

NEW SPACES – THE FIRST YEAR

GOETHE 
UNIVERSITÄT
FRANKFURT AM MAIN

2008



- **33,371 students** for the 2008/2009 winter semester, of whom **56.4 per cent were women** and **17 per cent were foreign students**.
- **533 PhDs, 50 lecturing qualifications** in 2008.
- **55 professorships and visiting professorships** endowed by foundations.
- Since 1914, Frankfurt University has produced **18 Nobel laureates**.
- In the TIMES 'Higher Education Ranking' 2008 Frankfurt University made up forty places and climbed from place 209 (2007) to **place 169 in the international ranking**.
- Foundation assets amounting to **126.7 million euros**.
- External funds amounting to **120.2 million euros**.
- Investment into the new campus at Frankfurt Westend: about **170 million euros** in less than three years.
- More than **8 million media units** in the university library.

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More and more enterprises and private donors are investing in education. In December 2008 the Goethe University of Frankfurt am Main boasted an impressive 55 professorships and visiting professorships endowed by foundations.

YEAR ONE 366 DAYS AS A STIFTUNGSUNIVERSITÄT

Goethe University celebrated its first anniversary as a foundation on 1 January 2009. In the months before, this experiment balancing autonomy with sponsorship by the federal state of Hesse was brought to life and set up and running by the university council and staff.

Looking back, Goethe University was already a Stiftungsuniversität (a university privately funded by a foundation) when it was founded in 1914. The funding came from citizens of Frankfurt who wanted a modern university to find solutions to contemporary problems. Now, Goethe University is picking up on that tradition: as a Stiftungsuniversität it has a high degree of autonomy, can raise further funding to invest in research and teaching, and – to complement its work towards internationalisation – plans to gain a stronger position within the region and among the people of Frankfurt. The state of Hesse has equipped the Stiftungsuniversität with property and buildings to be used in future as an asset, and guarantees Goethe University the same degree of financial support as other higher education institutes in Hesse.

NEW STRUCTURES, NEW REGULATIONS

When the university became a foundation under public law, supervisory control shifted from the hands of the Hesse Ministry for Science and Art to those of the Goethe University council. The university council, set up on 4 March 2008, and the university council committee for business and financing, whose inaugural meeting was on 23 September 2008, act as independent monitors of events at the

university. The foundation committee, which first met on 19 May 2008, consists of 40 sponsors and donors; its aim is to advise the university on issues concerning its development. It is chaired by the Mayoress of Frankfurt, Dr h.c. Petra Roth.

As a foundation, Goethe University now also directly employs its staff. In this new function, in 2008 it was able to

- carry out appointment procedures independently, without state involvement, for the first time,
- take part in union wage negotiations in the position of an employer
- and provide staff with the first visible advantage of a Stiftungsuniversität by introducing a staff travel card.

A STRONG CONSTITUTION

This new autonomy is reflected in the constitution adopted on 16 April 2008. This code strengthens the competencies of the senate, which is now in charge of passing resolutions on basic funding allocation principles and must also be involved in development planning and the university's business plan. Other important points in the constitution:

- In future, at the proposal of faculty councils, deans will – for a fixed term – be able to perform their office on a full-time basis.
- The controversial 25-per cent regulation was abolished. It stipulated that student contributions to the student body could only be collected in full by the latter if a turnout of 25 per cent or more was achieved in the preceding vote.

- The constitution also regulates the details of how the senate and university council jointly elect the president. It plans for an electoral commission with equal representation by three members of the senate and three members of the university council. In October 2008 this system was first put to the test – and proven a success – when the new university president was elected.

In its first year as a Stiftungsuniversität, Goethe University also achieved change in the law pertaining to students. Among other things, it can now autonomously set admission figures for limited-entry courses.

MORE FLEXIBILITY FOR APPOINTMENTS

To improve the quality of research and teaching, Goethe University is now counting on the commitment of individuals and companies. At the end of 2008 there were already 55 professorships and visiting professorships endowed by foundations at Goethe University. In spring, critical voices were heard expressing the fear that corporate involvement might mean science could be bought. Goethe University senate reacted to these accusations in October by passing a set of 'guidelines on private external funding' – a first at any German university and the subject of much public interest. This states clearly and unequivocally that donors must guarantee that research and teaching is independent and ensure the university is not dependent on economic or individual interests. A new independent commission is to ensure that these rules are observed.



