

100 YEARS OF PASSION  
AND COMMITMENT



2014 ANNUAL REPORT



A total of **46,547 students**  
were enrolled at Goethe University at the start of the winter semester 2014/2015.  
Of these, **9,453 were first-semester students**  
and 7,302 were international students from approximately  
125 different countries.

The university was awarded approximately  
**182 million euros of external funding,**  
including funding under the state of Hesse Campaign for the  
Development of Scientific and Economic Excellence (LOEWE).

With **511 Germany scholarships** and a total of  
**919,800 euros in supporting donations,**  
the university once more ranked top among  
German universities in this category.

In total, Goethe University was delighted to receive  
**a record 71 million euros in donations**  
in its centenary year.

## 400 colourful statuettes of Goethe

adorned the lawn in front of the IG Farben Building.

There were **10,000 visitors** to the exhibition

*I see wonderful things – 100 years of Goethe University collections*  
and a similar number attended the  
centenary summer celebrations on 18 July 2014.

## One hundred special events

were held in 2014 in honour of the centenary, attended by a long list  
of prominent guests including Federal President **Joachim Gauck,**  
Federal Chancellor **Angela Merkel,**  
star conductor **Zubin Mehta,**  
actor **Klaus Maria Brandauer**  
and author **Daniel Kehlmann.**





Photo: Uwe Dattmar

## INTRODUCTION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, PROF. BIRGITTA WOLFF

Dear Friends of Goethe University,

the publisher of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and arts editor Jürgen Kaube presented Goethe University with an “academic bouquet in honour of its centenary” on 18 October 2014 with the words: “Looking back, there was something distinctly American about the beginnings of this university, and not just because of its benefactors, who were willing to be extraordinarily generous, like the Kassel banking family most recently. From the very outset, the university was also open to new subjects as well.” With these words, Jürgen Kaube put his finger on what makes Goethe University so unique. Long before its official opening in 1914, its founding vision had already generated much excitement in Frankfurt. The more than 60 founders, many of whom were Jewish citizens, had namely set themselves the goal of establishing not only a new university but also one which was modern and open to the world and the likes of which had never been seen before in Germany. It is a story that was told countless times in the centenary year but one which has continued to fascinate me ever since I first became seriously interested in applying for the post of President. With the advent of the First World War, the university was very much founded on a wing and a prayer, despite the founding capital of 20 million gold marks. Then, after the war when the foundation’s assets were almost entirely lost, having been invested in war bonds, the very future of the young university hung in the balance. But Frankfurt did not abandon the university; instead, the city took it over and gave it the institutional and financial freedom to develop into one of the most important universities for research in Germany, regularly attracting the brightest and most unconventional minds of the time. Goethe University became a laboratory of the modern.



Photo: Uwe Dattmar

The hundred-year history of Goethe University is highly relevant to current university education policy for a variety of reasons. First of all, it shows that policy makers need to give universities the freedom and independence for them to develop their full potential. Private initiatives and public funding can go hand in hand! Secondly, engaging with society and thereby better understanding the challenges it needs to confront pays dividends. Thirdly, courage brings its own rewards and challenges must be seen as opportunities for innovation. And last but not least, internationalism and strong local ties are not mutually exclusive but mutually enhance one another – especially in a city such as Frankfurt.

The 2014 annual report of Goethe University focuses in particular on all the various activities undertaken in the centenary year and is an advertisement for university education policy that is not less but more open. Universities are not just results-oriented institutions of education and training. They are also places where our society’s culture and innovative power develop and (not necessarily) young people have the opportunity to broaden their horizons. I hope you will find much to enjoy reading with this in mind.

Kind regards,  
Birgitta Wolff  
President of Goethe University

Around 200 hidden art treasures from the University Archive were on display in the exhibition *Cabinet of Art – Cabinet of Curiosities* in the centenary year 2014. Curator Enrico Dunkel, in charge of art in the University Archive, put on display a collection of paintings, drawings, busts, furniture and tableware in the style of the cabinets of art and curiosities of the late renaissance and baroque periods. Some of the items had been given or bequeathed to the university over the past 100 years.



Photo: Uwe Dittmar

## 2014 ANNUAL REPORT 100 YEARS OF PASSION AND COMMITMENT

### CONTENTS

#### FOUNDATION UNIVERSITY

Centenary 9  
The official centenary ceremony marking 100 years of Goethe University 10

#### RESEARCH

Rankings 13  
European research funding 14  
EU research alliances 15  
National research support 16  
Humanities Research Centre 17  
Support for junior researchers 18  
Emmy Noether programme 19  
Interview with Prof. Hartmut Leppin 20  
Philipp Schwartz – the forgotten saviour 22  
International academics and scientists 24

#### TEACHING AND STUDY

Improvement of teaching and study conditions 27  
Teaching research 28  
*Lost Thinkers* – tracing life stories 29  
Interview with *Johnny* 30  
Student outpatient clinic 31  
International students 33

#### UNIVERSITY ON THE MOVE

Structural renovation and development 35  
Private university support 38  
Interview with Michael Münch and Christian Rummel 39

#### THE YEAR 2014 IN BRIEF

Chronology 40

#### FACTS AND FIGURES

Beacons of research 43  
Funding of structured programmes 44  
Staff 47  
Students 48  
Degrees awarded 52  
University budget 53  
External funding 54

Introduction 3  
Credits 56



The exhibition *One hundred. Goethe University in 100 things* displayed unusual and significant documents and objects from the university's history in the foyer of the IG Farben Building on Campus Westend. The Frankfurt University Archive holds not only important documents such as records, bequests and photographs but also seals, medals, furniture, works of art and design objects.

Photo: Uwe Bettmer

CENTENARY

100 YEARS OF GOETHE UNIVERSITY

A UNIVERSITY FOR FRANKFURT

Goethe University celebrated its centenary in 2014. Its founding was due to the private commitment of citizens of Frankfurt who recognised that there was also a need for a university in an up-and-coming metropolis such as Frankfurt. It was to be modern and liberal, and the model of a foundation university ensured independence from state control. Within a few years, 20 million gold marks were raised, mostly from Jewish benefactors. The first 20 years of the university were marked by a high level of academic productivity, and its cosmopolitan atmosphere brought many outstanding researchers to Frankfurt. It was not only in physics, with scientists such as Otto Stern and Max von Laue, that the university achieved world renown. Franz Oppenheimer, considered as an intellectual father of the social market economy, came to Frankfurt in 1919 as the first professor of sociology at a German university, and in 1924 the Institute of Social Research was founded. This became the famous Frankfurt School after the Second World War. The goal of the Institute was to gain knowledge and understanding of social life in all its complexity; Theodor W. Adorno, Karl Mannheim and Friedrich Pollock all conducted research here. The active intellectual life fostered excellent relations between town and gown – professors were also members of the city's salons. This resulted in 1932 in the city of Frankfurt conferring on the university the name of its most famous son: on the 100th anniversary of the death of Goethe, the university became the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University of Frankfurt am Main.

OPEN FOR DISCOVERIES

After 43 years as a state university, Goethe University went back to its roots in 2008 and became a foundation university, with a high degree of autonomy and the option of acquiring more private funding. The university also sees itself as a citizens' university; in recent years, it has become increasingly more open to the general public, not only as a place of learning and discovery but also as a platform for critical debate on

important social issues. Under the slogan *Pursuit of Knowledge for Society*, Goethe University is keen to raise public awareness of the results of its world renowned cutting-edge research. The centenary year provided the general public with an extensive range of opportunities to get to know the university better, and this was reflected in the record number of visitors to the university, from both Germany and abroad. An extensive publicity campaign accompanied the centenary. It ensured that the centenary remained in the public eye over a period of 18 months, with advertisements on the underground, buses and on numerous hoardings in the city; an open invitation was extended to one and all to find out about the present-day university, its history and the bright minds who studied and worked at the university.

A DAZZLING SERIES OF EVENTS

The centenary celebration programme covering the whole year was the culmination of three years of intensive preparation and collaboration between the Governing Board, the Faculties and student representatives and featured more than 100 events.

Official ceremonies included the Mayor's New Year reception for Goethe University, where the former President of the University Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl gave the address, and the official centenary ceremony with Federal President Joachim Gauck held in the Paulskirche on 18 October 2014. This was followed in the evening by large celebrations on Campus Westend ending with a magnificent firework display. Cultural high points of the centenary were the celebratory concert in the Old Opera House with star conductor Zubin Mehta and the young musicians of the Buchmann-Mehta School of Music in Tel Aviv and a reading from Goethe's *Faust* given by Klaus Maria Brandauer. Numerous exhibitions gave an insight into the university's history and included *36 Founders and an Idea*, a multimedia exhibition, curated by students, which focused in particular on the original Jewish founders.

The central centenary exhibition in the Goethe University Giersch Museum in particular gave the general



Exhibition manager and curator, Dr Charlotte Trümpler accompanies the former President of the University, Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl and the state of Hesse Minister of Science and Art, Boris Rhein on a tour of the centenary exhibition, *I see wonderful things*.

public an unusual insight into the life of the university. *I see wonderful things* – these were Howard Carter’s words on discovering Tutankhamen’s tomb in the Valley of the Kings and were adopted by the three curators as the title for this unique collection of exhibits. Just like Carter, they and their team often stumbled across unexpected, astonishing and valuable items as they searched through storage areas, offices, archive rooms and attics in the university. The most beautiful items were selected for display and grouped under headings such as *Curiosity*, *Time* and *Protest*. The curators and their team not only wrote detailed explanations of the exhibits but also made 41 films, which allowed visitors to take a humorous peak over the shoulders of academics and scientists.

The centenary highlighted teaching and research in a variety of ways; the 60 events put on by the Faculties in particular were inspired by current teaching and research and had often been (co-) organised by students. A comprehensive teaching research project by students (*USE*) took the university itself as its research topic. The results were presented by the students at a conference.

#### PRESENTING A CHEQUERED HISTORY

It was important for all concerned to take a self-critical look into the past. The role of Goethe University in the National Socialist period in particular came under the spotlight in numerous exhibitions and events. In 1933, 109 of 355 academic teaching staff were suspended

– for political reasons or because they were Jews. In 2014, a column was erected at the University Hospital in Niederrad in honour of the Frankfurt anatomist, Philipp Schwartz, who saved numerous academics from persecution after 1933. Escaping himself from Germany at the very last minute, Philipp Schwartz founded the Emergency Committee for Displaced German Academics in Zurich. This helped many academics dismissed from German universities to secure positions at universities abroad.

At the instigation of students and victims’ organisations, the Senate also decreed in 2014 that the Grüneburgplatz, the previous address of the University at Campus Westend be renamed the Norbert-Wollheim-Platz. The name of Norbert Wollheim is synonymous with the fight of former forced labourers of IG Farben against the injustices they suffered and for appropriate compensation. The university’s main building was formerly the head office of IG Farben. Squares and streets on the Campus have also been named after Jewish academics such as Theodor W. Adorno and Max Horkheimer.

#### SUPPORTED ONCE AGAIN BY THE CITIZENS OF FRANKFURT

It was once more due to the financial support of the citizens of Frankfurt, of foundations and companies that this major event came about at all. Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl, as the President of the University in 2014 thanked the benefactors for their extraordinary commitment to the university in its centenary year. “Today, Goethe University can once more count on the commitment and support of the citizens of Frankfurt. This is impressive confirmation of and support for the model of the foundation university. It also demonstrates a clear commitment to Frankfurt as a centre of academic and scientific excellence. I can only give my heartfelt thanks to our benefactors for their continued support.”

Goethe University can build on this spirit of diversity, the knowledge gained and the many new collaborations now and in the coming 100 years.

Cultural high points of the centenary: Actor Klaus Maria Brandauer and pianist, composer and conductor Arno Waschk came to Goethe University in June 2014 and gave a staged reading set to music of *Faust ... a chained Prometheus?*

Star conductor Zubin Mehta and young musicians from the Buchmann-Mehta School of Music in Tel Aviv gave a celebratory concert in the Old Opera House in February 2014. The concert was a centenary gift from honorary senator Josef Buchmann; more than 1,500 guests, staff and students took up the university’s invitation.

