

ottostadt
magdeburg



KULTURSTIFTUNG
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Commemorative publication celebrating the conferral of the Emperor Otto Prize of the City of Magdeburg on Federica Mogherini

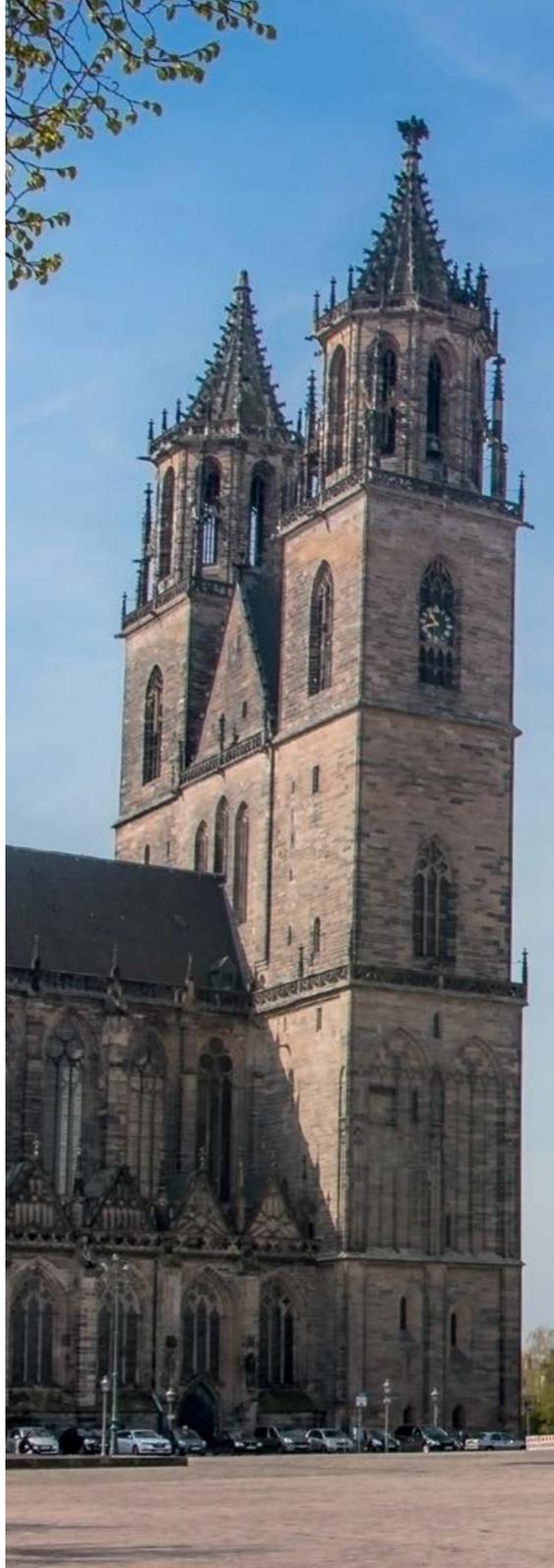
17 October 2017

In recognition of the work of Federica Mogherini

Magdeburg, the capital of the state of Saxony-Anhalt, awards the Emperor Otto Prize in recognition of those who have made an outstanding contribution towards promoting the European idea and the process of European unification. After being presented on the first five occasions to prominent international figures and great Europeans, the 2015 prize went for the very first time to an institution: the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). This year, the Emperor Otto Prize is awarded to Federica Mogherini.

The High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Federica Mogherini, is a dedicated politician and a staunch European. Precisely because of the challenging times we live in, she has been a thoughtful advocate of cohesion and the continued evolution of the European Community, in the course of which she has made a name for herself as a strong voice in Europe and a promoter of European values.

The decision as to who should be the recipient of the seventh Emperor Otto Prize of the City of Magdeburg was made by the prize committee on 25 October 2016. This year the prize will be presented on 17 October 2017 at a ceremony by the tomb of Emperor Otto the Great in Magdeburg Cathedral by the city's Mayor, Dr Lutz Trümper.



