



**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES**  
34th Annual Course on International Law and Legal Information  
**Within and in Between:** German Legal Tradition in Times of Internationalization and Beyond.  
Berlin State Library, 20–24 September, 2015



**Staatsbibliothek  
zu Berlin**  
Preußischer Kulturbesitz



## Welcome from the President and Board Liaison Officer

*Willkommen in Berlin!*



Colleagues and friends,

We are delighted to welcome you to Berlin on behalf of the Local Planning Committee and the Board of the International Association of Law Libraries for the 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Course on International Law and Legal Information. We hope that you will enjoy the stimulating academic programme and exciting cultural events that have been planned for us over the next few days in this vibrant and friendly European city.

IALL is most grateful to its host, the Berlin State Library, for their kindness in making their wonderful conference facilities available and for making us feel so welcome. Their generosity has made this conference possible.

The theme of this year's conference is *Within and in Between: German Legal Tradition in Times of Internationalization and Beyond*. The academic sessions will reflect Germany's interesting and sometimes controversial legal history and will provide unique perspectives on international and domestic law issues as well as on common legal information concerns. Conference speakers will include highly-regarded German legal scholars, legal practitioners and law librarians.

The Conference will open on Sunday afternoon with a welcome ceremony at the stylish and modern *Microsoft Atrium* in central Berlin which in many ways exemplifies the techno future of the city. A presentation on the intellectual and institutional challenges of the transnationalization of law and legal scholarship will be given by Professor Dr Thomas Duve.

Other highlights from the programme, which will take place in the Otto Braun Conference Hall at the Berlin State Library, include sessions on reassessing the Nuremberg trials, civil rights protection in Germany and Europe, the German Mediation Committee, the role of Germany in EU decision-making, crime research in Germany and Europe, the legal history of women's rights in Germany, accessing cultural heritage, legal blogs and accessible libraries. Of equal importance is the diverse social and cultural programme which includes an evening Berlin City tour and visits to the German Bundesrat, the Berlin State Library and the splendidly ornate Sanssouci Palaces and Gardens.

For the Optional Day on Thursday, we have decided to stay in Berlin as there is still so much to see and do. The educational focus will be on the Research Services of the German Bundestag, the national Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany. After the lectures we will have a special guided tour of the Library which is in the magnificent Marie-Elisabeth-Lüders-Haus. The German Parliament and Library are not normally open to the

public, so this will be a rare chance to see inside and learn about their activities first-hand. Additionally, the day will provide an informal scenic boating tour and buffet lunch on the river Spree to discover the city of Berlin by river.

It has taken an enormous amount of time to plan the conference and, on behalf of us all, we wish to thank the Local Planning Committee, chaired by Ivo Vogel, for their creativity, care and sheer hard work in putting together such a stimulating event. We hope very much that you enjoy the rich programme of academic sessions, networking opportunities and cultural activities that have been organized for us.

Jeroen Vervliet  
IALL President

David Gee  
IALL Board Liaison Officer

## Welcome to the Berlin State Library – Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation



Dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

800 years ago, the Magna Carta, probably the most important legal document in English history, was sealed – an event that numerous exhibitions, publications and events have commemorated all over the world. Regardless of the crucial significance of this legal act for English constitutional history, this major anniversary such as this one could be considered reason enough for cultural and intellectual heritage institutions to celebrate. In other words: what would be the long-term fate of coins from classical antiquity, of medieval documents and manuscripts, of early modern printed books, without archives, libraries and museums?

For more than 350 years, it has been one of the foremost tasks of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin to guarantee the long-term preservation and availability of documents by developing and enlarging its collections based on consistent principles. And from the beginning on it was the legal history collection in particular that benefitted from the far-sighted acquisition policy that the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin has always pursued. After all, up until World War One, the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin was not only an outlet for royal representation but also a very practical instrument for governing the Prussian administration. Since the library's collection of international and foreign law sources and research literature in many different languages grew at an astonishing rate, it was hardly much of a surprise that the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin soon began to receive a fair number of generous and important donations – among them a selection of the rarest and most important items from the library of Friedrich Carl von Savigny, the founder of the German Historical School of Jurisprudence.

Even when one considers the revolutionary dynamics of the digital age, and despite all the upheavals and disasters of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the collections of the Staatsbibliothek – held in two different locations in what used to be, respectively, the Western and Eastern part of Berlin – are thus somewhat emblematic of post-war German history and surely have lost none of their significance. This is especially true for the collection of legal literature and media – a fact which is highlighted by the library's functions for international document supply and delivery. For instance, the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin is a deposit library for the European Union as well as the United Nations, and the library is also home to the Scientific Information Service for International and Interdisciplinary Legal Research (FID Recht), with funding by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation).