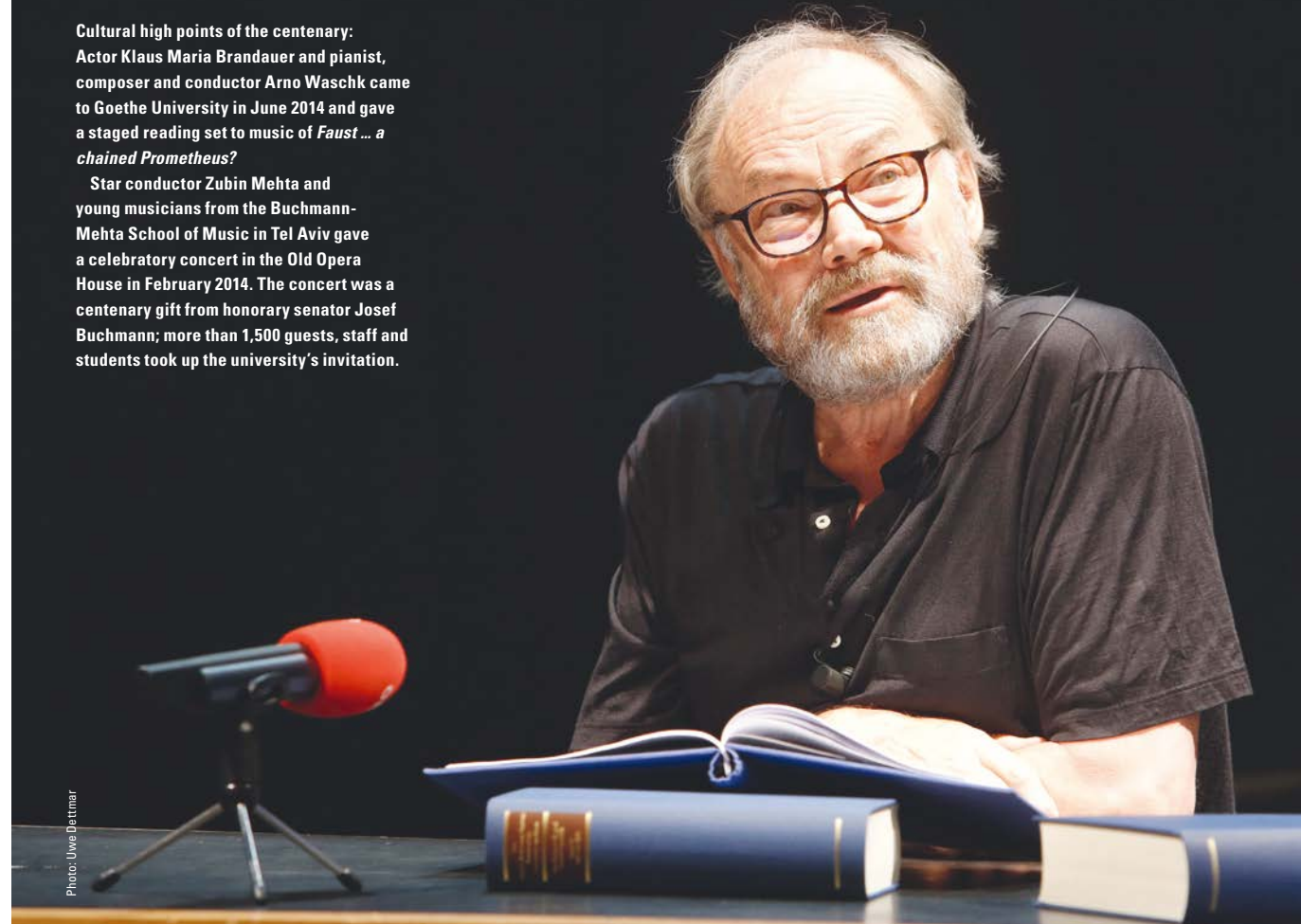


Photo: Uwe Detmar

The exhibition *I see wonderful things* – 100 years of Goethe University collections cast a spotlight on items in different areas of research and teaching and grouped them under various headings. The exhibition venue, the Giersch Museum was made available to the university for a period of thirty years by the kind generosity of Karin and Carlo Giersch in celebration of the university’s centenary.



Photo: Jürgen Lecher

Photo: Uwe Detmar

Federal President Joachim Gauck gave the ceremonial address at the official ceremony marking the university's centenary on 18 October 2014.



## THE OFFICIAL CEREMONY MARKING 100 YEARS OF GOETHE UNIVERSITY “A CITIZENS’ UNIVERSITY THRIVES ON INVOLVEMENT”

**The official ceremony marking 100 years of Goethe University and held in the Frankfurt Paulskirche on 18 October 2014 was the high point of the centenary celebrations. The state of Hesse Minister President, Volker Bouffier and the Mayor of Frankfurt, Peter Feldmann both congratulated the university on its centenary in front of more than 900 invited guests. The university was particularly honoured by the presence of Federal President Joachim Gauck, who gave the ceremonial address on the topic of education. Extracts of his address are printed below; the full text is available on the Federal President’s website.**

“[...] The university and its well-being are not a matter of indifference. And this is how it should be. A society rises or falls with the education of future generations. This is why universities must thrive and prosper, and above all in the interests of their students. The 46,000 students currently enrolled here in Frankfurt are not only receiving the best possible university education for their future personal success but can also be expected as well-educated

and well-trained graduates to make achievements that then in turn benefit society. The converse also applies. The question that must be addressed in any discussion about the future of universities is what society expects of its universities and what it is therefore prepared to do for them. [...] The University of Frankfurt, which I most heartily congratulate today on its centenary, is a case in point, which I would like to use to examine the relationship between society and universities a little more closely. This university is remarkable for a variety of reasons; one of these, as everyone or almost everyone in this room knows, is the very history of its founding, which sets it apart from other universities here in Germany. The older universities in Germany were mostly founded by powerful rulers for the greater glory of their fiefdoms, and also sometimes of themselves, and to increase their economic clout – the latter an altogether laudable motive. The University of Frankfurt, on the other hand, owes its existence not to any powerful ruler but to the citizens of Frankfurt. The citizens of Frankfurt, or at least a sufficient number of them, believed wholeheartedly that higher education was the best opportunity that could be presented to anyone. When being a member of the educated classes was something to be aspired to, and being a “citizen” meant, in its fullest and truest sense, being an educated citizen, it was generally understood in Frankfurt that founding a university was something of a duty for its citizens. Both the university and city of Frankfurt can therefore be justifiably proud of its status as a citizens’ university.

A citizens’ university thrives on involvement. This was and still is very much the case here in Frankfurt; it is well understood how much an excellent and well-equipped university can benefit both town and society, intellectually and materially. Education helps us to understand and interpret the world around us and hence to live together as a community of free citizens. However, it also brings concrete benefits. Let us not deceive ourselves; the importance of academic education for future prosperity was already understood more than 100 years ago. And it was right that it should be so; it is not something that we should be critical of. However, it was also clear to many that education through the imparting of knowledge was the key to personal development, to independent thought and judgement and hence to emancipation, to liberation from traditional authority and the constraints of nature. Education and emancipation, or to put it another way, and perhaps more broadly: education and freedom were and are indivisible. This is why I find it particularly apt that we are celebrating this centenary of the university’s founding here in the Paulskirche, one of the most important sites in the history of the German democracy and freedom movement. [...]

Let us end where we began, with Goethe. When he set out on his studies aged 16, the University of Frankfurt did not yet exist. And so he went to Leipzig. From there, he wrote the following words to his father on 13 October 1765: “You won’t believe what a wondrous thing it is to be a professor. I was delighted beyond belief to see some of these people in all their glory.” Professors in all their glory! It smacks of another time. And yet, might it not still be possible to bring the university as a whole, as a community of teachers and learners, of benefactors, financial supporters and education policy makers to new heights of glory? I cannot think of anything I could better wish this Goethe University of Frankfurt today, on its centenary.”

## RANKINGS

## WELL UP IN THE RANKINGS

Goethe University scored well again in national and international comparisons of universities and subjects in 2014.

In the **Shanghai ranking**, Frankfurt University was jointly ranked with the Universities of Freiburg and Göttingen at fifth to seventh place among German universities, on a par with the previous year. It also performed equally well in international comparisons and was again ranked among the top 100 to 150 best universities in the world. In physics and medicine, the university was in the top 51 to 75 internationally as in the previous year.

In the worldwide **QS ranking**, Goethe University was again highly placed as in the previous year, achieving 14th place nationally and being ranked at 217 internationally. Eight indicators are used for comparison in this ranking; the assessment focuses not only on research but also on other aspects such as publications.

2014 saw the first publication of **U-Multirank**, compiled by a consortium of university and research institutions. This international ranking is multi-dimensional in its approach. Universities are assessed in terms of 30 different indicators grouped under five headings (teaching and learning, research, knowledge transfer, international orientation and local commitment). Goethe University was one of seven German universities who achieved a top ranking for at least nine indicators. Research, knowledge transfer and international

orientation were assessed as strengths; weaknesses were identified in teaching and learning. Physics and economics and business administration were also assessed – both achieved a top ranking for research.

In the research ranking for business administration of Germany's leading business paper, the **Handelsblatt** Bernd Skiera, Professor of Electronic Commerce at Goethe University was placed first for achievements in current research. The ranking is based on publications by economists in the most respected international specialist journals in the German-speaking world over the past five years.

According to a university ranking published by the magazine **WirtschaftsWoche** in 2014, Goethe University offers ideal conditions for the study of economics and for a subsequent career in the field. Business administration and science also scored well, both being placed fifth. 571 Heads of HR in German companies were surveyed about the practical relevance of education and training offered by universities and universities of applied sciences.

In the **CHE ranking**, economics and business administration scored particularly well overall. Top places were also achieved in the categories of academic appropriateness (e.g. curriculum content consistent with examination requirements), appropriate time to graduation and academic publications.



## EUROPEAN RESEARCH FUNDING PRESENCE IN EUROPE

The European Union (EU) is playing an increasingly central role in research funding, as demonstrated by its largest research and innovation programme to date, *Horizon 2020*. The programme was officially launched in 2014 and academics and scientists at Goethe University have applied for a broad range of projects in all three main pillars of the programme – *excellent science*, *industrial leadership* and *societal challenges*. The first research proposals have already been approved.

In 2014, Goethe University repeated its success in previous tendering rounds for EU research alliances across a large range of subject areas. The applications approved cover the full subject spectrum, from social sciences, economics and business administration and humanities to natural and life sciences.

The continued expansion of cutting-edge research is also reflected in the significant number of Frankfurt researchers engaged in European Research Council (ERC) projects. In 2014, Goethe University further consolidated its position as one of the 10 most successful universities nationally. Its academics and scientists receive support in all four funding lines. The university is already benefiting from nine Starting Grants and a further project was approved in 2014, the *Non-coding RNA in Vascular Ageing (NOVA)* project of Dr Reinier Boon of the Institute of Cardiovascular Regeneration. The university has been awarded Advanced Grants three times to date. All three projects approved in the previous year started successfully in 2014 under the new line of Consolidator Grants and will together receive funding totalling more than five million euros. Furthermore, the project *BlackHoleCam: Imaging the Event Horizon of Black Holes* is the first research proposal from the university to receive a Synergy Grant, the grant with the highest level of funding awarded by the ERC. The team around Prof. Luciano Rezzolla of the Institute of Theoretical Physics also started work in 2014.

Training initiatives for doctoral candidates were also approved. The EU projects started and newly approved in 2014 achieved a total of approximately 12 million euros in funding, on a par with the approximately 14 million euros achieved in the previous year.

The university's own office in the state of Hesse offices in Brussels gives researchers and both EU Officers better opportunities for future contact with EU representatives from government, academia and industry. Goethe University is also seeking to be more involved in shaping political opinion. The office was opened in 2014 and has already been used for various events.

Kristina Wege (left) and Dr Dieter Manthey from the Office for Research and Junior Researchers advise academics and scientists on all matters relating to European funding programmes, from initial information to project implementation.



Photo: Uwe Dettmar

## EU RESEARCH ALLIANCES FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN ECONOMIC POLICY

One of the new EU research alliances approved in 2014 focuses on the analysis and conception of macroeconomic models. The aim of the research project *Integrated Macro-Financial Modelling for Robust Policy Design (MACFINROBODS)* is to develop scientifically sound models and to investigate the effectiveness of various economic policy rules within these models. The research project is intended to support institutions such as the European Commission, the European Central Bank as well as national central banks and ministries in the euro zone in their work. This involves expanding previous macroeconomic models; the financial sector, for example, is one of the areas being examined in detail. A further aim is to consider the impact of behaviour-related decision-making processes, such as when individual decisions deviate from those of *homo economicus*.

The collaboration of twelve European partners ensures that the complex and

multi-faceted issues addressed by the project can be examined from various perspectives. The research being conducted at Goethe University focuses on various topic areas. Goethe University plays a coordinating role in the subproject *Policy Evaluation and Robustness*, the aim of which is to develop the most generally applicable recommendations possible for monetary, fiscal and macroprudential policy. The Chair of International Macroeconomics and Empirical Economic Research, Prof. Michael Binder and the Foundation Chair of Monetary Economics, Prof. Volker Wieland are responsible for this topic area. Prof. Wieland is the Executive Director of the Institute for Monetary and Financial Stability (IMFS) at Goethe University and has been a member of the German Council of Economic Experts since March 2013.

In their assessment of the funding application, the assessors were particularly impressed by the high academic

standards, the outstanding concept and the excellence of the proposed participants. A total of 2.5 million euros was approved for the period 2014 to 2017. Of this, Goethe University will receive 290,000 euros in funding. This will be primarily used to fund the work of participating doctoral candidates from the Graduate School of Economics, Finance and Management (GSEFM) based in the House of Finance and of which Prof. Binder is Chairman of the Board. Teaching at GSEFM will also benefit from courses linked to the issues addressed in the project. Two conferences are to be held every year to discuss and exchange ideas and information about the project. It is also planned to hold the concluding MACFINROBODS conference in Frankfurt.

## NATIONAL RESEARCH SUPPORT

### STRONG IN RESEARCH AS A RESULT OF THE LOEWE PROGRAMME

The LOEWE Campaign for Excellence is unique to the state of Hesse and was first established in 2008. It was reviewed by the German Science and Humanities Council in 2014, which recommended its continuation. The LOEWE programme is central to raising Goethe University's profile. Not only have the university's academics and scientists benefited from the opportunities presented by the programme but in a number of cases LOEWE funded projects have also then gone on to be supported by national funding initiatives. Of the 520 million euros made available across the state of Hesse under the LOEWE programme, Goethe University has now received funding totalling approximately 138 million euros, taking into account all new approvals and extensions under the programme until 2017 but not including building work. In 2014, the university played a coordinating role in or made a substantial contribution to five LOEWE centres and six LOEWE research foci; it also was a partner in a further four LOEWE research foci.

The new LOEWE research focus *Ubiquitin Networks (UB-Net)* started its work in 2014. It is collaborating with the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research in Bad Nauheim in researching the protein ubiquitin. The research focuses on the relationship between defective ubiquitination processes and pathophysiological changes and on the human diseases that occur as a result. This research focus is pioneering in that it combines fundamental research with pharmacological and clinical applications.

Funding was also approved under the programme for other research projects in 2014. For example, a new LOEWE centre will be established under the name *Translational Medicine and Pharmacology (TMP)*. It is an extension of the LOEWE research focus *Application-Oriented Drug Research* and is to become the first independent Fraunhofer Institute to be established in Frankfurt. It is also a cornerstone of the House of Pharma. Collaborative partnerships will allow the entire value creation chain in this area to be brought together on site – from fundamental research to (pre)clinical research through to its application.