But it is not only in the case of appointments that the Stiftungsuniversität enjoys increased financial flexibility. Since 15 March 2008, a new statute has allowed it to appoint 'special professors' quickly and directly. This involves both co-optation and readerships. In the case of co-optive appointments, Goethe University can refrain from advertising the post formally if the person to be appointed already has a leading position at a non-university institution. For example, the university has used this regulation to gain its candidate of choice, Jochen Sander, as a professor for art history. And succeeded. The deputy director of the famous Frankfurt Städel-Museum has been researching and teaching at Goethe University since the 2008/9 winter semester, and can show his students in situ how a modern museum is run. Of the total of 94 appointments in 2008, two were co-optations (one completed) and three others readerships (two of which are uncompleted).

The university has enjoyed particular success regarding 'brain gain' and its dual-career philosophy by successfully appointing a top researcher couple, who are to transfer from Harvard to the environs of the River Main in the 2009 summer semester. Prof. Matthias Schündeln is to take up the Messe Frankfurt trade show's Endowed Professorship for International Economic Policy at the Economics and Business Administration faculty. Prof. Nicola Fuchs-Schündeln, his wife, will assume the Professorship for Economics and Development within the 'Formation of Normative Orders' Cluster of Excellence.

A NEW MAN AT THE TOP

"Including my studies, I have breathed lab air for four decades. That is a very long time, and now I would like to try something different again. I would also like to give something back. After all, I always benefited from others standing up for my interests: I was able to research in the medical faculty for ten years in truly ideal conditions." This is how Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl explained why he was standing for election as the next president of Goethe University. His vision persuaded the university council and election committee. At the hearing of 15 October 2008, which was open to university members, Müller-Esterl outcompeted his rivals to succeed Prof. Rudolf Steinberg, and was the only candidate proposed for election by the university council. On 29 October Prof. Müller-Esterl was elected as the new president. He was, incidentally, already very familiar with the duties and methods of the council, having been vice-president of Goethe University since 2006.

After his election, Werner Müller-Esterl, who took up his post on 1 January 2009, announced his intention to carry on and expand on the work of his predecessor Rudolf Steinberg: the private funding of the university and its new building development. At the same time, he indicated that Goethe University faced new challenges. On the one hand, he said, it was important to keep up Frankfurt traditions such as the strong position of the arts and humanities; on the other, new focuses needed to be formed, of the type created as part of the Initiative for Excellence and the LOEWE programme. In tackling these tasks, he continued, he was motivated by



the sense he felt at Goethe University of a new era dawning.

Born in Bonn, Werner Müller-Esterl studied chemistry and medicine in Munich, where he obtained a licence to practise as a doctor and qualified as a professor in clinical biochemistry. In 1999 he started a biochemistry professorship at Goethe University; since 2000 he has been the director of the Institute for Biochemistry II and the Gustav Embden Centre for Bio-

logical Chemistry, in the medical faculty. Until taking office as president on 1 January 2009 he was also the speaker for the 'Macromolecular Complexes' Cluster of Excellence.

THE GOETHE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION ASSETS

When the financial means are lacking to make dreams and ideas come true, freedom alone achieves little. For this reason Goethe University would like to put its existing foundation assets to good use for the continued development of the university, and convince individuals and enterprises that it is worth investing in the future of our knowledge-based society.



A celebratory atmosphere at Goethe University: in 2008 Goethe University was able to raise its foundation assets to EUR 126.7 m, including firm commitments to future contributions. The foundation assets currently managed by Goethe University amount to EUR 25.7 m. To this are added EUR 50 m in matching funds from the state government; EUR 32 m from the Kassel foundation; EUR 15 m from the city of Frankfurt and two donations to the pro universitate foundation, one of EUR 1 m and one of EUR 3 m. In spring it was already clear that the university was to receive the maximum funding possible from the state of Hesse as part of the matching funds regulation – in 2007 the state government agreed to double every euro raised by the university itself up to a

ceiling of EUR 50 m. The matching funds are to be transferred once the contract is signed for the sale of the Bockenheimer campus and the purchase price is paid (on a pro-rata basis).