Award Ceremony Programme

Musical prelude

1st movement (Allegro) from:
Concerto for three oboes, three violins
and continuo, B flat major, TWV 44:43
Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767)

Welcome address

Dr Lutz Trümper,
Mayor of the City of Magdeburg

Address

Dr Reiner Haseloff,
Minister-President
of the State of Saxony-Anhalt

Aria

Ombra mai fù, F major, from the opera:
Serse (Xerxes), HWV 40
George Frideric Handel (1685-1759)

Laudatory speech

Presentation of the award to Federica Mogherini

High Representative of the European Union
for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and
Vice-President of the European Commission

Entry in the Golden Book of
the City of Magdeburg

Speech by the prize-winner Federica Mogherini

Musical finale

3rd movement - Tempo di menuetto:
Allegro from: Concerto for trumpet, two oboes,
strings and continuo in D major, FWV L:D1
Johann Friedrich Fasch (1688-1758)

Performed by:
Chamber singer Undine Dreissig (mezzo-soprano)
Chamber ensemble of the Magdeburg Phil-
harmonic
Conductor: Yoichi Yamashita

Dr Lutz Trümper

Mayor of the City of Magdeburg



The state capital of Saxony-Anhalt can look back not only on a very colourful history which stretches back more than 1200 years, but also on a roll-call of prominent individuals who have had a lasting influence not only on the city's own fortunes, but also on European development and culture.

There is no doubt that the city's greatest proponent and pioneer was Emperor Otto I. He elevated this city on the Elbe to the rank of a European metropolis and laid the foundations of modern Europe back in the early Middle Ages. But time and again throughout the course of history, Magdeburg has served as a shining beacon which has precipitated progress in large areas of present-day Europe. Thus when municipal law was in its infancy, Magdeburg Law became a role model for eastern and southeastern Europe, and as 'Our Lord God's Chancery', Magdeburg was for many years one of the centres of the Reformation.

When the 'Otto City' of Magdeburg awards the Emperor Otto Prize in recognition of those who have made an outstanding contribution towards promoting the process of European unification, the historic foundations for this are to be found in our city's history and in its bond with Otto the Great. One of Europe's great founding fathers, he was laid to rest in the high chancel of Magdeburg Cathedral more

than 1,000 years ago. The importance of Emperor Otto I to the development of a shared European history and culture is still evident today. In keeping with this tradition, the Emperor Otto Prize should not only remind us of the great debt of gratitude which we owe to its namesake; above all, it should pay tribute to those of our contemporaries who are dedicated to the European idea and to promoting understanding between the peoples of Europe.

In awarding the 2017 Emperor Otto Prize to Federica Mogherini, the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, we are paying tribute to the contribution she has made to stability in Europe. She has skilfully initiated consultations on the EU's future neighbourhood policy, brought to a successful conclusion the negotiations with Iran on the limitation of its nuclear programme, called for the deployment of the navy in the Mediterranean to save the lives of refugees, and acted to combat people smuggling. In so doing, her consistent and courageous foreign policy has earned a high level of recognition for the EU as a European peace project and community of values. Such a commitment to the European idea and to the future of Europe is more important now than ever.

Dr Lutz Trümper

Dr Reiner Haseloff

Minister-President
of the State of Saxony-Anhalt



Emperor Otto the Great was one of the historic figures who had a lasting impact on a changing Europe. The importance of the role he played in the gradual emergence of a shared culture of history and memory on our continent should not be underestimated.

Since 2005, the City of Magdeburg has awarded the Emperor Otto Prize to individuals and institutions that have promoted the European idea and served the process of European unification. By honouring Federica Mogherini, the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the City of Magdeburg is paying tribute this year to an outstanding politician and dedicated European who has made a name for herself as a strong voice in Europe and an active promoter of European values.

Federica Mogherini has campaigned for European integration ever since she embarked on her political career. She has set new standards to aspire to as a hard-working member of the Italian Parliament, as Foreign Minister, and as the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. She has

built bridges, and has made a contribution towards containing conflicts and protecting human rights around the world. Her commitment to peace, freedom and democracy deserves the greatest respect.