The Faculty of Medicine at Goethe University is also involved in the future LOEWE research focus *Medical RNomics: RNA-regulated Networks in Human Disease*, which will be coordinated by the University of Giessen.

Bridging finance has been approved for the LOEWE centre *HIC for FAIR (Helmholtz International Centre for FAIR)*, in which several research institutes have been jointly involved since 2008, with Goethe University acting as coordinator. They have been working together on incorporating their fundamental physics research in the future international accelerator FAIR (Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research) in Darmstadt, where further research is to be conducted on the structure of matter and the origin of the universe. The interdisciplinary research focus *Judicial and Extrajudicial Conflict Resolution* funded under the LOEWE programme since 2012 has received completion funding. Research is being conducted on conflicts and their resolution in different eras and in various cultures.

## HUMANITIES RESEARCH CENTRE

### HISTORY FOR THE FUTURE



Original, innovative and inspiring – this was the assessment by an international group of appraisers commissioned by the Volkswagen Foundation to review the collaborative structure of humanities at Goethe University. Based on this, the Frankfurt Humanities Research Centre was awarded funding amounting to 826,000 euros in 2014 for its unusual idea under the funding initiative *University of the Future*. “This gives the research centre founded in 2010 the opportunity to broaden even more and further develop its models of interdisciplinary collaboration in research and teaching developed following the example of Anglo-American humanities centres,” was the delighted response of Prof. Matthias Lutz-Bachmann, the then Vice-President of Goethe University responsible for the application, and of Prof. Julika Griem and Prof. Bernhard Jussen, the speakers for the Executive Committee of the Humanities Research Centre (FZHG).

One of the aims of the FZHG is to create an interdisciplinary research platform to generate an atmosphere of intellectual excitement and thereby to support the development of innovative research questions

and approaches. A further aim is to help overcome weaknesses in the new bachelor's and master's degree programmes, by giving students an opportunity to engage with others across disciplines and to ensure long-term consistency in the research. It also ensures that master's and doctorate programmes do not deviate from the direction set.

Approximately 170 academic staff are attached to the FZHG. Both the professors and the (post)doctoral candidates conduct research with the appropriate methodology on subjects within seven research fields. Regular talks and project presentations serve as a platform for discussion internally while conferences and workshops increase the visibility of research at Frankfurt and aid in networking with institutions both in and outside Germany.

The Wednesday conferences of the Humanities Research Centre are an opportunity for lively debates on research topics.

## SUPPORT FOR JUNIOR RESEARCHERS

### SUPPORT IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

One of the important goals Goethe University has set itself is to attract outstanding junior researchers from in- and outside Germany.

Doctoral candidates receive structured education and training at the German Graduate Academy (GRADE); the academy supports approximately 20 percent of the 6,600 doctoral candidates. GRADE was founded as a multi-disciplinary platform in 2009 and its comprehensive range of services includes training programmes, networking events and individual coaching and advice.

Doctoral candidates are also supported in numerous subject-specific graduate programmes in parallel with GRADE. Two of the total of thirteen research training groups were newly established by the German Research Foundation (DFG) in 2014. Under the new EU research funding programme *Horizon 2020*, Goethe University successfully applied for three Marie Curie Innovative Training Networks (ITN) for structured doctoral candidate education and training. This brings the total number of European doctoral candidate networks in which the university is involved to 17. Three doctorate programmes are also offered, and the university collaborates with external partners such as the Max Planck Institute and the Helmholtz Association in supporting junior researchers.

The *Goethe International Postdoc Programme (GO-IN)* was specifically developed to promote excellent junior researchers from outside Germany. Postdoctorates can conduct their individual research at one of the university's research foci. The fellowships are partly financed from EU funds. In 2014, they were awarded to four junior researchers and to date a total of 19 postdoctorates have participated in the programme.

The early academic independence of postdoctoral junior researchers is also important to the state of Hesse. This is demonstrated by the state's approval in 2014 of an extension to its internal funding programme *Junior Researchers in Focus*. Its purpose is to assist postdoctoral junior researchers in preparing their individual research projects and in acquiring

the necessary third-party funding, thereby increasing the opportunity for academic independence at an early stage of their careers. 23 innovative projects were awarded funding under this programme in 2014. The supplementary funding line *Career development*, launched in 2013 with the aim of preparing doctorates for managerial posts, has been further consolidated; 43 postdoctorates have participated in the two-year programme to date.

A further two scientists successfully applied to the DFG for funding under the prestigious Emmy Noether programme in 2014; this is in addition to the existing eight Emmy Noether junior research groups at the university. The new Faculty of Biochemistry junior research group of Dr Inga Hänelt is studying the differences and similarities of channels and transporters in substrate exchange, and Prof. Melissa Lê-Hoa Vö has started her research at the Institute of Psychology on cognitive knowledge structures in the perception of scenes.

To mark the centenary, the annual conference of the German University Association of Advanced Graduate Training (Uni-WiND/GUAT), *Advancing Junior Researchers 2.0* was hosted by Goethe University in October 2014. Goethe University has been on the Board of this network of currently 39 universities since 2013. 200 participants from universities, universities of applied sciences, graduate institutions, academic organisations and from government discussed the challenges and future for the advancement of junior research. The conference was sponsored by the Federal Minister for Education and Research, Prof. Johanna Wanka.

## EMMY NOETHER PROGRAMME

### SCENE PERCEPTION

Photo: Ulve Dettmar



Our world appears complex at first glance – even if its structure obeys certain physical laws. Most objects, for example, are on a horizontal plane. The human brain clearly learns these fundamental structures at an early age; we also rapidly develop a very keen sense of where objects can be typically found in a given environment.

Prof. Melissa Lê-Hoa Vö is studying these cognitive processes. She joined Goethe University as a professor of general psychology in 2014. She was born in Munich and first worked as a postdoctorate at the University of Edinburgh; this was followed by a further five years of research at the Harvard Medical School in the USA. Her research is funded under the Emmy Noether programme of the German Research Foundation. Its objective is to equip postdoctoral junior researchers to become university teachers by giving them the opportunity to manage their own junior research group. 600,000 euros have been allocated over

three years for Prof. Lê-Hoa Vö's project, *Cognitive Structures in the Perception of Scenes – Behavioural and Neuronal Correlates of the Semantic and Syntactic Processing of Scenes*.

Prof. Lê-Hoa Vö is investigating the extent to which specific knowledge structures and expectations allow us to guide attention and actions efficiently. This will initially require identifying the laws that determine the structure of scenes. Her team will also be conducting comprehensive analyses of image statistics in order to compile a "real world dictionary" – a readily accessible database containing information about where objects are typically located. The cognitive psychologist is also seeking to discover how scene knowledge develops in babies, infants and adults. "We seem to acquire a "scene grammar" that allows us to orientate ourselves even in unknown, new environments," comments Prof. Lê-Hoa Vö. Finally, she is researching how we use scene knowledge in the real world.

This will involve analysing the links between visual scanning, eye and body movements and brain potentials in test subjects. Prof. Lê-Hoa Vö has set up a perception laboratory at the Institute of Psychology for these investigations, which allows markedly more complex data to be generated than with tests on computer screens.

"The results of our research have considerable potential for applications both in and outside academia. We are seeking to not only contribute to the further development of cognitively guided technical assistance systems but also to improve early diagnosis of developmental disorders in babies and infants," comments Prof. Lê-Hoa Vö hopefully.

RESEARCH  
INTERVIEW WITH ...

... **Prof. Hartmut Leppin**, professor of ancient history at Goethe University since 2001. He is researching the history of political ideas in classical Greece and the history of Christianity in antiquity. His research covers a period of 600 years – from the birth of Christ to the beginnings of Islam. Prof. Hartmut Leppin was awarded the Leibniz prize by the German Research Foundation (DFG) in 2014; this is the research prize endowed with the highest level of funding in Germany.

**Prof. Leppin, what does being awarded the Leibniz prize most mean to you?**

The Leibniz prize will allow me greater freedom in developing my research; it also gives me added confidence to continue with my chosen research into historical developments that have so far been overlooked. There were very many forms of Christianity in antiquity which have not been studied in any great detail. Little research has been done, for example, into Georgian, Armenian and Coptic Christianity. Important texts were also written in Syriac, the almost extinct language spoken by the Christians in this area and which is spoken by only a few people today. By studying these sources in great depth, I am seeking to make Christian and other cultures accessible which are not only illuminating historically but which also contribute to the current debate about the relationship of the religions to one another.

**What are you going to focus on in particular?**

One of my goals is to better understand by what channels which cultures interacted with one another and the extent to which the Christian realm allowed or restricted religious and cultural diversity. This will allow us to link up with research into early Islam, which made frequent reference to Christianity. Overall, we are also seeking to contribute to the debate on the historical impact of the three monotheistic religions.

**How will you approach these issues?**

My research will be primarily based on ancient documents. Unlike source texts in Latin and Greek, not all the texts in non-classical languages have either been published or even translated. I can read source texts in three ancient languages but that is by no means enough...! Discussions and collaborations with academics based in the relevant countries are therefore integral to my work and will allow me to gain new insights and identify connections.

**A collaborative research centre was approved in 2014 entitled *Weakness Discourses and Resource Regimes*, of which you are the speaker; can you tell us a little more about it?**

The 50 participating academics will be examining how the social discussion of a perceived weakness is the impetus for seeking resources elsewhere. These resources may be raw materials but may also equally be knowledge, faith or nationalism. The cultures, regions and periods under study sometimes seem very wide apart – spanning antiquity to the present day – and the researchers come from different subject disciplines; they are historians, ethnologists, philosophers and legal historians. But it is only by adopting such a global historical approach that comparisons can be made on a superordinate level and fundamental new knowledge can be acquired. The total budget of six million

euros will allow us to attract talented junior researchers to Frankfurt from all over the world, thereby providing them with the opportunity to enhance their research through discussions with others in this research alliance, in which the Max Planck Institute of European Legal History is also involved.

**In your mind, you are living in the Mediterranean – what has kept you these past fourteen years in Frankfurt?**

Both the city and university of Frankfurt are very diverse. I very much appreciate the many opportunities for discussion open to me at Goethe University and with our collaborative partners. We can have frank, cross-disciplinary discussions here – which was particularly important over the past four years when we jointly worked on the application for the new collaborative research centre. I also regularly visit libraries in the area and the museums that are ideal for excursions with my students. And I always enjoy returning to the wonderfully laid out Campus Westend from research trips and conferences.



Photo: Uwe Detmer

Prof. Hartmut Leppin (51) is involved with his historical science work in numerous interdisciplinary research alliances at Goethe University, including the Cluster of Excellence, *Formation of Normative Orders*, the Humanities Research Centre and the research training group, *Theology as Science*. Prof. Leppin is the 16<sup>th</sup> academic at Goethe University to be awarded the Leibniz prize by the German Research Foundation (DFG). Through the Leibniz prize, the DFG is supporting his work in the collaborative research centre, *Weakness Discourses and Resource Regimes*, of which Prof. Leppin is the speaker, and the Reinhart Koselleck programme. His book *Heritage of Antiquity*, in which he vividly traces the origin of present-day Europe back to the Mediterranean area in antiquity, generated much public interest when it was first published in 2011.

Prof. Leppin studied history, Latin, Greek and educational sciences in Marburg, Heidelberg and Pavia. After passing the first civil service examination for grammar school teachers, he completed his PhD in 1990 in Marburg, with a doctoral thesis on Roman stage actors. He then studied for his postdoctoral thesis on Greek Church Historians in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD at the Free University of Berlin, qualifying for a professorship in 1995. Prof. Leppin is academic advisor to the German National Academic Foundation and the Review Board of the DFG and is also an advisor to and co-publisher of various specialist publications.

PHILIPP SCHWARTZ

## THE FORGOTTEN SAVIOUR

Like Goethe University, the Medical Faculty was also founded in 1914. To mark the joint centenary, several columns were erected on Campus Niederrad to celebrate research developments and in remembrance of figures from the past. One such figure is the Frankfurt professor of pathology, Philipp Schwartz, who carried out pioneering work here on cerebral birth trauma in the 1920s. Himself a victim of National Socialism, he founded the *Emergency Committee for Displaced German Academics* in Zurich in 1933. It was the first port of call for academic staff dismissed from German universities seeking a new post abroad. As early as 1933, Professor Schwartz succeeded in placing thirty professors, including seven from Frankfurt, at the newly opened university in Istanbul. By 1945, the *Emergency Committee* had helped place more than 2,600 academics dismissed from universities in Germany, Austria and Bohemia.

Professor Schwartz himself was Head of the Institute of Pathology in Istanbul for twenty years. In 1957, as part of the Federal Republic's efforts to make amends, he was formally reinstated as a professor at Frankfurt University, but the Medical Faculty rejected his request to return to his chair "for reasons of age". Professor Schwartz finally settled in the USA, where he worked until 1976 as an internationally renowned neuropathologist at a research institute which he had set up himself and then headed at the Warren State Hospital, Pennsylvania.

At the unveiling of the Professor Schwartz column in November 2014, Prof. Manfred Schubert-Zsilavecz apologised as Vice-President of Goethe University for the university's treatment of Professor Schwartz both during and after the National Socialist period. "The fate and story of Philipp Schwartz are a reminder that we must remain vigilant against totalitarian tendencies at all times and we can only admire him for his personal courage and his commitment to other victims of the Nazi regime."

The story of Philipp Schwartz was uncovered by sociologist and medical historian Dr Gerald Kreft of the Edinger Institute of Goethe University; the columns were erected with money raised from private individuals and institutions. The remembrance project is to be continued.