A glance at the university's coffers reveals that as of 31 December 2008, Goethe University's financial assets as a foundation were comprised of its original assets (€20 m), legally dependent medical research endowments (€4.2 m); the Else Glokke Foundation (€0.6 m) and sums bequeathed by Marianne Schäfer and Dr E.J. Zehnder (€26,000 each). In 2008 the council put about €0.9 m in a savings reserve fund, the aim being to support real capital preservation; this means higher dividend payouts in later years.



Just like the first Frankfurt Stiftungsuniversität, Goethe University would like to be closely linked to the city and region of Frankfurt, to local citizens. Over the past few years various steps have been taken in this direction, and now these measures are to be extended. There is already an active network with a large number of regional schools, and now adults, too, are to benefit from life in a university city.

DISCOVERING THEIR HOME CITY

In the context of the new citizen-friendly university, two public lecture series starting in 2008/9 were met with great interest. The first, entitled 'The 'new' Frankfurt' brought the university straight to the people of Frankfurt: the lectures were held in the city library. Goethe University's Institute of Art History, Frankfurt Institute of Local History and the city library invited the people of Frankfurt to take a discovery tour of their own city, finding out about innovations in Frankfurt art from the Middle Ages to today. Among other things, the audience were spirited away by Courbet's paintings to the nineteenth century and discussions about modern painting, taken in Fassbinder's footsteps though the films he made in Frankfurt, and given insights into the architecture of the city across various epochs. The very first lecture, by Prof. Christian Freigang, about Frankfurt's ascent as a centre of architecture in the late Middle Ages, drew a full house with 280 attendees, and the flow of visitors did not diminish at subsequent events.

From November, the spotlight was on the works of probably Frankfurt's most famous citizen: the Institute for German Language and Literature II organised the 'Frankfurt Goethe Lectures' on the Westend campus. Over twelve lectures, literary academics presented their view of what Goethe research has to offer in the 21st century. The lecture series is to become a firm fixture on the Goethe University calendar.

Two other projects aim to get people out

and about. 'BioFrankfurt – the Biodiversity Network' is to show the people of Frankfurt that bank towers are not the only things sprouting up in the city. Led by Prof. Rüdiger Wittig of the Institute for Ecology, Evolution and Diversity, twelve well-known institutions have come together, inviting guests to find out about the biodiversity of the Rhine/Main region on guided tours and excursions, at lectures and exhibitions. The motto: we only protect what we know.

As part of the United Nations 'International Year of Planet Earth', the Faculty of Geosciences/Geography and the City of Frankfurt also opened the new 'City – country – river' geopath together on December 18. Covering 7.5 kilometres and 10 stages, it provides information for anyone interested in geography and the geosciences. Information boards are accompanied by objects to touch, play and experiment with. Topics include the Nidda river, which the Romans once used for transport, the strategic creation of affordable living areas by Ernst May, the head of the housing scheme, and finding amonites or searching for traces of Roman settlements.

In future Goethe University intends to further extend the concept of the 'citizens' university' and improve its visibility.

STIFTUNGSUNIVERSITÄT TIMELINE



1 January 2008

Goethe University becomes a foundation under public law

29 January 2008

Council resolution on appointment procedures at Goethe University (4 March: approval of university council; 12 March: approval of senate)

4 March 2008

Inaugural meeting of the university council; university council approves council resolution of 23 January 2008 on university admission pursuant to Section 63 of the Hessian Higher Education Act (HHG)

16 April 2008

Constitution passed (24 June: approved by university council)

19 May 2008

Inaugural meeting of the foundation committee

23 September 2008

Inaugural meeting of the university council committee for business and financing

28 October 2008

Council resolution on guidelines on private external funding (approved by senate, 22 October)

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH CENTRES, DFG RESEARCH UNITS AND DFG PRIORITY PROGRAMMES, RESEARCH TRAINING GROUPS IN 2008