In the fragile world we live in today, Europe's responsibilities are greater than ever. The challenges we face are immense. Europe can only tackle the many crises ahead if our people present an ever more united front. Peace, security and prosperity require a concerted effort on our part. That is the European way. It builds on the lessons of history, and on generations of experience. The European Union is a force with a part to play in shaping global society. And Federica Mogherini supports its right to do so as a strong, self-confident Europe we can all believe in. She is a convinced and convincing European.

Dr Reiner Haseloff

'Emperor Otto Prize for outstanding services'

Federica Mogherini

High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy



Federica Mogherini was born in Rome on 16 June 1973. She is a European politician from Italy, and since 1 November 2014 has occupied the post of High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, as well as Vice-President of the European Commission.

She has held many political offices and positions since graduating in political science. From 1999 to 2001, for instance, she was Deputy Chair of the Young

European Socialists, and from 2001 was a member of the Political Committee of the Democrats of the Left. In 2008, Federica Mogherini was elected to the Italian Chamber of Deputies for the first time as a Democratic Party candidate, before being re-elected in 2013.

In terms of her parliamentary role, her responsibilities have included being a member of the Italian delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of



Emperor Otto Prize of the City of Magdeburg awarded to Federica Mogherini

Europe between 2008 and 2013, Secretary of the Defence Committee, and a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. From 2013 to 2014 she headed the Italian delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and served as

Vice-President of the Political Committee. On 22 February 2014, Federica Mogherini was appointed Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs. She was only the third woman to hold this post, and the youngest by far.

On 2 August 2014, the Italian Prime Minister Matteo Renzi formally nominated Federica Mogherini as Italy's candidate for the post of High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. On 22 October 2014, she was elected by the European Parliament to serve in her current function, along with the other members of Juncker's Commission. She took office on 1 November.

In June 2016, she delivered a keynote speech on the new global strategy for the European Union, in which she defined five priorities: security, the resilience of the states and societies to the east and south of the EU, an integrated approach to conflict resolution, cooperative regional orders, and 'global governance' for the 21st century. In this way, she focused her foreign policy increasingly on soft power, pragmatism, customised solutions and regional governance.

Federica Mogherini is married with two children.





The Emperor Otto Prize of the City of Magdeburg

The City of Magdeburg awards the Emperor Otto Prize to commemorate the works of Otto the Great and to honour individuals and institutions that have served the process of European unification and promoted the European idea, with particular focus on the states of eastern and southeastern Europe.

The state capital of Saxony-Anhalt awards the prize as an important reminder of the great contribution made by the Ottonian dynasty to early mediaeval German and European history from its power base between the Harz Mountains and the River Elbe, and of the relationships which continue to exist today as a result.

The Emperor Otto Prize was awarded for the first time in 2005 to mark the 1200th anniversary of the first documented reference to Magdeburg. It has since been presented every two years at a ceremony held in Magdeburg Cathedral by the tomb of Emperor Otto the Great.

The winner is selected by a prize committee, made up of individuals from the city, state and federation with a strong record of supporting the evolution of the Federal Republic of Germany as well as European unification, and/or who occupy a promi-

nent position in the public life of Saxony-Anhalt and its capital, Magdeburg.

The prize is an honorary award, and comprises a bronze medal with a contemporary design. The obverse features a portrait or logo of the winner, and the reverse one of the seals of Otto the Great. The medal is designed and struck by Bernd Göbel, former Professor of Sculpture at Burg Giebichenstein College of Art and Design in Halle (Saale).

‘The City of Magdeburg awards the Emperor Otto Prize to promote the process of European unification, with particular focus on the peoples of eastern and southeastern Europe.’

The Emperor Otto Cultural Foundation



The Emperor Otto Prize is sponsored by the cultural foundation of the same name, which was the first municipal foundation in Magdeburg when it was established on 17 April 2003. The foundation is supported jointly by the City of Magdeburg and the Stadtsparkasse bank in Magdeburg. In addition to awarding the Emperor Otto Prize, the foundation mainly supports and oversees projects which raise awareness beyond the local area of Magdeburg’s historic role as an important mediaeval European metropolis.