With these aspects in mind, it is my great honour and pleasure to open the 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Course on International Law and Legal Information, organized by the International Association of Law Libraries. Let me give you all a very warm welcome to the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin on its site Potsdamer Strasse. This spectacular building, designed by Hans Scharoun and completed by Edgar Wisniewski, is widely regarded as an icon of the “organic” school of 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture and will make an appropriate and inspiring setting for your conference. For the professional and flawless local organization of the event, I would like to thank Ivo Vogel and his team – including Katrin Spitzer, Angela Pohl and Christian Mathieu –, who will be happy to give you any kind of support and assistance you might require.

During the next few days, a number of experts with excellent scholarly credentials and reputations will give you an overview of the German legal system and German legal history. I wish you all a productive conference, stimulating coffee break talks and, generally, an eventful time in Berlin.

As Director General of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, it is my pleasure to announce the official opening of the 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Course on International Law and Legal Information of the International

Association of Law Libraries: “Within and in Between: German Legal Tradition in Times of Internationalization and Beyond”.

Barbara Schneider-Kempf  
Director General  
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin

## Conference Programme

**Sunday, September 20, 2015**

**Opening at Microsoft Atrium Berlin**

*(Address: Unter den Linden 17, 10117 Berlin (Entrance Charlottenstraße 46) / No buses to the Event!)*

15.30–  
16.30

**Registration.**

15.30–  
16.00



**Coffee Break.**

16.30–  
17.00

**Welcome Address** by IALL President, Jeroen Vervliet, and by the President of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Hermann Parzinger.

17.00–  
17.30



**SESSION 1: *TRANSNATIONALISATION OF LAW AND LEGAL SCHOLARSHIP: INTELLECTUAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES.***

Speaker: **Prof. Dr. Thomas Duve.**

17.30–  
18.00



**Cultural Event.**

18.00–  
20.00












**Buffet Dinner + Cultural Event.**

20.00







*Buses depart from the Microsoft Atrium to the Maritim Hotel Berlin.*




**Monday, September 21, 2015**  
**Academic Sessions at Berlin State Library**  
**and Visit to the German Bundesrat and Berlin City Tour**

- 09.30–  
10.00            **Registration.**
- 10.00–  
10.15            **Formal Opening** by IALL President, Jeroen Vervliet, and by Director General of the Berlin State Library, Barbara Schneider-Kempf.
- 10.15–  
11.00             **Session 2: *Reassessing the Nuremberg Trials: Transitional Justice, Courtroom Narratives, and Keeping the Records.***  
Speaker: **Dr. Kim Christian Priemel.**
- 11.00–  
11.30             **Refreshment Break.**
- 11.30–  
12.15             **Session 3: *Some Characteristics of Civil Rights Protection in Germany and Europe.***  
Speaker: **Prof. Dr. Georg Nolte.**
- 12.15–  
13.00             **Session 4: *The Mediation Committee of the Bundestag and Bundesrat: A Special Institution of German Constitutional Law.***  
Speaker: **Claus Koggel.**
- 13.00–  
14.00             **Lunch.**
- 14.15–  
15.00             **Developments in International Legal Information.** Presentations by major Gold Sponsors.
- 15.00             *Walk to the German Bundesrat.*
- 15.15–  
16.45             **Visit to the German Bundesrat.**
- 17.00             *Buses depart from the German Bundesrat to Berlin City Tour.*
- 17.00–  
19.00            **Berlin City Tour.**
- 19.00             *Buses arrive at Maritim Hotel Berlin.*

**Tuesday, September 22, 2015**  
**Academic Sessions at Berlin State Library**  
**and Visit to the Potsdam Sanssouci Palaces & Gardens**

- 09.30–  
10.15  **Session 5: *The Role of Germany in the Decision-Making System of the EU.***  
Speaker: **Dr. Andreas Günther.**
- 10.15–  
11.00  **Session 6: *A German Perspective on the Criminology of State Crime.***  
Speaker: **Prof. Dr. Kirstin Drenkhahn.**
- 11.00–  
11.30  **Refreshment Break.**
- 11.30–  
12.15  **Session 7: *The European Economic Constitution: The Member States' Commitment to a System of Undistorted Competition.***  
Speaker: **Prof. Dr. Heike Schweitzer.**
- 12.15–  
13.00  **Session 8: *Real Property Law in the Unification Treaty – Melting two Opposite Legal Systems.***  
Speaker: **Prof. Dr. Johanna Schmidt-Räntsch.**
- 13.00–  
14.00  **Lunch.**
- 14.15  *Buses depart from the Berlin State Library to Sanssouci Palaces & Gardens.*
- 15.00–  
18.30  **Visit to the Potsdam Sanssouci Palaces & Gardens with Coffee Break.**
- 18.30  *Buses depart from Potsdam Sanssouci to the Maritim Hotel Berlin.*
- 19.15  *Buses arrive at Maritim Hotel Berlin.*