CRC/research unit 435: Knowledge Culture and Social Change

Speaker: Prof. Johannes Fried
Historical Seminar, Faculty 08

CRC 472: Molecular Bioenergetics

Speaker: Prof. Bernd Ludwig
Institute of Biochemistry, Faculty 14

CRC 579: RNA Ligand Interactions

Speaker: Prof. Joachim Engels
Institute of Organic Chemistry, Faculty 14

CRC 628: Functional Membrane Proteomics

Speaker: Prof. Robert Tampé
Institute of Biochemistry, Faculty 14

CRC/Transregio 23: Vascular Differentiation and Remodelling

Coordinated by: Prof. Karl H. Plate
Edinger Institute, Neurological Institute, Faculty 16

CRC/Transregio 49: Condensed Matter Systems with Variable Many-Body Interactions

Speaker: Prof. Michael Lang
Institute of Physics

Research unit 495: Synthesis of Functional Chemical/Biological Hybrid Compounds

Speaker: Prof. Mohamed A. Marahiel
Marburg University, also involved: Prof. Robert Tampé, Institute of Biochemistry, Faculty 14

Research unit 498: Dutch-German Bilateral Research Group on: Mathematics of Random Spatial Models from Physics and Biology

Prof. Andreas Greven
Erlangen University, also involved: Prof. A. Wakolbinger, Institute of Stochastics and Mathematical Computer Science, Faculty 12

Research unit 501: Vascular Homeostasis: Molecular Mediators and Cellular Mechanisms

Speaker: Professor Stefanie Dimmeler
Frankfurt University hospital department IV; Faculty 16/Hospital
Working Group for Molecular Cardiology at Medical Department IV

Research unit 510/1: Ecological and Cultural Change in West and Central Africa

Speaker: Prof. Peter B. Breunig
Seminar for Prehistorical and Protohistorical Archaeology, Faculty 08

Hospital research unit 129: Mechanisms for the Development of Resistance and Optimisation of Antiviral Strategies of Hepatitis C Virus Including Integrative Biomathematical and Bioinformatical Models

Speaker: Prof. Stefan Zeuzem
Medical Department I - (Gastroenterology, Pneumology/Allergology), Faculty 16

Research unit 703: Rift Dynamics, Uplift and Climate Change in Equatorial Africa. Interdisciplinary Research Linking Asthenosphere, Lithosphere, Biosphere and Atmosphere

Speaker: Professor Georg Rümpker
Geophysics Section, Centre for Interdisciplinary Research on Africa, Faculty 11

Research unit 784: Signalling with fatty acid metabolites and sphingolipids

Speaker: Prof. Josef M. Pfeilschifter
Institute for General Pharmacetics and Toxicology, Faculty 16

Research unit 801: Strong correlations in multiflavour ultracold quantum gases

Speaker: Prof. Immanuel Bloch (Mainz University)
Prof. Walter Hofstetter, Institute for Theoretical Physics, Faculty 13

DFG priority programme 1236 Structures and properties of crystals at extremely high pressures and temperatures

Coordinator: Prof. Björn Winkler, Mineralogy Section, Faculty 11

DFG priority programme 1293 Competence models to record individual learning outcomes and summarise learning processes

Coordinator: Professor Eckhard Klieme, Institute for General Educational Science (WE I), Faculty 4

RESEARCH TRAINING GROUPS

Business Finance and Monetary Economics (Faculty 02)

Speaker: Prof. Christian Schlag
Institute of Business Management

Sentence Types: Variation and Interpretation (Faculties 09, 10)

Speaker: Prof. Jost Gippert
Institute of German Language and Literature II

International research training group: Roles of eicosanoids in biology and medicine (Faculties 14, 15)

Speaker: Prof. Dieter Steinhilber
Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Public Spheres and Gender Relations – Dimensions of Experience (Cornelia Goethe Centre, Frankfurt University/Interdisciplinary Working Group on Women's Studies, Kassel)

Speaker: Prof. Barbara Friebertshäuser
Cornelia Goethe Centre

International research training group: Political Communication from the Ancient World to the Twentieth Century (Faculty 8)