The decision to establish a cultural foundation in Magdeburg with Otto the Great as its figurehead stemmed from the first exhibition on the Ottonian dynasty in 2001. Over the 99 days of the 27th Council of Europe exhibition entitled ‘Otto the Great. Magdeburg and Europe’ at the Museum of Cultural History in Magdeburg, more than 300,000 people visited this unique mediaeval spectacle. In addition, more than 4,000 reports appeared in the German and European media. This overwhelming response enabled the first major exhibition on the Middle Ages ever to be held in the former East Germany to make a special contribution to the internal unity of Germany and Europe. It also sent the message to a broad sector of the population and an audience of historians that the first Holy Roman Emperor of the German Nation – Otto I – will forever be linked with Magdeburg. The permanence of this historic connection was reinforced by the establishment of the Emperor Otto Cultural Foundation.

The board of trustees of the Emperor Otto Cultural Foundation comprises the Mayor, Dr Lutz Trümper (chairman), the chairman of the board of the Stadtsparkasse Magdeburg, Jens Eckert, the former Mayor and honorary citizen of Magdeburg, Dr Willi Polte, the former deputy mayor, Dr Rüdiger Koch, who was responsible for culture, schools and sport for many years, the former chairwoman of the city council’s cultural committee, Karin Meinecke, former councillor Eberhard Seifert and notary Wolfgang Gründer.

The chairman of the foundation’s board of directors is the deputy mayor Prof Dr Matthias Puhle, who is responsible for culture, schools and sport. Other members are Helmut Herdt, the spokesman of the executive board of the public utility company Städtische Werke Magdeburg, and the long-time councillor Alfred Westphal. The director of Magdeburg’s museums, Dr Gabriele Köster, manages the foundation. The board of trustees appoints a prize committee every other year which discusses possible nominees and makes its selection. This year’s prize committee is made up of members of the board of trustees and of the board of directors and board of management of the Emperor Otto Cultural Foundation, together with other important figures from the city, state and federation with a strong record of supporting the evolution of the Federal Republic of Germany as well as European unification, and/or who occupy a prominent position in the public life of Saxony-Anhalt and its capital, Magdeburg.

Winners of the Emperor Otto Prize

2015



OSZE

In 2015, the Emperor Otto Prize was awarded for the very first time to an institution: the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). The City of Magdeburg was thereby paying tribute to the OSCE's commitment to the peace and peaceful coexistence of all Europeans. The organisation is involved in political conflict resolution and prevention, as well as in the consolidation of peace, the protection of human rights, and the promotion of democratisation. Through its dedication to the work it performs, the OSCE has been able to make a singular contribution to stability in Europe and its neighbours.

2013



Prof. Dr. Egon Bahr (†)

One of the great politicians of our time, Prof Dr Egon Bahr was awarded the fifth Emperor Otto Prize for his outstanding commitment to a policy of international understanding and European unification. A key visionary and co-creator of Ostpolitik in the government of Willy Brandt, he made a major contribution to rapprochement between the East and the West during the Cold War period, and brought stability to the peace process in Europe at a time when it was in a fragile state indeed.

2011



Dr. Angela Merkel

In 2011, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany was awarded the Emperor Otto Prize. The City of Magdeburg thereby paid tribute to her outstanding commitment to European policy. With her unique perspective, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel has done much since 2005 to further European integration, understanding between the peoples of Europe, and the stability of the European Union, which has improved Germany's standing both within the EU and elsewhere in the world.

2009



Wladyslaw Bartoszewski (†)

The former Foreign Minister of the Republic of Poland, Władysław Bartoszewski, was awarded the Emperor Otto Prize on 7 May 2009 in recognition of his commitment to a policy of international understanding and European federation, and for his personal and political contribution towards promoting and improving German-Polish relations and Poland's integration in the European community of states as part of the pan-European unification process.

2007



Prof. Dr. Vaira Vike-Freiberga

Prof Dr Vaira Vike-Freiberga, who was then the President of the Republic of Latvia, was awarded the Emperor Otto Prize on 9 May 2007, Europe Day. She was selected for the honour in recognition of her personal and political contribution to international understanding and the European idea in the Republic of Latvia. Her unequivocal denunciations of totalitarianism and fascism demonstrated Prof Dr Vike-Freiberga's commitment to a policy of freedom and European federation which enshrines and advances political, cultural and social diversity.