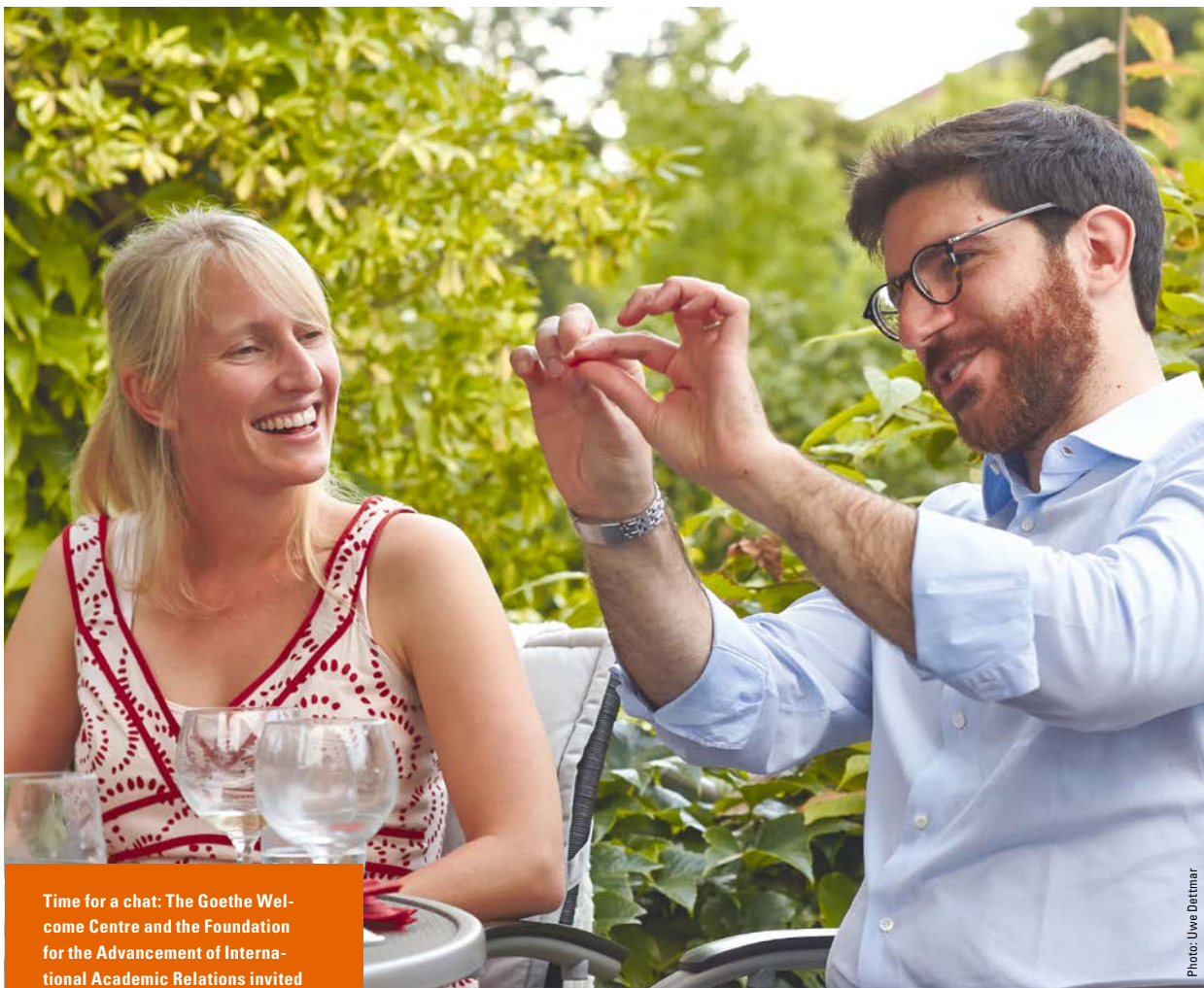


Photo: Uwe Dettmar

Time for a chat: The Goethe Welcome Centre and the Foundation for the Advancement of International Academic Relations invited international researchers and their mentors to a summer garden party at the University Guesthouse in the Ditmarstraße in July 2014.



Photo: Uwe Dettmar

## INTERNATIONAL ACADEMICS AND SCIENTISTS GLOBALLY NETWORKED

That international academics and scientists enjoy coming to Goethe University for research or study or to take up a tenured post at the university and quickly grow accustomed to life at the university is due in no small measure to the work of the Goethe Welcome Centre (GWC), which supports them in administrative matters and during their stay. The GWC provides a professional and often customised service in all matters relating to travelling to Germany, accommodation, childcare and social and cultural integration. Due to the high demand for this broad range of services from the Faculty of Science in particular, a separate and permanently staffed office was set up on Campus Riedberg. This office was formally opened in June 2014. The GWC was first set up in 2013 and its operation is currently funded by Santander Bank.

### RESEARCH AND TEACHING FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

2014 also saw further expansion of the university's partnerships with other universities. Important sociopolitical ideas were generated in the third conference in the series, *The University and the City*. This conference series came out of the strategic partnerships between the University of Toronto in Canada and Goethe University. The conference was held in Frankfurt in 2014 in honour of the centenary of Goethe University. Current issues in the interaction between universities, government, the private sector and society at large were discussed. The city of Frankfurt and Goethe University invited high-ranking representatives from partner universities and the respective city administrations from Birmingham, Cracow, Osaka, Philadelphia, Prague, Toronto, Lyon, Tel Aviv and Vilnius to attend the conference. Together with experts from the Santander universities and representatives from industry, they discussed relevant issues in specialist forums on university autonomy in the interplay of municipal, national and international policy. Discussions also focused on the education policy and economic interactions between universities and their host cities and on the opportunities and challenges for universities in further developing their social commitment and responsibilities towards society. The lively debate demonstrated once more how current social issues can be analysed on an international level in a global network of committed partners and how the resulting analyses can then be used as a basis for recommendations for future actions for the benefit of all involved.



The concept artist Prof. Ottmar Hörl installed 400 colourful Goethe statuettes on the lawn in front of the main building of the university in honour of the university's centenary.

Photo: Goethe-Universität

## IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHING AND STUDY CONDITIONS CONTEMPORARY MODEL FOR TEACHING

A record number of approximately 46,500 students enrolled at Goethe University for the winter semester 2014/2015. This makes the university not only the largest in Hesse but also one of the three largest in the whole of Germany. The government goal of over 50 percent of school leavers entering university on leaving school, the double final school-leaving years (Years 12 and 13) and the suspension of military service have all resulted in a 40 percent increase in the number of students since 2007. The number of school leavers enrolling in their first study semester has in fact doubled over this period.

The increase presents Goethe University, the Student Union and the city of Frankfurt with a number of challenges, such as providing affordable student accommodation and having a sufficient number of lecture theatres, laboratories and enough space in the dining areas to accommodate all the students. Funding under the Higher Education Pact established by the Federal Government and the state governments has in recent years given the university the means to build a new seminar building and also a seminar pavilion, which was ready for use in 2014. To counteract further deterioration in the lecturer/student ratio, new professorships and academic posts were created under the Professorship Programme.

But maintaining, let alone further developing the quality of university teaching is not only a matter of numbers. The dramatic increase in student numbers poses new challenges for the university. The student population is increasingly more heterogeneous. This is not only with regard to school leavers' educational background or the knowledge they possess when they first come to university from school but also in respect of the day-to-day reality of their lives. The student survey first conducted in 2012/2013 revealed that 66 percent of students have a job as well as study; 25 percent consider themselves as in fact part-time students. Goethe

University is attempting to respond to the different levels of knowledge in first-year undergraduates starting to study science by, for example, offering courses at different levels. The foundation course in inorganic chemistry for scientists is offered at a basic level for students with little previous knowledge of chemistry and at a more advanced level for students who have completed an advanced course of chemistry at school. The latter provides deeper insight into the subject or additional information, which is not formally tested at the end of the course. Students studying either course are therefore able to sit the same final written examination at the end of the semester.

The Senate of Goethe University passed a model for teaching in the summer of 2014 defining how Humboldt's idea might be adapted to present circumstances. Central to the model is the scientific nature of university teaching – expressed in the concept of learning through research. The non-subject-specific skills acquired in studying a specific subject include, for example, contextualising problems, developing a sound scepticism based on evidence, maintaining a certain distance and making criticisms based on scientific methods. This skill set qualifies students both for an academic career and for a professional career outside academia. That learning through research is not merely an abstract notion but a reality in the life of the university is amply demonstrated by the many activities organised in the centenary year of 2014.

## TEACHING RESEARCH

### THE UNIVERSITY RESEARCHES ITSELF

Goethe University's centenary year offered many opportunities to gain an insight into the life of the university and to appreciate its diversity. This was particularly true for one project, which focused on teaching. Although teaching is central to any university, it is not something that is normally visible, as it mostly takes place behind closed lecture theatre or seminar room doors. Each subject area also has its own teaching methods and curricula.

This was the reasoning behind the teaching research project *USE: Universität Studieren / Studieren Erforschen [Studying the University/Researching Studying]*. Under the slogan *The University Researches Itself*, students and lecturers collected research results in over 70 modules and other projects on university topics which together reveal the university in all its diversity.

In some cases, the research looked back into the past, tracing the life story of individual academics and scientists and the history of institutions or examining the motives of the original founders of Goethe University. In others, the focus was on current issues, such as the way students interact with social media, the effect of university architecture on studying or the university's supercomputers. Still others described research expeditions to Spitzbergen, waste disposal and mathematical problem-solving strategies.

The research write-ups can be found on an online platform. This makes it possible to publish the results of the modules and student projects and make them accessible to all. The project is a window on teaching in Frankfurt and is a platform for the discussion of individual work processes and of teaching and teaching methodology.

70 students then presented their own research directly to the public at the Study Conference *UNiversal* in July 2014. They produced talks, poster presentations, an exhibition guide and a reading.

"The project illustrates the high level of commitment to guiding students to learning through research – and the wide range of subjects and methods taught and studied at Goethe University," was how Dr Markus Häfner, one of the academic staff collaborating in the project, described the initiative. It was funded under the Teaching Quality Pact and by Goethe University's centenary funds.

At the Study Conference *UNiversal*, the history students Juliette Heinikel and Volker Kehl gave an insight into their work on the radio feature *Lost Thinkers*, which they produced in collaboration with fellow students, Dr Torben Giese and the Hessian Broadcasting Corporation.



Photo: Julia Winth

#### LOST THINKERS – TRACING LIFE STORIES

In one of the projects looking back into the history of the university in its centenary year, students researched the lives of the "lost thinkers" of Goethe University – those academics and scientists displaced by the National Socialists. Under the *Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service* of April 1933, all non-Aryans and regime opponents were to be removed from their posts. At Frankfurt University, this affected 128 lecturers – roughly a third of the academic teaching staff at the time –, most of whom fled into exile. Some later returned to Germany, others continued their academic work abroad, but there were also some who never recovered from what they suffered under the National Socialists and their experiences.

In the History Seminar, students researched five of these life stories in the module *Lost Thinkers* under the

supervision of Dr Torben Giese and Hans Sarkowicz. They selected academics and scientists that are little known today. Based on their intensive research in archives and using numerous different sources, they collaborated with the Hessian Broadcasting Corporation in producing a radio feature broadcast by hr2-kultur in October 2014. The radio feature traced the life stories of the astrophysicist Karl Wilhelm Meissner, the mathematician Paul Epstein, the painter Hermann Lismann, the chemist Edmund Speyer and the psychiatrist Raphael Weichbrodt. "We set out to research figures about whom very little was known and who had largely been forgotten after 1945 and to raise public awareness of at least some of these 'lost thinkers'," explained the historians.





Photo: Team Johnny

## TEACHING AND STUDY INTERVIEW WITH ...

... the editorial team of *Johnny*, the student literary magazine of Goethe University founded in 2014.

### How did the idea of founding a literary magazine come about?

It all started with the German language and literature seminar *Studying in a Literary Way*, given by Dr Nadja Sennewald. The learning goal was to analyse literary magazines and develop a concept for a publication of our own. We wanted to find out what this involved in detail – and soon agreed that we should actually try it out in practice. We therefore directly wrote the first texts ourselves; the first issue of *Johnny* then appeared in the second semester of the seminar. As our research had been selected as a university centenary project, we compiled a set of texts with quite different perspectives on studying and the university over the course of time under the heading *Yesterday – Today – Tomorrow*.

### What is the significance of the name?

“Johann” was a modern name in the 18th century. Nowadays, Goethe, after whom our university is named, would perhaps use the name Johnny instead ... The nature of writing also changes but literature, both older and more recent, will continue to be analysed scientifically – it

is in fact quite possible that students will discover our magazine in some archive in a hundred years’ time and discuss it!

### What is to be found in the pages of *Johnny* and who has contributed?

The topics, but also the literary forms of the contributions are very diverse, ranging from poetry to prose and including small self-written plays. There are also essay-type texts that play on words. And we show art such as photographs and drawings. Not only many students but also university staff and lecturers contribute to the magazine. *Johnny* is an opportunity for them all to dip their toe in the literary water. Our student editorial team then selects which contributions can be published and which initially require revising.

### The third issue is now being put together. What does this involve?

A separate student project has now developed out of the seminar topic. This means that we now do everything ourselves – the editorial work, the layout, the press work, the design of our presence on the internet and the organisation of the

readings for each new issue. This means a lot of voluntary work without payment for the 20 students in the team in addition to their studies, but of course we also learn a lot in the process. Dr Sennewald continues to support us if we have any questions.

### You donate the proceeds from the magazine to social projects. How has this come about?

We have so far received funding for our printing costs, for example from the *Teaching Advancement Fund*. We would therefore like to support projects ourselves with our proceeds. These include initiatives in support of schools providing learning support and helping children with speech defects and of *Academic Experience Worldwide*, a tandem programme involving students and asylum seekers. *Johnny* therefore provides us with practical experience, our readers with something enjoyable to read and other committed individuals with support for important projects. This way we all benefit!



