by Margrave Charles III William of Baden-Durlach, after a dispute with the citizens of his previous capital, Durlach. The city of Karlsruhe has since grown around it.

The first building was constructed by Jakob Friedrich von Batzendorf. The city was planned with the tower of the palace at the centre and 32 streets radiating out from it like spokes on a wheel, or ribs on a folding fan, **so that a nickname for Karlsruhe in German is the "fan city" (Fächerstadt).**



From the palace tower you have a great view over the fan of Karlsruhe. You only have to climb 158 stairs. Entrance fee: € 4.

The former residence of the Rulers of Baden is since used as Badisches Landesmuseum. Much of the city centre, including the palace, was reduced to rubble by Allied bombing during World War II but was quickly rebuilt after the war.



The Palace gardens
Even today the palace gardens still show the creative style of their former owners.

The gardens on the south of the castle have symmetrical baroque outlines. An English garden extends across the north side; at the end of the 18th century Margrave Karl Friedrich had the zoological garden and the pheasant garden redesigned. Today, the garden provides a place for sport, games and relaxation in the middle of the city.



If you follow the blue tiles you will reach the Majolika Factory.

Majolika Manufaktur Karlsruhe



100 years of "Majolika Manufaktur Karlsruhe" - a successful tradition of ceramics marked by innovative ideas of design. For the last 100 years, the "Majolika Manufaktur Karlsruhe" has been standing for a successful history of lively arts and crafts. On the 4th of January 1901, the grand duke of "Baden" Friedrich I, gave his consent for the construction of a workshop building in Karlsruhe.

The Gottesauer Palace:



The Gottesauer palace was constructed in 1588 and therefore, is one of the oldest buildings in Karlsruhe. It was badly damaged by bombs in 1944 and lay in ruins for a long period of time until it was eventually renovated completely. It now contains the State College of Music.

The Palace of the Hereditary Duke:



The palace of the Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich II (1857-1928) is situated on Herrenstrasse 45a and was the seat of the last Grand Duke of Baden. It was built between 1891 and 1897 and in 1950, the Federal Supreme Court moved into the building.

The market place with the pyramid

The market place is the probably most well-known place in Karlsruhe and forms quasi the city centre. On it is also the landmark of the city, the 1823 established pyramid. Under it is



the grave of the founder and name giver of the city, count Karl Wilhelm von Baden-Durlach (1679-1738). The aboveground inside of the pyramid is not connected with the vault with the sarcophagus of the count. The pyramid is surrounded by 16 stone posts, which are connected with iron chains. The smooth sides have cross-shaped ventilation openings and the entrance door is occupied with an inscription board.