Speaker: Prof. Luise Schorn-Schütte
Historical Seminar
Universita degli Studi di Trento, Italy, and
University of Innsbruck, Austria (Bologna
also associated)

Research, Development and Safety of Biologicals (Faculties 16/14/Georg Speyer House)

Speaker: Professor Josef M. Pfeilschifter
Institute for General Pharmaceutics and
Toxicology

INTERNATIONAL MAX PLANCK RESEARCH SCHOOLS

Comparative Legal History

Speakers: Prof. Albrecht Cordes (University);
Prof. Michael Stolleis (MPI)
Institute of Legal History; MPI for European
Legal History

Structure and Function of Biological Membranes

Speaker: Prof. W. Kühlbrandt (MPI),
Prof. J. Bereiter-Hahn (University)
MPI Biophysics; Brain Research, Faculty 15

Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry

Speaker: Prof. Johannes Lelieveld (MPI);
Prof. U. Schmidt (University)
MPI Chemistry; Institute of Meteorology and
Geophysics, Faculty 11

Helmholtz Research School

Quark Matter Studies in Heavy Ion Collisions

Coordinator: Prof. Harald Appelshäuser, In-
stitute of Nuclear Physics, Faculty 13

NEW:

HELMHOLTZ GRADUATE SCHOOL

for Hadron and Ion Research, at the GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research in Darmstadt

The joint venture involves the universities
of Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Gießen, Heidelberg
and Mainz.

Frankfurt University speaker: Dr Harald
Appelshäuser, Institute of Nuclear Physics,
Faculty 13

VOLKSWAGEN FOUNDATION DOCTORAL SCHOOL

Judgement and canonicity in a post-civil knowledge-based society

University lecturers involved: Prof. Gerhard
Wild, Institute of Romance Languages and
Literatures, Faculty 10
Coordinator: Dr. des. Matthias Beilein, Göt-
tingen University

INTERNATIONAL PHD PROGRAMMES (IPPS)

IPP on Religion in Dialogue

Project leader: Prof. Siegfried Wiedenhofer
Chair in Fundamental Theology, Faculty 7

IPP in Social Sciences

Project leader: Prof. Tilla Siegel
Sociology, focusing on industrial and organi-
sational sociology, Faculty 3



Selective appointments. More emphasis on focuses of research. Clear improvements to external fundraising. With this triad, Goethe University intends to step up its reputation as a research university. The aim is to gain a firm foothold among top research universities competing in the international scientific community.



Goethe University set up two laboratories for school children

RESEARCH

In Goethe University's sixteen faculties, research is carried out on all kinds of different topics, including cancer research, financial issues, new educational models and climate change. In 2008 a great deal of attention was particularly attracted by the three Clusters of Excellence, the collaborative research centres, the projects funded by the state of Hesse's LOEWE programme, the new House of Finance and the completion of the human sciences research unit.

SYSTEMATIC UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FUNDING

In 2008 the quality of research in Frankfurt was again reflected in official rating lists: in the research ranking list compiled by the Centre for Higher Education Development (CHE), Goethe University achieved a very good seventh place; in the CHE's Ranking of Excellent European Graduate Programmes the faculties of biology, chemistry and physics made it into the top group. On the Times Higher Education world rankings, Goethe University climbed up 40 places from 209th (2007) to 169th place. In the predicted DFG rankings at the DFG general meeting in 2008, Goethe University gained a better overall position compared with 2006. And in the Shanghai rankings, Goethe University came out 7–11th nationally and 35–58th on a European level. "We would, of course, like to expand on these successes and improve our position even further," said President Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl, who was vice-president for research during the period in question. "That is why, in 2008, we took various steps to improve our position as a research university and to overcome deficiencies in research quality." Three examples:

In 2007 Goethe University first issued a call for proposals for seed funding to organise coordinated programmes, which academics can now apply for every January. This fund provides start-up financing allowing applicants to submit their projects to sponsors of national or international research. In the context of the seed fund, a total of €1,015 m was approved in 2008 for seven new projects.