**Wednesday, September 23, 2015**  
**Academic Sessions at Berlin State Library, AGM and IALL**  
**Annual Dinner**

- 09.30–  
10.15  **IALL Annual General Meeting.**
- 10.15–  
11.00  **Session 9: *Access to Europe's Cultural Heritage.***  
Speaker: **Dr. Paul Klimpel.**
- 11.00–  
11.30  **Refreshment Break.**
- 11.30–  
12.15  **Session 10: *Legal History of Women's Rights in Family Law in Germany and Europe (1848-1960s/70s).***  
Speaker: **Dr. Marion Röwekamp.**
- 12.15–  
13.00  **Session 11: *Legal Blogs as a Means to alter Scientific Communication Structures and Legal Research? Insights from Verfassungsblog's Research Project.***  
Speaker: **Hannah Birkenkötter.**
- 13.00–  
14.00  **Lunch.**
- 14.15–  
15.00  **Session 12: *The Human Rights Situation in Germany – A View from Germany's National Human Rights Institution.***  
Speaker: **Prof. Dr. Beate Rudolf.**
- 15.00–  
15.45  **Session 13: *Accessible Libraries: The Significance of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.***  
Speaker: **Anne Sieberns.**
- 15.45–  
16.45  **Visit to the Berlin State Library.**
- 19.00  *Leisure time.*  
*Buses depart from the Maritim Hotel Berlin.*
- 19.30–  
22.00  **IALL Annual Dinner at the Auster, generously sponsored by Wolters Kluwer Law & Business.**
- 22.30  *Buses depart to the Maritim Hotel Berlin.*



**Thursday, September 24, 2015**  
**Optional Day – Berlin-(+)-Tour, Marie-Elisabeth-Lüders-Haus,**  
**Boating Tour**

- 08.30  *Buses depart from the Maritim Hotel Berlin.*
- 9.15–  
9.45  **Session 14: *Research Services for the German Parliament.***
- 9.45–  
10.15  **Session 15: *The Library of the Deutsche Bundestag.***
- 10.15–  
10.45  **Visit to the Library of the Deutsche Bundestag.**
- 11.15–  
11.45  Walk to the Boating Pier. (Short distance!)
- 12.00–  
17.00  **Lunch and Guided Boating Tour on the River Spree.**
- 17.00  *Boat disembarks close to the Maritim Hotel Berlin.*

## Speakers

### SESSION 1 // Sunday, September 20–17:00 – Microsoft Atrium

#### **Prof. Dr. Thomas Duve**

Thomas Duve was born in Hamburg in 1967. Following studies in legal science and philosophy in Heidelberg, Buenos Aires and Munich he worked in Munich first as faculty assistant, then as assistant professor and from 2004 as leader of a partial project in the special research field “Pluralization and Authority in the Early Modern Age” funded by the DFG (CRC 573). In 1997 he was awarded a doctorate. In 2005 he qualified as a professor for civil law, German legal history, historical comparative law, canon law and philosophy of law. From 2005 to 2009 he was Professor of Legal History with a so-called *dedicación especial en investigación* at the Faculty of Law and Professor of Canon Law History at the Faculty of Canon Law of the Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina (UCA) as well as a member of the board of directors of the Instituto de Investigaciones de Historia del Derecho, Buenos Aires. Since 2009 he has been a scientific member of the Max-Planck Society, and since 2010 managing director of the Max-Planck Institute for European Legal History and Professor for Comparative Legal History at the Faculty of Law of the Goethe University, Frankfurt. His research focuses on legal history in the early modern era and current age with a special interest in the history of law in Latin America.

#### ***Transnationalisation of Law and Legal Scholarship: Intellectual and Institutional Challenges.***

Law is changing, and with it, so too the systems of higher education and research. Over the past two decades, both have been undergoing a progressive process of transnationalisation. In the field of law, we are currently experiencing a proliferation of transnational law. In the systems of higher education and research, national structures of knowledge production are giving way to transnational institutional frameworks. Disciplinary boundaries are becoming more permeable. Today, legal scholars have to engage in an increasingly interdisciplinary and transnational dialogue on law. The aim of this lecture is to provide an overview of that this process and highlight several significant consequences this development might potentially hold for legal scholarship (and its media).