2005



Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker (†)

By awarding the very first Emperor Otto Prize to Dr Richard von Weizsäcker, the former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the City of Magdeburg was paying tribute to a politician who never tired of seeking dialogue between the two former German states and the power blocs of Europe, was highly committed to the achievement of peace and understanding, and helped shape German unity within a pan-European process. The presentation was made on 7 May 2005: the anniversary of the death of Otto I.

Strengthening European understanding as Capital of Culture 2025

The state capital of Magdeburg is not just a city which is geographically positioned at the heart of Europe; more importantly, the 'Otto City' is also inextricably linked to the cultural roots of our shared European history. By presenting the Emperor Otto Prize, Magdeburg has been vaunting its historical connections for more than ten years; and now it is highlighting its links to contemporary Europe as it prepares its bid for the title of 'European Capital of Culture 2025'. By competing for this title, the Otto City is seeking to highlight the European aspects of its character and the leading role it played in mediaeval European life, as well as consolidating the position it currently occupies.

Magdeburg is a jewel, and it was no accident that it was chosen as the capital of Saxony-Anhalt, the state which is considered the heartland of German and European history. There are not many towns which can look back on such a rich, 1200-year-

old history as that of Magdeburg. A history which tells of being at the centre of the Western world and the supreme court of mediaeval jurisprudence, which played an important role at the time of the Reformation, became the strongest Prussian stronghold and the 'City of the New Building Movement', and which still has plenty to offer today. A city which, like no other, bears the traces of good times and bad.

It was the two periods of Magdeburg's destruction – during the Thirty Years' War and at the end of the Second World War – which had a lasting impact on the cityscape and the self-image of its people. The citizens of Magdeburg rebuilt their home from the ruins; they never gave up, but instead repeatedly reinvented their city. The Magdeburg of today is a modern city with a great cultural and intellectual past, imprinted by its experience of constant losses and new beginnings, but also of ever new vision and innovation.



Currently, Magdeburg is once again living through good times. The town is expanding at breakneck speed, the economy is growing, the population is continuing to increase, and every year new statistical records are broken. The city is bidding for the title of 'European Capital of Culture' with a view to channelling this energy. The historical legacy and creative potential of Magdeburg provide us with a superb foundation on which to reinvent the city, change its narrative, and recapture some of the glory that has been lost down the years.

Magdeburg views itself as being very much a European city – in both past and present. On the basis of its great cultural heritage, it wishes to contribute to Europe's continued development, and celebrate its diversity. Cultural dialogue and encounters by its people with other cultures, traditions and mindsets are the prerequisite for mutual understanding and

peaceful coexistence. This means that ultimately, they can also serve the purpose of creating greater security in the world.

In this of all times, Europe – and within it Magdeburg as a European city – should not only be looking after its own interests and focusing on its own needs; it must also honour its responsibility to enter into dialogue with the other continents in the world, and defend our humanistic values in the process. It is with this expression of its cultural policy that Magdeburg is competing for the title of 'European Capital of Culture'. And these principles also underlie the decision on the part of the state capital to pay tribute to Federica Mogherini, the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, in awarding her the Emperor Otto Prize. By so doing, Magdeburg is adopting a clear stance in favour of a peaceful, open and tolerant community of values – namely Europe.





The City of Magdeburg



Timeline on the history of the City of Magdeburg



- **805** First documented reference to Magadoburg in Charlemagne's Capitulary of Diedenhofen
- **937** Founding of the Benedictine monastery of St. Maurice
- **968** Creation of the Archbishopric of Magdeburg at the instigation of Emperor Otto the Great
- **973** Emperor Otto the Great dies on 7 May 973 in Memleben. His remains are laid to rest in Magdeburg Cathedral next to those of his first wife Eadgyth.
- **1188** Archbishop Wichmann asserts his prerogative to improve Magdeburg's town charter. Magdeburg Law subsequently spreads to eastern and southeastern Europe in particular, where many emerging towns reorganise their communities in accordance with these laws. A great 'town charter family' emerges
- **1207** The Ottonian cathedral is destroyed in a major town fire.
- **1209** Construction begins of the first Gothic cathedral on German soil.
- **From 1220** The most famous legal book in mediaeval Germany, the 'Mirror of the Saxons', is compiled by Eike von Repgow. Together with Magdeburg's town charter, the 'Mirror of the Saxons' is to continue to influence the development of the law in Europe for many centuries to come.
- **13th C** Magdeburg joins the Hanseatic League.
- **1524** Martin Luther preaches in St. John's Church, whereupon Magdeburg adopts Protestantism. In 1531, it is a co-signatory of the document establishing the Schmalkaldic League in defence of the Reformation.
- **1550/51** The town is besieged by Maurice, Elector of Saxony.
- **1631** The town is destroyed by imperial troops led by General Tilly during the Thirty Years' War.