© KAIKAPITIAN Facts & Fotos Digital Productions

## STUDENT OUTPATIENT CLINIC HELPING AND LEARNING

Patients with no health insurance are usually denied access to medical treatment. Assistance, however, is now available under a project of the Medical Faculty; free treatment is offered in the Student Outpatient Clinic or *StuPoli* for short. The GP-like surgery is managed by the Dean of Clinical Studies and staffed by medical students. The students are guided and supervised by an experienced doctor when examining and treating patients, thereby learning important skills for their future career in medicine. Student-run free clinics have been very popular in the USA as early as the end of the 1960s, as they offer a variety of opportunities for the teaching of medicine and teaching research while at the same time closing a gap in the healthcare of uninsured individuals. Students at Frankfurt working in the *StuPoli* can be assigned academic credits for their work there.

The *StuPoli* was opened in the Public Health Department of the city of Frankfurt in June 2014 – and a clinic has been offered there every Tuesday afternoon since then. Due to the high demand, a further clinic is to be held each week.

The *StuPoli* is funded by several foundations, and the work of the clinic is defined by the Institute of General Medicine and the Institute of Occupational Medicine of the Medical Faculty.

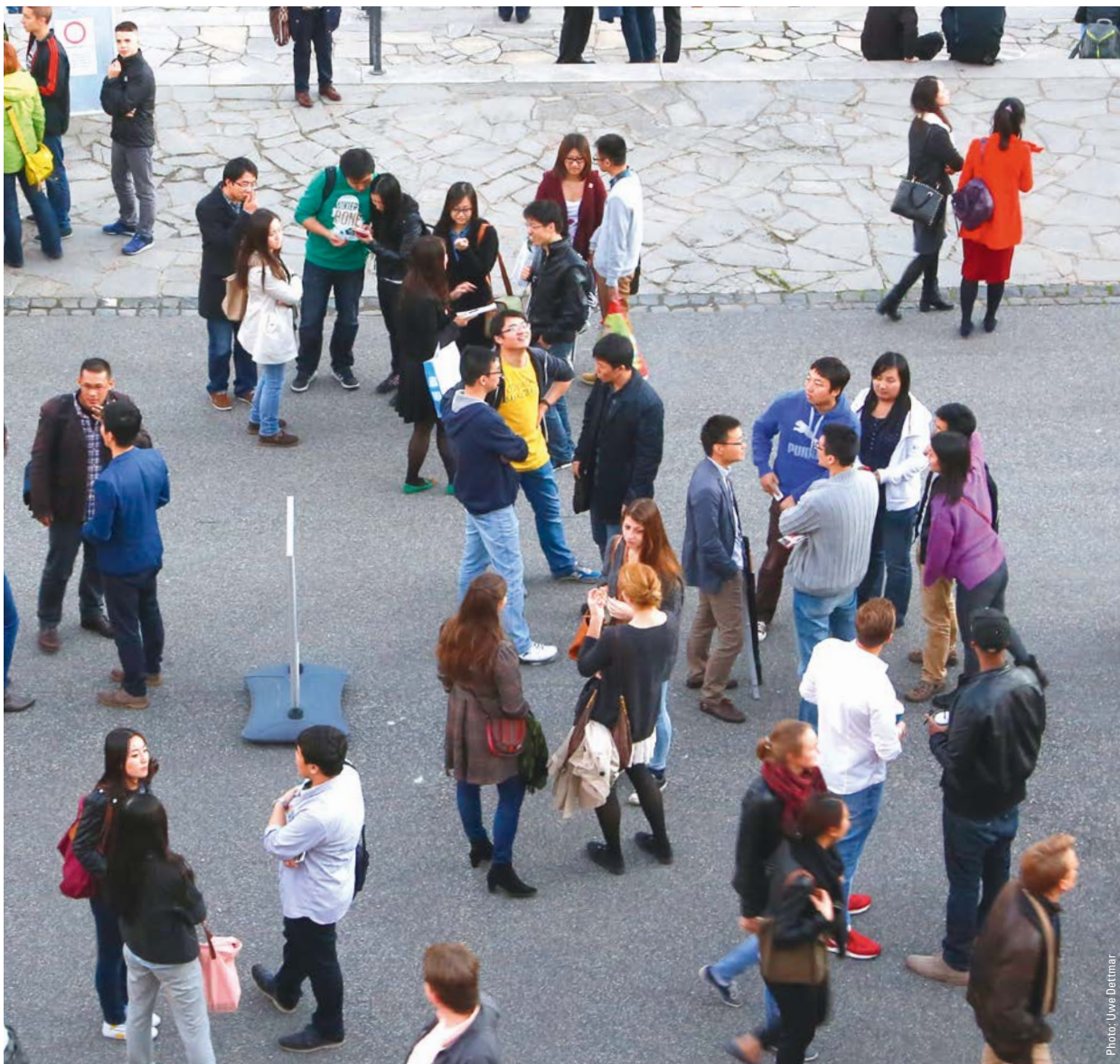


Photo: Uwe Dattmar

The more than 7,000 international students come from approximately 125 countries and enhance student and academic life.



Photo: Uwe Dattmar

## INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS DIVERSITY FOR FRANKFURT

The diversity of the more than 7,000 international students and doctoral candidates substantially enhances student and academic life at Goethe University. They come from approximately 125 countries around the world and bring a wealth of social experiences with them to Frankfurt. This was highlighted by the International Office in the university's centenary year with the project *125 Nations Introduce Themselves*. International students not only passionately discussed the opportunities and challenges of the current study conditions but also considered the past and the future. The students described the highlights of their academic and students lives at Goethe University and in Frankfurt in vivid short films and a panel discussion; they also gave an outsider's perspective of German and Frankfurt idiosyncracies which now and again hinder study success. These include both linguistic and financial barriers as well as differences in learning culture and integration. They also presented what they considered to be particularly German on the stage in several sketches they had written themselves.

Goethe University has started to bring together and expand all the various strands of its mentoring and support for study success and integration and to adjust them to specific target groups. Efforts are being made in particular on ensuring that international students have a successful start to their studies and that they experience an open and welcoming culture. The International Office, for example, has expanded its services for international master's students; at the start of the winter semester 2014/2015 on the first master's orientation day, they received information on all matters relating to the right of residence and on the various university services providing support and advice. German and international students were also on hand to give them useful advice for their studies based on their own experiences.

## UNIVERSITY ON THE MOVE



With their 9<sup>th</sup> Night of Science in June 2014, the students of the faculties on Campus Riedberg once again extended an open invitation to discover the joy and fascination of science.

Photo: Uwe Detmer

## STRUCTURAL RENOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT SPACE FOR TEACHING, RESEARCH, ART AND DEBATE

### UNDER ITS OWN CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

2014 saw the completion of Goethe University's first own construction projects – the first time that the state of Hesse had passed control of new construction projects to the university. The first completed building was the seminar pavilion on **Campus Westend**, which was opened in the summer semester of 2014 and can accommodate up to 800 people in twelve rooms. As a temporary seminar building, it relieved some of the pressure on space. It cost over 5.3 million euros to build. The second university construction project was significantly bigger but also created more teaching space. The new seminar house, which was opened in 2015, can seat up to 3,000 students in 51 seminar rooms. Its travertine façade resembles that of the adjacent lecture theatre building, also designed by the Frankfurt architect Ferdinand Heide. The total construction costs amounted to around 23.5 million euros. To respond to the lack of available teaching space due to the dramatic and continuing increase in student numbers as rapidly as possible, the buildings were co-financed under the Higher Education Pact 2020 investment programme of the Federal Government and the state governments, the university investment programme HEUREKA and by funds for the improvement of the quality of study conditions and teaching.

### CONTINUING STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION

While these teaching buildings were nearing completion, plans were already afoot for the construction of other new buildings to be located on Campus Westend. For example, the competition for the design of the Student House was held in 2014, and numerous architect's offices submitted their ideas for the new Linguistics, Cultures and Arts building as well. The University Computer Centre and the Frankfurt Student Union will also have rooms and offices in this complex. The state of Hesse will contribute 70 million euros to the construction costs under the HEUREKA programme.

Both the Student House and the Faculty of Linguistics, Culture and Arts are currently based on **Campus Bockenheim**, the original site of the university when it was first founded. As the structural renovation progresses, the original site is gradually falling vacant. For example, the old main building, the Jügelhaus was handed over to the Senckenberg Society for Nature Research at the start of 2014. The site's transformation was most dramatically illustrated in February 2014 by the spectacular demolition of the former AfE Tower by the new owner, ABG Holding.

The seminar house designed by Frankfurt architect Ferdinand Heide has created more space for teaching on Campus Westend.



Photo: Uwe Bethmer

The temporary seminar pavilion on Campus Westend relieved some of the increasing pressure on teaching space by providing seating for up to 800 people in twelve rooms. The first building project to be completed under Goethe University management, the building was opened in 2014.



Photo: Uwe Bethmer

The foundation stone for the new research building of the Paediatric Centre of Stem Cell Transplantation and Cell Therapy (PZStZ) was laid in 2014. This was followed by the topping-out ceremony in March 2015 attended by (from left to right) Prof. Peter Bader, Director of the Centre of Stem Cell Transplantation and Immunology, Thomas Platte, Director of Building Management for the state of Hesse, Dr Bernadette Weyland, Secretary of State in the state of Hesse Ministry of Finance, benefactress Johanna Quandt, Prof. Birgitta Wolff, President of Goethe University, Boris Rhein, state of Hesse Minister of Science and Art and Prof. Thomas Klingebiel, Director of the Paediatric Hospital.



Photo: University Hospital of Frankfurt

The year 2014 came to a fitting close. Two large sculptures were selected for **Campus Westend** from entries for an art competition organised under the state programme, *Building and Art*. The work *FingerPlinth* by the US American artist Pae White is a disproportionately large fingerprint, the lines of which are marked by plinths of varying height; it will be erected over an area of approximately 1500 sq m. between the Law and Economics and Business Administration building and the House of Finance. The *hippocampus* (Latin for seahorse) by the Argentinian artists Dolores Zinny and Juan Maidagan is also disproportionately large. The bronze sculpture in the environs of the IG Farben House is in the abstract shape of the hippocampus, the structure in the midbrain synonymous with episodic memory, reflecting on the past and imagining future events.

The Service Centre Riedberg was established on **Campus Riedberg** in 2014. This is the new location for some parts of central facilities such as the University Computer Centre, the Study Service Centre and the International Office's Goethe Welcome Centre and also for a café bar. Rooms fell vacant when the Faculty of Science library was moved to the Otto Stern Centre; they have now been redesigned. Goethe University built a new day-care facility on Campus Riedberg in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute; it was opened in the spring of 2015 and can accommodate nine groups of children between three months and six years of age.

The work continued on many new buildings on **Campus Niederrad**. The shell of the new Centre for Diseases of the Head and Neck was erected and the foundation stones for the university's main lecture theatre

and the new research building of the Paediatric Centre of Stem Cell Transplantation and Cell Therapy (PZStZ) were laid in 2014. In the PZStZ, scientists and doctors collaborate in treating and curing children, adolescents and young adult with cancer. The Federal government is contributing 7.6 million euros to the building's construction, which is to become operational in 2016; the state of Hesse is also funding its construction to the same amount under the university construction programme HEUREKA. The new research building is also being funded by a donation of 5.6 million euros from Goethe University honorary senator, Johanna Quandt (1926 – 2015). Her support meant that the Stem Cell Transplantation Centre for the Treatment of Cancer in Children at the hospital was already operational in 2004. The PZStZ will in future bear her name in her honour.

The topping-out ceremony for the Medicum was held in 2014 – the new building provides the Faculty of Medicine with an examination hall, a simulation centre, numerous seminar rooms as well as new premises for the Dean's Office.

The new student building KOMM was formally opened by students in July. The building has a café and also serves as a base for numerous projects supporting and supplementary to teaching, including a teddy bear clinic to help young children lose their fear of doctors, the student orchestra and the DEFI team, who provide digital lectures and lecture notes via an e-learning platform.

## PRIVATE UNIVERSITY SUPPORT SUPPORT FOR THE CENTENARY

The numerous activities organised for the centenary year would not have been possible but for the involvement of all the various sponsors. A multitude of sponsors came on board, including private individuals, companies and foundations. The donations in support of the centenary amounted in total to 71 million euros; this also includes long-term funding, such as the foundation professorships and research and teaching projects, and the loan of the Giersch Museum to Goethe University. Together with many other project partners, Deutsche Bank was the principal sponsor for the core centenary events and the selected faculty projects – a total of 2.5 million euros was made available. The companies and foundations involved in supporting the core activities were presented in a specially designed chart.

The centenary team of four started their work as early as the autumn of 2012, developing and implementing the concepts in close consultation with the Governing Body,

the Faculties, the Marketing and Communications Department and the Private University Support Department. The acquisition of funding supported a varied marketing campaign, which ran for a long time in the city and on an unusually large scale for a university. The sponsors felt it was their duty to take the lead in a socially important area and to demonstrate local commitment. Moreover, companies see the university as a place of education and training for both current and future employees and were therefore keen to play their part in the centenary celebrations.

“Goethe University has always been loyally supported by its countless benefactors in the past. The spirit of the centenary year helped us to bring many new sponsors on board,” was the delighted comment of Prof. Manfred Schubert-Zsilavec, Vice-President of Goethe University. The aim is to infect other parts of society with the same enthusiasm which generated the private funding for the centenary.



Christian Rummel (left) and Michael Münch from Deutsche Bank, the principal sponsor of the centenary year.