**SESSION 2 // Monday, September 21–10:15 – Otto-Braun-Saal****Dr. Kim Christian Priemel**

Kim Christian Priemel studied modern history, law, and English literature at the Universities of Freiburg i. Br. and St Andrews, Fife. He graduated with an M.A. in 2002 and was awarded his PhD from the University of Freiburg in 2007, then worked as a research and teaching associate in Freiburg, at the Munich-based Institute of Contemporary History, and at Leibniz University Hanover. From 2007 to 2010 he was an assistant professor at the respective chairs of social and economic history at Viadrina University Frankfurt/Oder and Humboldt University Berlin. Fellowships at the German Historical Institute London, Wolfson College, Cambridge, and at the Center for European Studies at Harvard followed. In October 2012 he was granted a Dillthey Fellowship by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. His teaching focuses on 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> century European history, with subjects ranging broadly from social and economic history to the history of ideas and legal history. His research interests include modern social, economic, and business history, the history of Nazi Germany and Holocaust studies, legal history, and theories of history.

***Reassessing the Nuremberg Trials: Transitional Justice, Courtroom Narratives, and Keeping the Records.***

The Nuremberg Trials of German War Criminals from 1945 to 1949 have long been regarded as turning point in international criminal law. They also stand at the threshold of law and history as their rationale went beyond meting out due punishment for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Instead, the trials' masterminds made the historical analysis of National Socialism a key objective of their endeavor. Accordingly, historical narratives stood at the fore of the judicial proceedings while the questions of record-keeping and publication became integral parts of the Nuremberg project.

**SESSION 3 // Monday, September 21–11:30 – Otto-Braun-Saal****Prof. Dr. Georg Nolte**

Georg Nolte was born in 1959 and studied law, politics and philosophy at the Free University of Berlin and at Genf University. Between 1987 and 1990 he was an Academic Contributor at the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg and was a guest lecturer at the University of Leipzig in 1990/1991. He was awarded a PhD from the University of Heidelberg in 1991. He was an adjunct professor at the School of Law in New York University in 1992 and a Referent at the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg from 1992 to 1999. Between 1999 and 2004 he was a Professor of Law at the University of Göttingen. During this time he was also a Visiting Fellow at All Souls College, Oxford, a guest professor at the University of Paris II and, in 2004, Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of Göttingen. Between 2004 and 2008 he was a Professor of Law at the University of Munich. In 2007 he was elected a member of the International Law Commission and was re-elected in 2011. Since 2008 he has been a Professor of Law at the Humboldt University in Berlin.

***Some Characteristics of Civil Rights Protection in Germany and Europe.***

Whereas civil rights are constitutionally protected both in Germany and in the United States, the way in which they are formulated, interpreted and judicially applied differs in some significant respects, including by the presence, in the German case, of a level of European human rights protection. The presentation will address some of the pertinent characteristics.

**SESSION 4** // Monday, September 21–12:15 – Otto-Braun-Saal**Claus Koggel**

Claus Koggel studied law at the University of Bonn and was an Administrative Court Judge in Koblenz. Since 2011 he has been the Head of the Parliamentary / International Relations Services of the German Bundesrat. Previously between 2003 and 2011 he was Head of the Secretariat of the Legal Affairs Committee of the German Bundesrat and of the Mediation Committee of the German Bundestag and Bundesrat and between 1998 and 2001 a member of the European Union Affairs Committee.

***The Mediation Committee of the Bundestag and Bundesrat: A Special Institution of German Constitutional Law.***

The Mediation Committee of the Bundestag and Bundesrat – is it “one of the most felicitous innovations in our constitutional activities”, “the most positive institution in the entire Basic Law” or, as some critics assert “a substitute and superordinate parliament” or indeed the “mysterious darkroom of the legislative process”? The lecture seeks to provide answers to these questions. It is however clear that the Mediation Committee has become an important instrument for attaining political compromises in Germany’s legislative procedure. The Committee’s remit is to find a balance between the differing opinions of the Bundestag and Bundesrat concerning the content of legislation, and, through political mediation and mutual concessions, to find solutions that are acceptable to both sides. Thanks to this approach, the Mediation Committee has helped save countless important pieces of legislation from failure since it was established over 65 years ago, thus making a vital contribution to ensuring the legislative process works efficiently. The lecture will address the Mediation Committee’s status and role within the German legislative process. It will explain the composition of this body as well as its most important procedural principles, also against the backdrop of current case law from the Federal Constitutional Court. Finally, the lecture will consider how particular constellations in the balance of political power impact on the Mediation Committee’s work.

**SESSION 5** // Tuesday, September 22–9:30 – Otto-Braun-Saal**Dr. Andreas Günther**

Dr. Andreas Günther LL.M., born 1966 in Cologne, studied law and economics in Bayreuth, London and Munich. His doctoral thesis is on Product Liability for Information Products in Germany and the US. He worked in the 90s as an attorney in the area of information technology law and published in this field. He joined the Federal Ministry of Justice in 1998 and has been working in the areas of Private Law, Consumer Law, Commercial Law and European Law in Bonn, Brussels and Berlin. Since 2011, he has been Head of the Division for “General Issues and Legal Questions Relating to the EU” of the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection in Berlin.