The first DFG overhead allowance payments for coordinated programmes were also made for academics awarded overhead funding in 2007. The faculties submitted concepts for the use of these overhead allowances to the council by the end of 2008. The funds are firstly financial recognition of the academics' achievements; the overhead allowances also mean the faculties have more scope for action: they can carry out strategic planning using these funds.

Another new research funding initiative in 2008 was the 'external funding workshop'. This was the umbrella title for three information events for academics held by the university research office, with a special focus on young academics.

As Dr Carola Zimmermann, research consultant at Goethe University, explains: "We have tried out further steps in the form of pilot projects: external application advice for coordinated projects, the use of internal expertise when planning joint projects, and linking research coordinators to improve support for academics working with external funding." There are already signs that the overall funding package is paying off. With the

help of these funding instruments, in 2008 a series of other large-scale research projects and research infrastructure measures were defined and submitted in competitive application procedures. At the same time, the volume of external funding rose during the time in question to €120 m.

THREE STRONG PILLARS

Goethe University emerged from the federal/state Initiative for Excellence with three Clusters of Excellence. The clusters used the year 2008 for intensive development work: research was initiated, money was invested in setting up the clusters, and competence profiles were enhanced with new appointments.

Within the Formation of Normative Orders Cluster of Excellence academics took up research work in the fields of 'Conceptions of Normativity', 'The Historicity of Normative Orders', 'Transnational Justice – Democracy and Peace' and 'The Formation of Legal Norms between Nations'. There were also eight new appointments, and a new building was approved for the cluster, to be built on the Westend campus.

The Macromolecular Complexes (CEF) Cluster of Excellence succeeded in appointing as professors seven highly successful young academics with experience abroad. The clusters also raised funds to construct a building of its own on the Riedberg campus. The CEF deals with nanoscale protein structures involved in almost all fundamental life processes. They dispose of waste products in cells and organise cell breathing and intercellular communication. The scientists hope that one day their research results will enable illnesses such as Alzheimer's or cancer to be treated better.

In 2008 the Excellence Cluster for the Cardio-Pulmonary System (ECCPS) was able to fill all its vacant chairs in Frankfurt, and organised a high-class international symposium in Bad Nauheim. The ECCPS researchers deal with cardiopathy and pulmonary diseases; their aim is to develop customised therapy concepts. Behind the Cluster of Excellence lies a cooperative venture involving Goethe University, the Justus Liebig University in Gießen, and the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research in Bad Nauheim.

WWW.EXZELLENZ-INITIATIVE.DE

LOEWE SET TO START



As part of its LOEWE excellence programme for scientific funding, the Hessian state government is investing around EUR 44 million in three centres and one priority programme in which Goethe University is involved. This means that just under 50 per cent of all Hessian funding will be going into projects that Goethe University is in charge of or involved in. LOEWE is the 'state offensive for the development of scientific and economic excellence'. The state of Hesse has introduced this scheme to provide targeted support for the research environment by combining the strengths of institutions in and outside the university. The following projects, in which Goethe University has played a role, have proven to be successful:

IDEA – CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTIVE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT RISK.

Along with the German Institute for International Educational Research (DIPF) at the Leibniz science community, the university is setting up a centre for empirical educational research. The aim is to investigate how social and neuro-cognitive risks affect the educational adaptation and learning achievement of children aged three to twelve.

**Funding, 2008-2010: €9.2 m;
2011: €2.5 m.**

HIC FOR FAIR – HELMHOLTZ INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR FAIR (FACILITY FOR ANTIPROTON AND ION RESEARCH).

An international ideas workshop is being set up, run by Goethe University in cooperation with the GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research, Darmstadt University, Justus Liebig University Gießen, the Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres (HGF) and the Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies (FIAS). This will design and evaluate the experiments carried out using the GSI's FAIR particle accelerator.

**Funding, 2008-2010: approx. 12.3 m;
2011: approx. €3 m.**

BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE.

Senckenberg Research Institute and Natural History Museum has joined up with Goethe University, Frankfurt Institute for Social-Ecological Research, the German Weather Service in Offenbach and the Darmstadt-based company EUMETSAT to build a research centre studying connections between climate change and changes in biodiversity.