- **1656** Otto von Guericke, a natural scientist who is also Mayor of Magdeburg, conducts his famous experiments with the 'Magdeburg hemispheres' for the first time.
- **1681** The Baroque composer Georg Philipp Telemann is born in Magdeburg, where he writes his first opera in ca. 1693.
- **1702-1747** Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, is governor of the Magdeburg stronghold. He rebuilds it as a Baroque town, the most heavily fortified in Prussia.
- **1807-1814** Magdeburg is part of the Kingdom of Westphalia created by Napoleon I. Following the Wars of Liberation, Magdeburg is made the capital of the Prussian province of Saxony.
- **1823** Establishment of the first engineering works in Magdeburg. During the industrial revolution which follows, Magdeburg grows over the years into a centre of mechanical engineering.
- **1824** Garden designer Peter Joseph Lenné prepares a plan for the Klosterberggarten, one of the first public gardens in Germany.
- **1870** As settlements are incorporated into Magdeburg, it grows into a major conurbation. By the outbreak of the First World War, the population has increased from ca. 84,500 (1871) to nearly 280,000.
- **1908** Hans Grade takes off from the Cracauer Anger for the first motorised flight in Germany.
- **1921** Bruno Taut is appointed head of town planning, and is responsible for Magdeburg's reputation as the 'City of the New Building Movement'.
- **1927** A German theatre exhibition is held in Magdeburg.
- **1933-1945** During the period of Nazi rule, there is an expansion of major industrial enterprises. Magdeburg's population rises to about 340,000.
- **1945** On 16 January, 90 percent of Magdeburg's city centre is destroyed in an air raid.
- **1951** Reconstruction begins in Bärstrasse.



- 1952** Magdeburg becomes the capital of the eponymous region of the former German Democratic Republic (GDR).
- 1990** Following German reunification, Magdeburg becomes the state capital of Saxony-Anhalt.
- 1999** Magdeburg hosts the 25th National Garden Show. On 2 October, a dedication ceremony is held at the rebuilt St. John's Church, the former town hall church.
- 2001** The 27th Council of Europe exhibition on 'Otto the Great – Magdeburg and Europe' pays tribute to the life and work of Otto I.
- 2005** As part of the jubilee celebrations for Magdeburg's 1200th birthday, the state capital presents the Emperor Otto Prize for the first time.
- 2006** For the second time, a Council of Europe exhibition is held in Magdeburg: the 29th Council of Europe Exhibition on the 'Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation'.
- 2009** Magdeburg Cathedral celebrates its 800th birthday.
- 2010** Magdeburg participates in the International Building Exhibition. The state capital of Saxony-Anhalt also officially adopts the sobriquet of 'Ottostadt Magdeburg'.
- 2012** The 'Otto City' of Magdeburg celebrates 'Emperor Otto Year' on the occasion of the 1100th anniversary of the birth of Otto the Great and the 1050th anniversary of his coronation as Emperor in Rome.
- 2013** Magdeburg experiences its most disastrous flood since records began. The Oskar Patzelt Foundation votes Magdeburg 'Local Administrative District of the Year'.
- 2014** Magdeburg launches its bid for the title of 'European Capital of Culture 2025' with its first symposium on the European cultural manifesto for the 21st century.
- 2017** Magdeburg's calendar is dominated by two events: 500 years of the Reformation, and the 250th anniversary of the death of Magdeburg composer Georg Philipp Telemann.