***The Role of Germany in the Decision-Making System of the EU.***

Legislating is a complex procedure. And decision-making on the European level even more. Not only the issues are complex, but also the procedures and players. How do the European Commission, European Parliament and the Member States interact? What in particular is the role of Germany as the largest Member State of the EU? Has that changed since more and more issues do not have to be decided by unanimity any more?

**SESSION 6 // Tuesday, September 22 – 10:15 – Otto-Braun-Saal****Prof. Dr. Kirstin Drenkhahn**

Kirstin Drenkhahn was a Research Assistant at the Department of Criminology in the University of Greifswald between 2000 and 2003 and a Research Associate between 2005 and 2011. She was awarded her PhD in law in 2006. Since 2011 she has been a Junior Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology at the Free University in Berlin. Her main research interests since 2007 have been long term imprisonment and the issue of human rights in the member states of the European Union (the latter research given financial support by the European Commission).

***A German Perspective on the Criminology of State Crime.***

Research on state crime is still a marginalized field in criminology. Most research on the causes of crime and deviance is concerned either with individuals or with the conditions of the social environment that may or may not lead to criminal behavior of its inhabitants. This may seem suitable for the explanation of street crime and juvenile delinquency, but when it comes to more complex and organized activities of groups, the shortcomings of theories that are geared to explain isolated acts of crime become evident. In addition, state crime research has to ask the core question of criminology over and over again: What is a crime and what should be considered as a crime? When focusing on behavior that is prohibited by a given criminal justice system, one can avoid this definitional quagmire, but also a critical evaluation of the criminal justice system itself. German criminology is not an exception here. The presentation outlines the key theoretical problems of state crime research, gives an overview of current approaches on why people engage in state crime and summarizes contributions of German criminology to the field.

**SESSION 7 // Tuesday, September 22 – 11:30 – Otto-Braun-Saal****Prof. Dr. Heike Schweitzer**

Heike Schweitzer was awarded her LLM from Yale in 2000 and her PhD from the University of Hamburg in 2001. Between 2000 and 2006 she held successive Research Fellowships at the Max Planck Institute in Hamburg, the University of Hamburg and Columbia University in New York. She was appointed to the Chair of Competition Law at the European University Institute in Florence from 2006 to 2010, and from 2010 to 2014 was appointed to the Chair of Private Law and European Economic Law at the University of Mannheim. Since 2014 she has been Chair of Private Law, European Economic Law, Competition Law and Regulatory Law at the Free University in Berlin and also director of the Institute of German and European Economic Law, Competition Law and Regulatory Law.

***The European Economic Constitution: The Member States' Commitment to a System of Undistorted Competition.***

Within the framework of the European economic constitution, the EU Treaties have established a series of constitutional principles to regulate the activities of the member states regarding the internal market. In this context, the prioritization of the protection of undistorted competition over selective interventions has been an important issue over the years. This lecture will examine in detail the former and recent developments of the member states' commitment to a system of undistorted competition from an academic point of view.

**SESSION 8 // Tuesday, September 22 – 12:15 – Otto-Braun-Saal****Prof. Dr. Johanna Schmidt-Räntsch**

Prof. Dr. Johanna Schmidt-Räntsch has been a judge of the German Federal Supreme Court since 2002. The Supreme Court is the highest court in Germany for criminal and private law matters. Dr Schmidt-Räntsch is also a professor of law at the Humboldt University in Berlin. She is an expert on the German Judiciary Act and co-author of the leading text on the Act and is also an expert on property law. Before being appointed to the Supreme Court, she was a senior advisor to the German Federal Justice Department from 1991 to 2002 and prior to that she was a judge in the higher regional court of Cologne and in Bonn.