## UNIVERSITY ON THE MOVE INTERVIEW WITH ...

... Executive Directors of Deutsche Bank, the principal sponsor of the centenary year. **Michael Münch** is responsible for social commitment domestically; **Christian Rummel** is Deputy Director of Brand Communications globally. Sponsorship substantially contributed to the success of many of the centenary events.

### Mr Münch, Mr Rummel, how did you see Goethe University's centenary year?

Michael Münch: For me, the centenary was a large scale and very open and well-communicated offering of the university to the citizens of Frankfurt. Christian Rummel: ... that is my feeling too – the university was after all founded as a citizens' university and their concept was very much in line with this ideal. As someone in charge of branding, the extensive centenary campaign that raised so much attention was of course of particular interest to me.

### Did you get to know the university better? Were there any surprises?

Christian Rummel: The centenary and its many varied events were indeed also an excellent opportunity for me personally to

get to know Goethe University, its players and the campus better. One of the high points of the centenary was definitely the very moving performance of Klaus Maria Brandauer to a packed lecture theatre.

### Why did Deutsche Bank take the decision to support the activities of Goethe University in its centenary year?

Michael Münch: We have been a partner of Goethe University for many years and decades, sit on committees such as the Curatorium committee and support individual faculties. For these reasons and as a member of Frankfurt society, it was only logical to support this centenary in particular with the approach it had adopted. Christian Rummel: Goethe University was founded as a foundation university from the centre of society. Deutsche Bank

sees itself as a responsible partner of industry and society, in its domestic market of Germany in particular. Against this background, the centenary was a perfect opportunity to tell the story of the university's founding and to raise awareness, both nationally and internationally, of the considerable importance of the university for Frankfurt.

### Deutsche Bank has been sponsoring research and teaching at the university for many years. Can Goethe University continue to count on your support in the future?

Michael Münch: We will continue to remain committed to the university in the future as well!

## THE YEAR 2014 IN BRIEF CHRONOLOGY

### 16 January | CITIZENS' UNIVERSITY

"Frankfurt is proud of its university." These were the words spoken by the mayor of Frankfurt, Peter Feldmann at the city's New Year reception to congratulate Goethe University on its centenary. The President of the University, Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl gave the ceremonial address.

### 17 February | FOUNDATION UNIVERSITY

The new programme line History Centre of the Goethe University Humanities Research Centre and the History Seminar is funded by the Frankfurt patron, Dagmar Westberg, the city of Bad Homburg v.d.Höhe and Stefan Quandt. The first fellows appointed include Christopher Clark, professor of modern European history in Cambridge and author of the best seller *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914*.

### 17 February | AWARDS/RESEARCH SUPPORT

The legal historian Wim Decock, junior researcher group leader in the Frankfurt LOEWE research focus Extrajudicial and Judicial Conflict Resolution and based at the Max Planck Institute of European Legal History, receives the 20,000 euro Heinz-Maier-Leibnitz prize of the German Research Foundation (DFG).

### 21 February | AWARDS

The cancer researcher, Dr Simone Fulda of the University Cancer Centre (UCT) is awarded the German Cancer Prize 2014.

### 8 April | UNIVERSITY POLICY

Goethe University is the first university in Hesse and the second in Germany to open its own office in the European capital of Brussels.

### 14 April | TEACHING AND STUDY

3,300 new students and approximately 44,000 students enrol at Goethe University for the summer semester.

### 30 April | RESEARCH SUPPORT

The German Science and Humanities Council approves 24 million euros of funding for a 1.2 gigahertz spectrometer for nuclear resonance spectrometry. This will allow the Centre of Biomolecular Magnetic Resonance (BMRZ) to further expand its leading position in Europe as a major NMR research facility.

### 8 May | EVENT

To mark the 69th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, American ambassador John B. Emerson comes to Goethe University for a debate with the President of the University, Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl, professors and students.

### 9 May | FOUNDATION UNIVERSITY

Europe's largest research project in theoretical physics, HIC for FAIR, a LOEWE centre funded by the state of Hesse, and the Giersch Science Centre, financed by the Giersch Foundation, are jointly given a new building on Campus Riedberg.

### 25 May | CENTENARY

The three-day symposium, Patrons, Scholars and Citizens: Jewish Commitment and Jewish Scholarship in the History of Frankfurt University, begins with a formal ceremony in the Ignatz Bubis Community Centre of the Jewish community.

### 1 June | CITIZENS' UNIVERSITY

The faculties of science open their doors in a Week of Science under the slogan *Learn. Research. Experience.*

### 6 June | EVENT

The Goethe Welcome Centre, a service centre for international academics and scientists, is officially opened.

### 8 July | RESEARCH

Otto Stern's original experiment of 1919 on the molecular beam method is recreated at the Institute of Nuclear Physics.

### 10 July | AWARDS

Hüseyin Sıtkı, International Office advisor, receives the Federal Cross of Merit with Ribbon for his many services promoting cultural coexistence.

### 14 to 20 July | CENTENARY

Goethe University holds a week of summer celebrations on Campus Westend, with exhibitions, tours of the campus, readings, films and plenty of music.

### 15 July | STAFF NEWS

Prof. Birgitta Wolff is elected as the new President of Goethe University by the expanded Senate.

### 21 August | TEACHING AND STUDY

67 students from 24 countries attend the first Frankfurt summer school at Goethe University under the DAAD Strategic Partnerships programme.

### 1 September | RESEARCH

400 international participants attend a one-week conference, Horizons of Islamic Theology.

### 29 September | UNIVERSITY POLICY

The local advisory council gives its consent to the overall concept approved by the Senate in July of renaming streets and squares on Campus Westend. This will allow figures from Goethe University's past to be honoured, including Norbert Wollheim, a prominent victim of IG Farben.

### 1 October | STAFF NEWS

Prof. Rainer Klump retires as full-time Vice-President of Goethe University after five years of service. The economics and business administration researcher will take up the post of rector at the University of Luxembourg at the turn of the year 2014/2015.

### 18 October | CENTENARY

Federal President Joachim Gauck, the state of Hesse Minister President Volker Bouffier and the Mayor of Frankfurt, Peter Feldmann congratulate Goethe University on its centenary at the official centenary ceremony in the Frankfurt Paulskirche.

### 26 October | RESEARCH

The German Jewish philosopher, Franz Rosenzweig is honoured with an international conference.

### 20 November | RESEARCH

The new supercomputer, L-CSC of the Darmstadt GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research, developed at the Frankfurt Institute for Advanced studies (FIAS) and at Goethe University, is declared the most energy-efficient supercomputer in the world.

### 13 December | STAFF NEWS

The President of the University, Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl bids his farewell at a ceremony in the casino on Campus Westend and passes the Presidency to his successor, Prof. Birgitta Wolff at the start of 2015.



**11 Februar:** 100 centenary bicycles with the slogan, *100 years of cutting-edge knowledge* demonstrate the flexibility and vivacity of Goethe University.

**10 April:** The exhibition *36 Founders and an Idea – the Jewish citizens of Frankfurt and the Founding of the University*, curated by students focuses on the Jewish founders but for whose commitment the university would never have been founded.

**2 Juli:** Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel gives an address on the current course of the Federal government's academic and science policy and on the importance of scholarship and research for society at the annual meeting of the German Research Foundation.



**27 August:** Goethe University archaeologists discover the long-sought Roman fort at the current training excavation in Gernsheim in the Hessian Ried. Students explain the current state of the excavation to visitors on an *Afternoon of Open Excavation*.



**16 Dezember:** Dr Rolf-E. Breuer resigns as Chair of the University Council after nearly ten years of service.

»Zum Denken gehört nicht nur die  
Bewegung der Gedanken,  
sondern ebenso ihre Stillstellung.«  
Walter Benjamin (1892–1940, Philosoph)



Photo: Jürgen Leichter

## BEACONS OF RESEARCH AT GOETHE UNIVERSITY

### CLUSTERS OF EXCELLENCE

In 2005, the federal government and state governments approved the Excellence Initiative, with the aim of sustainably strengthening Germany as a centre of academic and scientific excellence and of improving its international competitiveness. A further aim of the Excellence Initiative is to highlight excellence in the university and academic sector. As competitive research and education and training institutions, the alliances promote academic and scientific networking and also create excellent conditions for the advancement and careers of junior researchers.

Three Clusters of Excellence are based at Goethe University:

- ▶ **Macromolecular Complexes** in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute of Biophysics
- ▶ **Cardiopulmonary System** in collaboration with the Justus Liebig University of Gießen and the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research
- ▶ **The Formation of Normative Orders** in collaboration with the Technical University of Darmstadt, the Hessian Foundation for Peace and Conflict Research, the Max Planck Institute for International Public Law and International Law, and the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History

### NATIONAL CENTRES FOR HEALTH RESEARCH

Bringing together fundamental research and clinical medicine for the benefit of patients – this is the goal of the six national health centres in total, funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). The centres combine, at a high scientific and technical level, both

research and diagnostics and treatment of common diseases in the general population. Two health centres, jointly applied for by Goethe University, the University of Mainz and other research institutes in the Rhine-Main area, are based at the hospital of Goethe University:

- ▶ **German Consortium for Translational Cancer Research** in collaboration with the German Cancer Research Centre (DKFZ) in Heidelberg, amongst others
- ▶ **German Centre for Cardiovascular Research (DZHK)** in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research in Bad Nauheim, amongst others

### LOEWE CENTRES

With its State Campaign for the Development of Scientific and Economic Excellence (LOEWE), the state of Hesse has been supporting university and non-university research institutions since 2008, to sustainably strengthen the research landscape in Hesse, its innovative power and its international competitiveness. Support is given for outstanding academic research collaboration proposals, and also in particular for intensive networking between academia, non-university research and industry. The aim is also, in collaboration and in coordination with major research organisations, to create the conditions for the establishment in Hesse of further research facilities jointly funded by the federal government and the state governments.

- ▶ **Biodiversity and Climate (BiK-F)** in collaboration with the Senckenberg Society for Nature Research, the Institute for Social and Ecological Research

(ISOE) and the German Weather service (DWD) as well as industry partners, Eumesat, ECT GmbH and Mesocosm GmbH

- ▶ **Helmholtz International Center for FAIR (HIC for FAIR)** in collaboration with the GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research, the Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies (FIAS), the Technical University of Darmstadt, the Justus Liebig University of Gießen, and the Helmholtz Association
- ▶ **Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA):** a DIPF centre (German Institute for International Pedagogic Research) and Goethe University in collaboration with the Sigmund Freud Institute, Frankfurt am Main
- ▶ **Sustainable Architecture for Finance in Europe (SAFE)** in collaboration with the Society for Capital Market Research, the sponsoring organisation for the Centre for Financial Studies
- ▶ **Cell and Gene Therapy (CGT)** in collaboration with the Paul Ehrlich Institute, Georg Speyer Haus (Institute for Tumour Biology and Experimental Therapy), the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research, the German Red Cross (DRK), and the DRK Blood Donation Service Baden-Württemberg-Hessen GmbH

## FUNDING OF STRUCTURED PROGRAMMES

### COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH CENTRES IN 2014

#### SFB/TRANSREGIO 23

*Vascular Differentiation and Remodelling*  
Deputy Speaker: Prof. Karl-Heinz Plate,  
Neurology Institute (Edinger Institute), Faculty 16

#### SFB/TRANSREGIO 49

*Condensed Matter Systems with Variable  
Many-Body Interactions*  
Speaker: Prof. Michael Lang,  
Physics Institute, Faculty 13

#### SFB 807

*Transport and Communication across  
Biological Membranes*  
Speaker: Prof. Robert Tampé,  
Institute of Biochemistry, Faculty 14

#### SFB 815

*Redox Regulation: Generator Systems and  
Functional Consequences*  
Speaker: Prof. Bernhard Brüne,  
Institute of Biochemistry I, Faculty 16

#### SFB 834

*Endothelial Signalling and Vascular Repair*  
Speaker: Prof. Ingrid Fleming,  
Institute for Vascular Signalling, Faculty 16

#### SFB 902

*Molecular Principles of RNA-Based Regulation*  
Speaker: Prof. Harald Schwalbe,  
Institute of Organic Chemistry and Chemical Biology,  
Faculty 14

#### SFB 1039

*Disease-Related Signal Transduction through Fatty  
Acid Derivatives and Sphingolipids*  
Speaker: Prof. Josef M. Pfeilschifter,  
Institute for General Pharmacology and Toxicology,  
Faculty 16

#### SFB 1080

*Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms in Neural  
Homeostasis*  
Deputy speaker: Prof. Amparo Acker-Palmer,  
Institute of Cell Biology and Neuroscience, Faculty 15

### RESEARCH UNITS IN 2014

#### RESEARCH UNIT 1206

*Justitia Amplificata: Rethinking Justice –  
Applied and Global*  
Speaker: Prof. Rainer Forst,  
Formation of Normative Orders Cluster of Excellence,  
Faculty 3

#### RESEARCH UNIT 1525

*INUIT – Ice Nuclei research Unit*  
Speaker: Prof. Joachim Curtius, Institute for the  
Atmosphere and the Environment, Faculty 11

#### RESEARCH UNIT 1664

*Staff Decisions in Key Social Positions*  
Speaker: Prof. Andreas Fahrmeir,  
History Seminar, Faculty 4

#### RESEARCH UNIT 1783

*Relative Clauses*  
Speaker: Prof. Thomas Ede Zimmermann,  
Institute of Linguistics, Faculty 10

#### RESEARCH UNIT 1789

*Intermolecular and Interatomic  
Coulombic Decay*  
Speaker: Prof. Reinhard Dörner,  
Institute of Nuclear Physics, Faculty 13

#### RESEARCH UNIT 1961

*Mature T-Cell Lymphomas – Mechanisms of Perturbed  
Clonal T-Cell Homeostasis*  
Speaker: Prof. Martin-Leo Hansmann,  
Senckenberg Institute of Pathology, Faculty 16

