

Tagungsprogramm

der Deutsch-Britischen Juristenvereinigung e.V. und der British German Jurists` Association

Frankfurt am Main am 25. - 27. September 2026

Freitag, 25. September 2026

16.30 Uhr Registrierung im Hotel
(INNSIDE by Meliá Frankfurt Ostend; Hanauer Landstr. 81, 60314 Frankfurt a.M.)

17.00 Uhr Vortrag: „**Geldwäsche- und Terrorismusfinanzierungsprävention**“

Dt. Sprecher: Tim Bartels (Senior Associate bei Morrison Foerster, Berlin)

Brit.Sprecher: Michael Scargill (Proskauer Rose, London)

19.00 Uhr Ende des Vortrages

20.00 Uhr Abendessen in der Apfelweingaststätte Dauth-Schneider
(Neuer Wall 5-7 | Klappergasse 39, 60594 Frankfurt a.M.)

Samstag, 26. September 2026

Vortragsort: Saalbau Gallus, Raum Hellerhof (Frankenallee 111, 60326 Frankfurt a.M.)

10.00 Uhr Vortrag: “**Die Auschwitz-Prozesse, Fritz Bauer und die deutsche Kultur der Erinnerung**”

Gemeinsame Sprecherin: Frau Dr. Irmtrud Wojak:

- Vortrag über Fritz Bauer (30 Minuten) plus Diskussion

11.00 Uhr Kaffeepause

- Vortrag über den Ort "Haus Gallus" und den Auschwitz-Prozess mit einer Fotopräsentation

(FrauWojak hat 2004 im Haus Gallus die erste große Ausstellung über den Auschwitz-Prozess kuratiert (Auschwitz. Prozess-4Ks2/63. Frankfurt am Main).

Eine kurze Einführung finden Sie am Ende des Programms.

12.30 Uhr Ende der Sitzung

12.30 Uhr Kleiner Imbiss im selben Gebäude (Raum Rebstock)

13.30 Uhr Beginn Stadtführung (mit dem Bus zur Paulskirche)

15.00 Uhr Ende der Tour

19.00 Uhr Dinner im Restaurant „Zum Schwarzen Stern“ (Römerberg 6, 60311 Frankfurt a.M.)

Sonntag, 27. September 2026

Vortragsort: INNSIDE by Meliá Ostend

10.00 Uhr Vortrag: “**Cross-Border E-Commerce**”

Dt. Sprecher: Dr. Johannes Teichmann (Partner bei Luther Rechtsanwaltsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt a.M.)

Brit. Sprecher: tbd

11.30 Diskussion

12.00 Ende der gemeinsamen Tagung

12.00 Kaffeepause

12.15 Mitgliederversammlung DBJV

13.00 Ende der Tagung

„Die Auschwitz Prozesse, Fritz Bauer und die deutsche Kultur der Erinnerung“

Dealing with the crimes that had been committed during WW2 by the staff of concentration camps in Europe turned out to be a major challenge for the judiciary in the Federal Republic of Germany after 1945. The Nuremberg trials had accepted crimes in concentration and extermination camps as crimes against humanity. Initially, courts in the Federal Republic of Germany only dealt with crimes committed by Germans against Germans. In 1956 thousands of former prisoners of war returned from the Soviet Union to their home countries, among them former members of Wehrmacht and SS. Their claims for compensation brought up new evidence.

In January 1959, a journalist passed several papers containing lists of persons that had been shot in Breslau on to Dr. Fritz Bauer, then Attorney General (Generalstaats-anwalt) of the Prosecution Offices in the state of Hesse. Amongst other information, they contained the signature of Robert Mulka, adjutant of Rudolf Heß, the former commander of Auschwitz concentration camp. Based on these papers Bauer started an investigation into crimes committed by members of the personnel of Auschwitz concentration camp. The investigation was led by the prosecution office in Frankfurt am Main.

In April 1963, 23 members of SS were indicted. The trial began before the Frankfurt Crown Court on 20 December, 1963 and comprised 183 days of hearings held from 1963 to 1965. Hearings were initially held in Frankfurt town hall („Römer“) and were later transferred to Saalbau Gallus where we hold our Saturday meeting. The Court announced its decision on 19. und 20. August, 1965. Six of the defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment, others to prison sentences of up to 14 years. Three defendants were found not guilty.

This trial proved to be pivotal for German post war history. It brought the murder of more than 1 million human beings in Auschwitz to general awareness. Since then, crimes committed during the national socialist reign can no longer be denied. It also proved that such perpetrators will be held responsible.

The crucial person behind the trial was **Dr. Fritz Bauer**. He was one of the most important and legally influential Persons in the first decades of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Bauer was born in Stuttgart to a jewish businessman's family and studied law and economics in Heidelberg, Munich and Tübingen, earning his doctorate. In 1930, he was appointed as a local district judge in his hometown, making him the youngest judge in Germany at the age of 27. From an early age his political preferences lay with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) which he had joined as a young man. At the beginning of the 1930s, he actively participated in an organization whose stated mission was to defend the parliamentary democracy of the Weimar Republic. Just weeks after the National Socialists came to power, Bauer was dismissed from his position as a judge both for political reasons and because of his belief and detained for several months in a concentration camp on the Swabian Alb. In 1936, he fled to Denmark initially and later to Sweden, where he survived the war years, returning to Germany immediately after the foundation of the Federal Republic. Bauer considered judicial prosecution of Nazi crimes fundamental to establishing a democratic system of justice, making this the objective of his legal work. He was appointed Attorney General first in Braunschweig and in Hesse in 1956, where Bauer worked as Attorney General in Frankfurt am Main. During his tenure, he provided the Israeli secret service Mossad with a crucial hint to Adolf Eichmann's whereabouts, which led to Eichmann's capture in Argentina in 1960 and his trial in Jerusalem, in 1961. In his position, he initiated the Auschwitz trials and various further prosecutions into Nazi crimes, e.g. the attempt to prosecute CDU undersecretary of state

Hans Globke. He considered the trials against Nazi perpetrators as a means of self-enlightenment and self-cleansing of West-German society.

Fritz Bauer was found dead in his apartment in Frankfurt on July 1, 1968. A trial against participants in the »euthanasia« programme that Bauer had prepared did not take place.

Dr. **Irmtrud Wojak** is a German historian whose work concentrates on the history of National Socialism and the Holocaust, researching exile and transitional justice and the history of the Federal Republic of Germany, namely its contemporary judicial history. While working at the Fritz Bauer Institute in Frankfurt a. M. she specifically advocated researching life and work of its namesake. Amongst others, she published a biography of Fritz Bauer.

Cf.

https://landesarchiv.hessen.de/mow/kapitel/chapter-5_de;

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frankfurt_Auschwitz_trials;

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auschwitzprozesse>;

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fritz_Bauer;

<https://www.fritz-bauer-institut.de/en/fritz-bauer>;

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irmtrud_Wojak

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