***Real Property Law in the Unification Treaty – Melting two Opposite Legal Systems.***

The German Unification Treaty does comprehend real property merely as a problem of transition provisions and of restitution. The Treaty therefore does provide for a small set of transition provisions similar to those provided for in 1900 for the introduction of the German Civil Code and for a restitution Act. More by instinct than by reflection or knowledge the Treaty also comprises a clause reserving later legislation on reorganizing property law. Soon after Unification having come into force this clause proved to be essential. Literally day by day, the gap between the written GDR-law and the real practise became more and more apparent. The difference between rights in rem and contractual rights had vanished in the GDR-law to an extent that, in the end, in hundreds of thousands of cases people did not provide at all for the necessary legal fundament for building small houses, big housing blocs, factories or public highways. Nearly every day people wrote letters to the Federal Ministry of Justice describing cases that could not or at least not satisfactorily be resolved with the instruments of the existing law. Therefore, the German parliament had to close all these gaps and to reorganise the rights and obligations of the many people and enterprises using other persons' real property. It accom-plished this huge task by enacting in a quick sequence quite a series of laws reorganising property law. Then it was to the public notaries and the courts, especially the V. civil senate of the German Federal Court of Justice and the 7th and 3rd revision senate of the Federal Administrative Court to make these laws in practise. Although the more difficult cases on reorganising real property relations come up for decision just now, the vast majority of cases have been finalised. This time has also been a challenge for law libraries. First, they had to withstand the general trend to throw away their old stocks, which at a second glance could be very useful, both for creating the necessary reorganising provisions and for assisting the decisions of the courts on these new rules. Then they had to decide how to provide to their Courts, lawyers or professors the necessary periodicals, commentaries and monographies. Now these transient stocks continue to be necessary for the decisions of the courts in the actual cases - and the preparatory work on writing the legal history.

**SESSION 9 // Wednesday, September 23 – 10:15 – Otto-Braun-Saal****Dr. Paul Klimpel**

Dr. Paul Klimpel, born 1970 in Minden, Germany, and got involved with cultural organizations in the 1990s. He joined the Museum of Film and Television (Deutsche Kinemathek) in 2002. Between 2006 and 2011 he worked as its administrative director. He was also chief executive of the German Network of Multimedia Resource Centres. Since 2012 he works as a lawyer and is partner at iRights.Law. Additionally, Paul coordinates several projects about cultural heritage at the Internet and Society Collaboratory. In 2013 he moderated an expert group and published the “Berlin appeal on the preservation of digital cultural heritage”. He chairs the iRight.Lab culture. He also runs the annual international conference “Shaping Access – More Responsibility for Cultural Heritage”. Paul studied law in Bonn and Munich as well as philosophy, psychology and social sciences at the Jesuit University of Philosophy in Munich. His doctoral thesis about legal paternalism was published in 2003.

***Access to Europe’s Cultural Heritage.***

Access to cultural heritage is crucial for Europe’s standing in the world. In the digital world, access means online-access. Mass digitalization is the premise of online accessibility. But in Europe, copyright confusion is the major obstacle for mass digitization. While outside Europe huge programmes of mass digitization exist – especially in the USA – Europe is falling behind. Pragmatic approaches like the Norwegian Bokhylla are an example to solve this complicated legal situation without being trapped in the dead end of rights clearance.

**SESSION 10 // Wednesday, September 23 – 11:30 – Otto-Braun-Saal****Dr. Marion Röwekamp**

Dr. Marion Röwekamp is a historian (PhD 2008 University of Munich) and a lawyer. She was a visiting scholar at Columbia University, at the “Five Women College Studies and Research Center” at Mount Holyoke College and worked as a John F. Kennedy Fellow at the Center for European Studies at Harvard University. As a Feodor-Lynen-Fellow of the Alexander-von-Humboldt-Foundation she was a researcher at CIESAS and the Colegio de México as well as a postdoctoral fellow at the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas at UNAM in Mexico City. Currently she is working at the Latin American Institute of the Freie Universität Berlin on her post-doctoral thesis entitled: “Exile, Memory and (Trans)National Identity. Spanish Republicans in Mexico”. In 2005 she authored “Juristinnen. Lexikon zu Leben und Werk” and in 2011, “Die ersten deutschen Juristinnen: Eine Geschichte ihrer Professionalisierung und Emanzipation 1900–1945”. In 2014 she authored, “Marie Munk. Rechtsanwältin - Richterin - Rechtsreformerin”, and in 2015 (together with Sara L. Kimble) “New Perspectives on European Women’s Legal History”.

***Legal History of Women’s Rights in Family Law in Germany and Europe (1848–1960s/70s).***

Equality before or under the law is an ideal that has inspired women’s legal reform efforts since 1848. Most research on women’s equal rights has focused on some aspects of women’s equal rights such as woman’s suffrage and property law while the improvement of women’s legal status in family law is relatively neglected. This is surprising because gender-specific rules in private law of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century in Europe touched especially married women’s legal possibilities in every day life. European women’s legal status was tied first to their fathers and later to their marital status, with marriage itself functioning as the greatest hindrance of women’s rights. Depending on local variations and time and with different intensity married women lost their legal personality, which merged with the one of the husband. Women had limited rights over their own body, limited rights to their children, and limited rights over their own property. In practice, however, women managed to find a number of ways around the laws. Starting with the French Revolution but especially after the revolutions of 1848 and with the great legal codifications of the Enlightenment such as the Code Napoleon and the Prussian law women started to develop an awareness of injustice which eventually led to the formation of women’s movements all over Europe. The talk will analyze the legal struggles of the European women’s movements for equal rights in family law. As it strives to encompass most of Europe, it will focus on the German case.