#### RESEARCH UNIT 1898

*Multi-scale Dynamics of Gravity Waves*  
Speaker: Prof. Ulrich Achatz, Institute for the  
Atmosphere and the Environment, Faculty 11

#### RESEARCH UNIT 2125

*Structures, Properties and Reactions of Carbonates at  
High Temperatures and Pressures*  
Speaker: Prof. Björn Winkler,  
Institute of Geosciences, Faculty 11

#### RESEARCH UNIT 2251

*Adaptation and Persistence of the Emerging pathogen  
Acinetobacter Baumannii*  
Speaker: Prof. Volker Müller,  
Institute for Molecular Biosciences, Faculty 15

### PRIORITY PROGRAMMES IN 2014

#### DFG PRIORITY PROGRAMME 1236

*Structures and Properties of Crystals at Extremely  
High Pressures and Temperatures*  
Coordinator: Prof. Björn Winkler,  
Institute of Mineralogy, Faculty 11

#### DFG PRIORITY PROGRAMME 1293

*Competence Models for Assessing Individual Learning  
Outcomes and Evaluating Educational Processes*  
Coordinator: Prof. Eckhard Klieme, Institute for  
General Educational Sciences (WE I), Faculty 4

#### DFG PRIORITY PROGRAMME 1294

*Atmospheric and Earth System Research with the „High  
Altitude and Long Range Research Aircraft“ (HALO)*  
Project supervisor: Prof. Joachim Curtius, Institute for  
the Atmosphere and the Environment, Faculty 11

#### DFG PRIORITY PROGRAMME 1736

*Algorithms for Big Data*  
Speaker: Prof. Ulrich Meyer,  
Institute of Computer Science, Faculty 11

### DFG RESEARCH TRAINING GROUPS

*Research, Development and Safety of Bioengineered  
Drugs (Biologics) (Faculty 16/14/Georg Speyer Haus)*  
Speaker: Prof. Josef M. Pfeilschifter, Institute for  
General Pharmacology and Toxicology

#### *Complex Scenarios of Light Control (Faculty 13/14)*

Speaker: Prof. Alexander Heckel,  
Institute of Organic Chemistry and Chemical Biology

#### *Nominal Modification (Faculty 10)*

Speaker: Prof. Caroline Féry, Institute of Linguistics

#### *Theology as Science – Formation Processes of the Reflexivity of Faith Traditions, Analysed from a Historical and Systematic Perspective (Faculties 6–9)*

Speaker: Prof. Thomas M. Schmidt,  
philosophy of religion

#### *Value and Equivalence. The Genesis and Transformation of Values from an Archaeological and Anthropological Perspective (Faculties 8/9)*

Speaker: Prof. Hans Peter Hahn, Institute of Ethnology

Research training groups are also located at the collaborative  
research centres 807, 815, 834 and 902.

### INTERNATIONAL MAX PLANCK RESEARCH SCHOOLS

#### *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*

Speaker: Prof. Jos Lelieveld, MPI for Chemistry (Mainz)

#### *Comparative Legal History*

Speaker: Prof. Thomas Duve, MPI for European Legal  
History (Frankfurt); Prof. Louis Pahlow,  
Institute for Legal History, Faculty 1

#### *Heart and Lung Research*

Speaker: Prof. Thomas Braun,  
MPI for Heart and Lung Research (Bad Nauheim)

#### *Neural Circuits*

Speaker: Prof. Erin Schumann,  
MPI for Brain Research (Frankfurt)

#### *Structure and Function of Biological Membranes*

Speaker: Prof. Werner Kühlbrandt,  
MPI for Biophysics (Frankfurt)

### HELMHOLTZ RESEARCH SCHOOL

#### *Quark Matter Studies in Heavy Ion Collisions (Starke Wechselwirkungen dichter Materie)*

Coordinator: Prof. Harald Appelshäuser,  
Institute of Nuclear Physics, Faculty 13

### HELMHOLTZ GRADUATE SCHOOL

#### *Antiproton and Ion Research at the Institute for Heavy Ion Research (GSI) in Darmstadt*

Partners: Technical University of Darmstadt, Goethe  
University of Frankfurt am Main, Justus Liebig  
University of Gießen, Ruprecht Karls University of  
Heidelberg, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz  
Speaker at Goethe University:

Prof. Harald Appelshäuser,  
Institute of Nuclear Physics, Faculty 13

### INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL PROGRAMMES (IPP)

#### *IPP Religion in Dialogue*

Speaker: Prof. Markus Wriedt,  
Historical Theology, Faculty 6

### 7. EU RESEARCH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME, MARIE CURIE TRAINING NETWORKS

#### *CLOUD TRAIN: Cloud initial training network*

Coordinator: Prof. Joachim Curtius, Institute for the  
Atmosphere and the Environment, Faculty 11

#### *SPOT-ITN: Pollen thermotolerance and crop fertility*

Coordinator: Prof. Enrico Schleiff, Institute for  
Molecular Biosciences, Faculty 15



The centenary exhibition *I see wonderful things – 100 years of Goethe University collections* presented a kaleidoscope of current and past worlds of knowledge using more than 450 items from the academic and scientific collections of Goethe University. The items were displayed in the rooms of the Goethe University Giersch Museum and arranged under headings such as *Movement, Curiosity* and *Protest*, thereby highlighting differences and similarities in various subject areas and methods in the university's history.



Photo: Jürgen Lechter

## STAFF

Goethe University staff in full-time equivalent positions (autumn 2014) <sup>1,2</sup>

Faculty	Professorships		Academic staff		Administrative/technical staff		Total of full-time equivalent positions	
	total	of which female	total	of which female	total	of which female	total	of which female
Law	31.5	7.5	69.9	31.3	36.1	31.1	137.5	69.9
Economics and Business Administration	60.0	10.0	137.8	36.6	59.0	51.0	256.8	97.6
Social Sciences	42.0	18.0	147.0	76.6	39.3	33.4	228.2	127.9
Educational Sciences	25.0	10.0	62.1	42.3	18.9	15.2	106.0	67.5
Psychology and Sports Sciences	25.0	6.0	95.8	61.6	38.7	24.2	159.5	91.8
Protestant Theology	9.0	4.0	15.8	7.0	6.7	6.7	31.4	17.7
Catholic Theology	7.0	0.0	5.5	2.8	5.7	5.7	18.2	8.4
Philosophy and History	24.0	5.0	55.4	22.4	21.7	19.7	101.1	47.1
Language and Cultural Studies	38.8	15.8	117.6	72.0	33.4	24.9	189.8	112.8
Modern Languages	43.8	19.8	121.4	68.7	23.9	23.9	189.1	112.3
Geosciences and Geography	29.8	4.0	109.7	41.8	43.5	22.5	183.0	68.3
Computer Science and Mathematics	39.0	6.0	107.2	22.0	28.5	18.5	174.7	46.6
Physics	32.0	3.0	143.3	21.0	92.6	30.0	267.9	53.9
Biochemistry, Chemistry, and Pharmacy	30.5	3.0	203.5	85.4	109.5	73.5	343.4	161.9
Biological Sciences	34.6	6.6	120.3	54.7	113.3	65.2	268.2	126.5
Medicine	98.0	16.0	1,313.4	644.0	331.2	277.7	1,742.6	937.7
Central operational units and Administration	2.0	0.0	65.0	29.8	919.2	529.4	986.2	559.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>571.9</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>2,890.7</b>	<b>1,320.0</b>	<b>1,921.0</b>	<b>1,252.3</b>	<b>5,383.5</b>	<b>2,706.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> The table is by full-time equivalent positions.

<sup>2</sup> Including the following sources of funding: state funding (incl. innovation funding), third-party/LOEWE funding, QSL funding, HSP2020 funding.

## Appointments 2012 to 2014

Faculty	2012			2013			2014		
	accepted appts.	of which female	female quota	accepted appts.	of which female	female quota	accepted appts.	of which female	female quota
Law	3	0	0 %	3	1	33 %	1	0	0 %
Economics and Business Administration	7	0	0 %	11	2	18 %	8	3	38 %
Social Sciences	6	1	17 %	4	1	25 %	4	3	75 %
Educational Sciences	0	0	-	3	2	67 %	4	1	25 %
Psychology and Sports Sciences	1	0	0 %	0	0	-	2	2	100 %
Protestant Theology	1	1	100 %	2	1	50 %	0	0	-
Catholic Theology	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Philosophy and History	1	0	0 %	0	0	-	1	0	0 %
Language and Cultural Studies	5	2	40 %	3	1	33 %	3	1	33 %
Modern Languages	3	3	100 %	3	1	33 %	0	0	-
Geosciences and Geography	1	0	0 %	0	0	-	0	0	-
Computer Science and Mathematics	6	1	17 %	2	1	50 %	4	0	0 %
Physics	3	0	0 %	3	2	67 %	0	0	-
Biochemistry, Chemistry, and Pharmacy	3	0	0 %	2	1	50 %	1	0	0 %
Biological Sciences	1	0	0 %	3	1	33 %	1	1	100 %
Medicine	9	4	44 %	5	1	20 %	3	0	0 %
Governing Board	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	1	100 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24 %</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34 %</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36 %</b>

Distribution of all students by faculty 2014\*

Faculty	Students					of which female					of which international students				
	total **	of which undergraduates	of which postgraduates	of which teacher trainees	of which civil service ex. (non-teaching)	total **	of which undergraduates	of which postgraduates	of which teacher trainees	of which civil service ex. (non-teaching)	total **	of which undergraduates	of which postgraduates	of which teacher trainees	of which civil service ex. (non-teaching)
Law	4,589	-	76	-	4,226	2,882	-	37	-	2,502	735	-	73	-	541
Economics and Business Administration	4,955	3,470	1,115	-	-	2,145	1,528	482	-	-	1,010	463	355	-	-
Social Sciences	3,948	2,259	846	252	-	2,104	1,275	472	112	-	575	328	80	35	-
Educational Sciences	2,811	1,544	305	605	-	2,326	1,317	284	486	-	385	257	32	16	-
Psychology and Sports Sciences	2,139	1,030	380	396	-	1,222	569	268	137	-	189	104	20	28	-
Protestant Theology	549	77	6	111	-	351	55	4	89	-	39	10	-	2	-
Catholic Theology	198	35	5	109	-	115	21	3	74	-	26	3	2	9	-
Philosophy and History	2,778	1,355	49	568	-	1,389	711	22	309	-	324	130	11	58	-
Language and Cultural Studies	3,695	2,294	231	294	-	2,530	1,578	166	206	-	562	346	52	13	-
Modern Languages	5,631	2,326	279	1,980	-	4,364	1,837	231	1,523	-	971	352	51	290	-
Geosciences and Geography	1,944	1,248	376	209	-	870	513	184	123	-	172	94	26	28	-
Computer Science and Mathematics	4,159	2,113	369	1,544	-	1,999	725	92	1,148	-	677	441	74	122	-
Physics	1,457	889	215	113	-	390	240	62	40	-	189	81	29	14	-
Biochemistry, Chemistry, and Pharmacy	2,045	576	257	136	680	1,141	262	126	71	470	282	79	23	11	89
Biological Sciences	1,309	546	279	194	-	834	352	189	133	-	177	60	36	17	-
Medicine	3,967	-	261	-	2,667	2,432	-	58	-	1,709	651	-	210	-	317
Scholarships/no allocation	373	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	358	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,547</b>	<b>19,762</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>7,573</b>	<b>27,125</b>	<b>10,983</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>7,302</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>947</b>

\* for the winter semester 2014/15

\*\* students studying for a bachelor's degree, master's degree, civil service examination (incl. teaching), degree and master's degree programmes being phased out and other final qualifications

Distribution of students in their first year in their subject by faculty 2014\*

Faculty	Students					of which female					of which international students				
	total **	of which undergraduates	of which postgraduates	of which teacher trainees	of which civil service ex. (non-teaching)	total **	of which undergraduates	of which postgraduates	of which teacher trainees	of which civil service ex. (non-teaching)	total **	of which undergraduates	of which postgraduates	of which teacher trainees	of which civil service ex. (non-teaching)
Law	866	-	55	-	720	501	-	-	-	427	193	-	54	-	76
Economics and Business Administration	1,988	1,442	370	-	-	893	641	166	-	-	489	210	125	-	-
Social Sciences	863	579	201	25	-	476	322	111	12	-	119	67	12	4	-
Educational Sciences	660	417	104	121	-	571	365	89	103	-	95	78	10	2	-
Psychology and Sports Sciences	417	241	91	32	-	259	150	64	7	-	49	24	8	1	-
Protestant Theology	142	16	2	29	-	100	13	1	22	-	6	1	-	1	-
Catholic Theology	45	17	1	26	-	35	12	-	23	-	8	-	-	8	-
Philosophy and History	767	561	38	126	-	419	306	17	76	-	100	44	5	17	-
Language and Cultural Studies	1,057	904	80	37	-	686	583	61	19	-	164	116	23	221	-
Modern Languages	1,676	1,064	165	318	-	1,288	817	137	239	-	335	160	26	45	-
Geosciences and Geography	569	411	70	61	-	284	192	38	40	-	50	32	3	4	-
Computer Science and Mathematics	1,715	1,183	112	393	-	793	462	33	291	-	287	205	25	41	-
Physics	500	356	74	23	-	163	120	21	9	-	68	44	10	2	-
Biochemistry, Chemistry, and Pharmacy	477	148	69	17	194	279	75	30	9	120	56	17	5	1	19
Biological Sciences	364	182	105	26	-	241	127	66	16	-	56	27	14	1	-
Medicine	630	-	68	-	111	377	-	15	-	72	116	-	44	-	13
Scholarships/no allocation	506	-	-	-	-	311	-	-	-	-	484	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,242</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>108</b>

\* in the study year 2014 (summer semester 2014 and winter semester 2014/15)