**SESSION 11 // Wednesday, September 23 – 12:15 – Otto-Braun-Saal**

<p><b>Hannah Birkenkötter</b></p>	<p><i>Legal Blogs as a Means to alter Scientific Communication Structures and Legal Research? Insights from Verfassungsblog's Research Project.</i></p>
<p>Hannah Birkenkötter, LL.M., is a research assistant at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Chair for Public Law and Legal Philosophy (Prof. Christoph Möllers, LL.M.) and at <i>Verfassungsblog's</i> research project on scientific communication. She pursues a doctoral thesis in international law at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.</p>	<p>In recent years, legal blogs rooted in academia have emerged in Germany. <i>Verfassungsblog – on matters constitutional</i> pioneered this development by engaging law professors in debates on constitutional law and policy matters since 2011, and other blogs, especially from younger scholars, have followed suit. But how do blogs affect the way in which scientific communication takes place in the legal academic community? <i>Verfassungsblog</i> has explored these issues for more than a year. This talk will present some of the insights gathered through the research project and will reflect on the role of legal blogs in jurisprudential research.</p>

**SESSION 12 // Wednesday, September 23 – 14:15 – Otto-Braun-Saal**

<p><b>Prof. Dr. Beate Rudolf</b></p>	<p><i>The Human Rights Situation in Germany – A View from Germany's National Human Rights Institution.</i></p>
<p>Since 1 January 2010, Prof. Dr. iur. Beate Rudolf has been the director of the German Institute for Human Rights. Prior to that, she was a junior professor for public law and equality law at the Faculty of Law of Freie Universität Berlin and director of the research project “Public International Law Standards for Governance in Weak and Failing States” within the Research Center “Governance in Areas of Limited Statehood”. Her research focuses on human rights and legal principles in state structures under public international law, European law and German constitutional law as well as from a comparative law perspective. She carried out her research and teaching in these areas at the universities of Bonn, Dusseldorf, Tulane Law School, New Orleans and Freie Universität Berlin. She gained practical experience in human rights work during an internship at the Directorate for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, by representing applicants before the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), and as an active member of the German Women Lawyers Association and the European Women Lawyers Association. She was a Vice-President of the European Women Lawyers Association until end of 2011. She is also a member of the editorial committee of the German-language version of decisions of the ECHR. Her numerous publications (in German, English and French) in the area of human rights range from conceptual questions of specific rights, gender equality and non-discrimination to problems of implementation and improving the UN human rights system.</p>	<p>The session will deal with the protection of human rights in Germany through the interplay of constitutional law and international human rights law. The presentation will also explore the relationship between specialized human rights treaties on the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities with “general” human rights treaties and their added value. It will highlight current human rights issues, such as the treatment of refugees, the protection against racist discrimination, and the right to privacy in the digital age.</p>



**SESSION 13** // Wednesday, September 23 – 15:00 – Otto-Braun-Saal

<b>Anne Sieberns</b>	<b><i>Accessible Libraries: The Significance of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</i></b>
Anne Sieberns is the Head Librarian of the German Institute for Human Rights. She has been a member of Standing Committee of the IFLA LSN section (Library Services to People with Special Needs) since 2013.	Libraries seek to ensure equal and non-discriminatory access to their resources and services. But in reality, many people with disabilities still face various barriers in accessing libraries, including physical access to buildings, lack of information and literature in accessible formats as well as attitudinal barriers among library staff. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the barrier-free access to public information and education as well as equal participation of people with disabilities in cultural life are internationally recognized human rights. This presentation aims to encourage members of the IALL to support the national implementation of the CRPD in their professional and social environment.

## Venues & Visits

*Sunday, September 20–15.30 – Unter den Linden 17, 10117 Berlin*

### Microsoft Atrium & Microsoft Eatery / Opening Session

<https://www.microsoft.com/de-de/berlin/atrium/>



The historic building Unter den Linden 17, at the corner of Charlottenstraße 46 is one of the few well-preserved houses from the previous turn of the century. What once used to be a high-class hotel, now attracts visitors today as an exclusive meeting place. The 340-square-meter atrium with its Atrium, Foyer (lobby) and Meeting Room accommodates up to 200 guests. The Digital Eatery and Café with live cooking stations has a relaxed lounge atmosphere, accentuated by a contemporary and warm design.

*Monday to Wednesday, September 21–23, Potsdamer Straße 33, 10785 Berlin*

### Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin / Main Conference Venue

<http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/>



With over 23.5 million media units, the Berlin State Library is Germany's largest general academic research library. The site Haus Potsdamer Straße (Potsdamer Strasse 33 / near Potsdamer Platz / Kulturforum) is the main conference venue. It opened in 1978, built after the plans of the famous architect Hans Scharoun and Edgar Wisniewski.