\*\* students studying for a bachelor's degree, master's degree, civil service examination (incl. teaching), degree and master's degree programmes being phased out and other final qualifications

Distribution of all students by country of origin 2014 \*

Africa	
Algeria	9
Benin	2
Burkina Faso	2
Cameroon	40
Congo (Democratic Republic)	3
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	5
Egypt	59
Equatorial Guinea	1
Eritrea	8
Ethiopia	6
Ghana	9
Guinea	2
Kenya	36
Lesotho	1
Libya	5
Madagascar	9
Mali	1
Mauritania	1
Mauritius	1
Morocco	145
Mozambique	1
Nigeria	17
Rwanda	1
Senegal	6
Somalia	2
South Africa	3
Sudan	5
Tanzania	1
Togo	10
Tunisia	23
Uganda	2
Zimbabwe	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>

North and South America	
Argentina	17
Bolivia	6
Brazil	92
Canada	21
Chile	13
Colombia	91
Costa Rica	5
Cuba	7
Dominican Republic	3
Ecuador	8
El Salvador	3
Guatemala	1
Haiti	2
Mexico	35
Nicaragua	2
Panama	3
Paraguay	5
Peru	54
United States of America	101
Venezuela	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>

Asia	
Afghanistan	36
Armenia	40
Azerbaijan	22
Bahrain	3
Bangladesh	14
Cambodia	3
Georgia	99
Hong Kong	1
India	85
Indonesia	83
Iran	186
Iraq	17
Israel	29
Japan	45
Jordan	15
Kazakhstan	34
Korea, Republic of	159
Kyrgyzstan	33
Lebanon	16
Malaysia	11
Mongolia	19
Myanmar	2
Nepal	68
Oman	3
Pakistan	42
Palestine	20
People's Republic of China	430
Philippines	14
Saudi Arabia	7
Singapore	4
Sri Lanka	3
Syria	45
Taiwan (Chinese Republic)	35
Tajikistan	2
Thailand	19
Turkmenistan	4
Uzbekistan	44
Vietnam	116
Yemen	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,818</b>

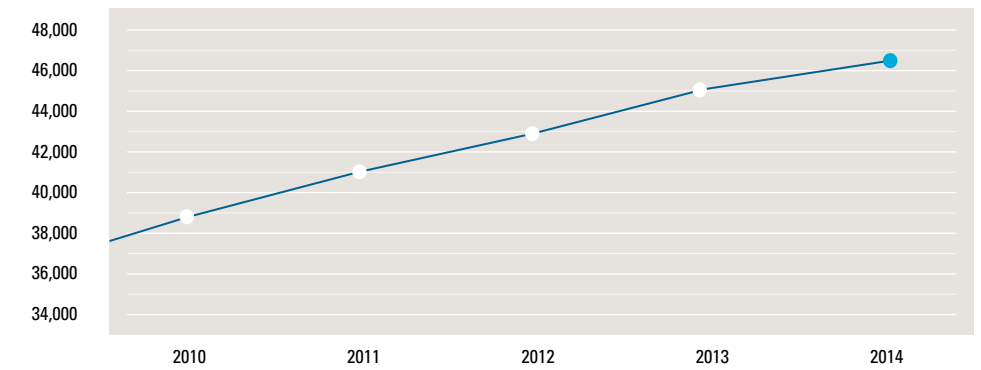
Australia	
Australia	13
Fiji	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

Other	
Not stated	2
Stateless	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

Europe	
Albania	70
Austria	86
Belarus	83
Belgium	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	137
Bulgaria	323
Croatia	257
Cyprus	6
Czech Republic	40
Denmark	15
Estonia	20
Finland	18
France	117
Germany	39,245
Greece	254
Hungary	52
Iceland	3
Ireland	15
Italy	331
Kosovo	21
Latvia	31
Lithuania	41
Luxembourg	31
Macedonia	36
Malta	2
Moldova	47
Montenegro	7
Netherlands	27
Norway	5
Poland	243
Portugal	74
Romania	115
Russian Federation	350
Serbia and Montenegro	141
Slovakia	46
Slovenia	14
Spain	141
Sweden	21
Switzerland	29
Turkey	820
Ukraine	390
United Kingdom	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,795</b>

Total number of international students	7,302
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>46,547</b>

Growth in student numbers 2010 to 2014



Semester	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 *
Total number of students	39,161	41,341	43,086	45,332	46,547
of which female	22,900	24,277	25,391	26,601	27,125
of which international students	6,746	6,836	7,007	7,053	7,302
of which scholarships	323	366	387	358	373
Students in first study semester	11,466	12,277	12,481	13,744	13,242
of which female	6,783	7,164	7,358	7,962	7,676
of which international students	2,405	2,391	2,586	2,604	2,675
of which scholarships	431	477	472	455	506

\* in the study year 2014 (summer semester 2014 and winter semester 2014/15)



## DEGREES AWARDED

Graduates in the study year 2014

Faculty	Graduates *		of which bachelor's		of which master's		of which teaching		of which civil service ex. non-teaching	
	total	of which female	total	of which female	total	of which female	total	of which female	total	of which female
Law	306	178	0	0	37	19	0	0	247	148
Economics and Business Administration	782	316	541	208	241	108	0	0	0	0
Social Sciences	419	240	194	126	113	67	16	5	0	0
Educational Sciences	575	517	335	307	39	37	86	75	0	0
Psychology and Sports Sciences	323	230	184	120	81	68	8	7	0	0
Protestant Theology	42	28	8	7	0	0	20	12	0	0
Catholic Theology	24	14	0	0	0	0	20	13	0	0
Philosophy and History	152	73	30	19	0	0	58	23	0	0
Language and Cultural Studies	298	224	140	108	31	24	73	50	0	0
Modern Languages	797	667	160	140	7	6	446	367	0	0
Geosciences and Geography	247	122	115	47	80	42	50	32	0	0
Computer Science and Mathematics	217	72	86	27	53	18	37	16	0	0
Physics	172	38	90	21	72	14	5	3	0	0
Biochemistry, Chemistry, and Pharmacy	296	170	109	54	45	17	19	16	85	61
Biological Sciences	260	179	85	65	103	60	72	54	0	0
Medicine	434	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	284
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.344</b>	<b>3.352</b>	<b>2.077</b>	<b>1.249</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>493</b>

\* Degrees awarded: bachelor's degree, master's degree, civil service examination (incl. teaching), degree and master's degree programmes being phased out and other final qualifications

Doctoral and professorial graduates 2012 to 2014

Faculty	2012				2013				2014			
	Doctoral		Professorial		Doctoral		Professorial		Doctoral		Professorial	
	total	of which female	total	of which female	total	of which female	total	of which female	total	of which female	total	of which female
Law	53	22	5	2	49	15	3	0	42	19	4	2
Economics and Business Administration	41	12	1	1	48	14	0	0	50	14	3	1
Social Sciences	18	10	2	1	31	18	2	1	26	17	3	2
Educational Sciences	14	10	1	0	15	10	0	0	22	17	1	1
Psychology and Sports Sciences	19	12	5	1	32	21	3	2	38	29	2	0
Protestant Theology	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	2	1	2	0
Catholic Theology	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	2	0
Philosophy and History	29	13	1	0	42	22	2	0	29	13	6	2
Language and Cultural Studies	15	11	4	2	26	18	1	0	15	9	0	0
Modern Languages	21	14	2	0	18	13	3	1	14	11	2	1
Geosciences and Geography	7	3	3	1	10	1	2	0	14	9	3	0
Computer Science and Mathematics	20	5	0	0	17	2	1	0	24	5	1	0
Physics	42	8	3	1	37	5	5	0	35	6	0	0
Biochemistry, Chemistry, and Pharmacy	53	35	0	0	93	51	2	2	83	49	0	0
Biological Sciences	58	25	1	1	64	40	1	0	78	43	4	0
Medicine	220	128	22	5	198	114	24	5	213	129	33	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>21</b>

## Idealbild

Photo: Jürgen Leichter



## UNIVERSITY BUDGET

Overall budget of Goethe University 2010 to 2014 in EUR millions

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Budget estimate	324.7	330.3	336.0	334.7	341.4
of which consumptive	321.5	315.3	319.5	327.4	333.5
of which QSL funding	18.4	18.1	18.6	19.2	19.2
of which investment-related <sup>1</sup>	3.3	15.0	16.5	7.3	7.9
Budget for innovation and structural development	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
Funds from Higher Education Pact 2020	4.5	6.3	10.7	28.0	28.0
<b>Total state funds</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>338.1</b>	<b>348.3</b>	<b>364.0</b>	<b>370.6</b>
External funding	121.4	124.3	142.1	148.8	154.9
of which public external funding	74.4	77.8	92.2	102.7	104.4
of which private external funding	47.0	46.5	49.9	46.1	50.4
LOEWE funding	11.3	19.0	20.2	24.4	27.1
Other proceeds	67.0	49.6	28.5	35.9	50.1
<b>Total additional funds</b>	<b>199.8</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>209.1</b>	<b>232.0</b>
<b>Overall budget in EUR millions</b>	<b>532.7</b>	<b>531.0</b>	<b>539.1</b>	<b>573.1</b>	<b>602.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> In the years 2011/2012, the increased funding awarded for the initial furnishing of buildings with equipment is included in the investment budget estimate.

## EXTERNAL FUNDING

External funding 2014 in EUR millions

Faculty/other institutions	Revenue <sup>1</sup>
Law	2.7
Economics and Business Administration	7.0
Social Sciences	6.9
Educational Sciences	1.8
Psychology and Sports Sciences	5.2
Protestant Theology	0.3
Catholic Theology	0.7
Philosophy and History	5.2
Language and Cultural Studies	5.0
Modern Languages	2.8
Geosciences and Geography	7.0
Computer Science and Mathematics	3.8
Physics	11.9
Biochemistry, Chemistry, and Pharmacy	15.3
Biological Sciences	7.3
Medicine	42.2
<b>All faculties</b>	<b>125.2</b>
Other institutions <sup>2</sup>	29.4
<b>External funding</b>	<b>154.9</b>
LOEWE programme	27.1
<b>External funding and LOEWE programme</b>	<b>181.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> External funding was allocated by faculty in the case of federal government and state government funding and the *Formation of Normative Orders* Cluster of Excellence. The funds from the LOEWE programme are not counted among third-party funds, but are extra state funds, which are awarded through a peer-review process.

<sup>2</sup> Including programme fees in the amount of 10 million euros.

External funding by funding body and revenue from the LOEWE programme 2010 to 2014 in EUR millions

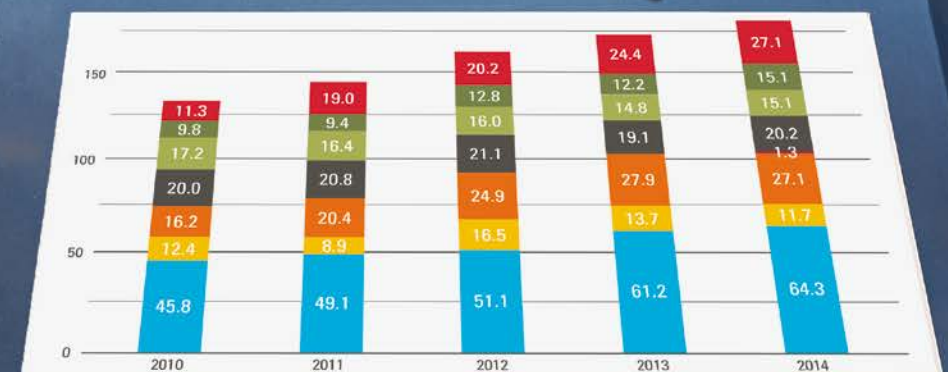
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
from DFG processes	45.8	49.1	51.1	61.2	64.3
from EU processes	12.4	8.9	16.5	13.7	11.7
from federal government and state government processes	16.2	20.4	24.9	27.9	27.1
other public revenue					1.3
<b>Total public external funding</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>104.4</b>
Industry funding and donations from legally autonomous foundations	20.0	20.8	21.1	19.1	20.2
Commissioned research and services	17.2	16.4	16.0	14.8	15.1
Donations	9.8	9.4	12.8	12.2	15.1
<b>Total private external funding</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>50.4</b>
<b>External funding</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>154.9</b>
LOEWE programme <sup>1</sup>	11.3	19.0	20.2	24.4	27.1
<b>External funding and LOEWE programme</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>173.2</b>	<b>181.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> The funds from the LOEWE programme are not counted among third-party funds, but are extra state funds, which are awarded through a peer-review process.

- Total LOEWE revenue
- Donations
- Commissioned research and services
- Industry funding and donations from legally autonomous foundations
- other public revenue
- from federal government and state government processes
- from EU processes
- from DFG processes



External funding by funding body and revenue from the LOEWE programme 2010 to 2014 in EUR millions



## CREDITS

**PUBLISHER:**  
The president of Goethe University Frankfurt am Main

**RESPONSIBLE UNDER GERMAN PRESS LAW:**  
Dr Olaf Kaltenborn, Head of marketing and communications department

**EDITING AND COORDINATION:**  
Stephanie C. Mayer-Bömoser, marketing and communications department

**DESIGN:**  
AS'C Arkadij Schewtschenko Communications, Frankfurt am Main

**PHOTO TITEL:**  
Uwe Dettmar

**TRANSLATION:**  
Eriksen Translations Inc.  
50 Court Street, Suite 700  
Brooklyn, New York 11201  
USA

**PRINT:**  
Printing Centre of Goethe University Frankfurt am Main

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, marketing and communications department,  
Helga Ott, PA-Gebäude, Theodor-W.-Adorno-Platz 1, 60323 Frankfurt am Main, Germany  
Tel.: +49 (0)69 798-12472  
Fax: +49 (0)69 798-763-12531  
E-Mail: presse@uni-frankfurt.de

Printed in Germany