The building is internationally renowned for its impressive architectural reading room landscape with a total of 810 study desks and carrels in the General and Special Reading Rooms.



Apart from the opening session, all conference lectures, vendor exhibits, and the IALL Annual General Meeting will take place in or in front of the Otto-Braun-Saal at the Berlin State Library's modern building on Potsdamer Strasse.

*Monday, September 21–15.15 – Leipziger Straße 3–4, 10117 Berlin*

### **The Bundesrat**

<http://www.bundesrat.de>

The Bundesrat is one of the five constitutional bodies in Germany. The federal states participate through the Bundesrat in the legislation and administration of the Federation. As they go about fulfilling their respective remits, the Federation and the *Länder* work within a checks-and-balances system but also cooperate and show consideration for each other's concerns. There is one important difference between the German form of federalism and other federative systems in the underlying structure of responsibilities and the practical implementation of this cooperation: the individual federal state governments participate directly in the decisions taken by the national state, i.e. the Federation. This is done through the Bundesrat.

The history of the Bundesrat building in Berlin's Leipziger Straße spans over a hundred years: it was completed in 1904 under the aegis of architect Friedrich Schulze-Kolbitz for the Preußisches Herrenhaus, the upper chamber of the Prussian parliament.



„Berlin - 0040 - 13052015 - Bundesrat” by Pierre-Selim Huard – Self photographed. Licensed under CC-BY 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Berlin\\_-\\_0040\\_-\\_13052015\\_-\\_Bundesrat.jpg#/media/File:Berlin\\_-\\_0040\\_-\\_13052015\\_-\\_Bundesrat.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Berlin_-_0040_-_13052015_-_Bundesrat.jpg#/media/File:Berlin_-_0040_-_13052015_-_Bundesrat.jpg)

*Tuesday, September 22, 14.15 – Potsdam*

### Sanssouci Palaces & Gardens

<http://www.spsg.de/schloesser-gaerten/objekt/schloss-sanssouci/>

The **Sanssouci Palace** is the former summer palace of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, in Potsdam, near Berlin. It is often counted among the German rivals of Versailles. The palace was built between 1745 and 1747 to fulfill King Frederick's need for a private residence where he could relax away from the pomp and ceremony of the Berlin court. The palace's name emphasises this; it is a French phrase (*sans souci*), which translates as "without concerns", meaning "no worries" or "carefree", symbolising that the palace was a place for relaxation rather than a seat of power.

**Sanssouci Park** is a large park surrounding the Sanssouci Palace with a baroque flower garden with lawns, flower beds, hedges and trees. In the hedge quarter 3,000 fruit trees were planted. With the expansion of the site after the creation of more buildings, a 2.5 km long straight main avenue was built. It began in the east at the 1748 obelisk and over the years was extended all the way to the New Palace which marks its end in the west.



“Potsdam - Schloss Sanssouci mit Weinberg 2005”. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Potsdam\\_-\\_Schloss\\_Sanssouci\\_mit\\_Weinberg\\_2005.jpg#/media/File:Potsdam\\_-\\_Schloss\\_Sanssouci\\_mit\\_Weinberg\\_2005.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Potsdam_-_Schloss_Sanssouci_mit_Weinberg_2005.jpg#/media/File:Potsdam_-_Schloss_Sanssouci_mit_Weinberg_2005.jpg)

*Wednesday, September 23–19.30 - John-Foster-Dulles-Allee 10, 10557 Berlin*

### **Haus der Kulturen der Welt / Restaurant Auster / Annual Dinner**

<https://www.hkw.de>

<http://www.auster-berlin.com>

The building is located in the Tiergarten park and a direct neighbor of the new German Chancellery. It was formerly known as the *Kongresshalle* conference hall, a gift from the United States, designed in 1957 by the American architect Hugh Stubbins as a part of the International Building Exhibition. John F. Kennedy spoke here during his June 1963 visit to West Berlin. To Berliners it is also known as the *Schwangere Auster* (“pregnant oyster”). On the riverside is the wonderful restaurant and beer garden where the Annual Dinner will take place.



„Haus der Kulturen der Welt Berlin2007” by VollwertBIT– Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Haus\\_der\\_Kulturen\\_der\\_Welt\\_Berlin2007.jpg#/media/File:Haus\\_der\\_Kulturen\\_der\\_Welt\\_Berlin2007.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Haus_der_Kulturen_der_Welt_Berlin2007.jpg#/media/File:Haus_der_Kulturen_der_Welt_Berlin2007.jpg)