**Funding until 2010:
project: approx. €22 m;
construction: €21.7 m.**

LIFF – LIPID SIGNALING RESEARCH CENTER FRANKFURT.

In cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research in Bad Nauheim, university researchers are involved in studying the advanced functions of lipids as signalling molecules in the human body. If they malfunction, these signalling molecules can cause a large number of disorders, such as atherosclerosis or diabetes.

**Funding, until 2010: €3.7 m;
2011: €630,000**

TOP ACHIEVEMENTS THANKS TO DFG FUNDING

The German Research Foundation (DFG) is one of the most important sources of external funding for Goethe University. In a challenging national peer-review procedure, it ensures that academic standards in each faculty are extremely high; the DFG enjoys high international recognition. Vice-president Prof. Matthias Lutz-Bachmann has been responsible for research since the start of 2009. Here he describes which DFG-funded research projects at Goethe University drew particular attention in 2008.

“In view of the wide range of subjects awarded funding and the many different funding instruments, it is hard to pick out individual research projects. Once again, the Johann Christian Senckenberg university library has been successful, with projects on the development and implementation of an interlinked information service and the acquisition of national licences and electronic resources. Other projects worth special mention are those awarded major funding in the humanities and social sciences, such as that on Nok culture or the dynamics of voting.

Another special highlight, once again, is the newly approved and extended large-scale joint projects. Goethe University's Life Sciences department has been able to demonstrate its research strengths by setting up the new collaborative research centre (SFB) 807: Transport and Communication across Biological Membranes. The research centre integrates a research training group to ensure that the doctoral students receive well-structured training in the latest research. The international research training group Political Communication from the Ancient World to

the Twentieth Century, which has just been extended, also provides effective support for young academics.

The independent aspiring professors (Juniorprofessoren) and leaders of groups of up-and-coming academics include many experts, as shown by the appointment of Juniorprofessor Alexander Gottschalk (Institute for Biochemistry), Juniorprofessor Oliver Tackenberg (Institute for Ecology, Evolution and Diversity) and Juniorprofessor Karin Hauser (Institute for Biophysics). Gottschalk is tackling the ‘Functional Analysis of Novel Proteins Associated with Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors and Synaptic Vesicles’, Tackenberg ‘Seed Dispersal, Migration and Climate-induced Range Shifts’, and Hauser the investigation of structurally dependent shifts in amide vibration frequency in the infrared spectra of polypeptides.”



Responsible for research:
Vice-president Prof. Matthias
Lutz-Bachmann

RESEARCH IN AN EU NETWORK AN EYE ON EUROPE

The EU's research funding supports both large-scale joint projects and individual academics whose projects promise pioneering findings. In 2008 Goethe University was able to record very positive results in both categories, achieving an above-average outcome nationwide regarding the sought-after ERC grants. Furthermore, eleven joint EU projects began involving Goethe University, and ten others were being negotiated or had reached the contract stage. Nine of these twenty-one projects are run by Goethe University academics.

The European Union provided funding in the millions, for example for the projects PICOS, PrimeLife, eNMR and East-NMR, EDICT and CLOUD-ITN. On PICOS and PrimeLife, Goethe University and its international partners in the fields of research and industry deal with the development of online platforms to provide identity management and personal privacy services. The projects eNMR and EAST-NMR, on the other hand, are all about new paths taken to find protein structures. In 2006, 21 European research centres, led by Goethe University, came together to study the natural form of protein, which is critical for many medical issues, using nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy. In 2007 this initiative was complemented on the eNMR project by high-performance computers spread around Europe to assist in the complex evaluation of the test data. The researcher group was extended to include eastern European partners in Ljubljana, Brno, Warsaw and Budapest, as well as eight other sites, creating the project EAST-NMR, whose aim is to develop Europe's leading role in NMR spectroscopy. Investigating proteins

is also the main interest of the EDICT project, which links 27 partner institutes from 12 countries. The researchers' aim is to analyse the function of membrane transport mechanisms and channels to find potential target regions for medication.

EU INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER FUNDING: ERC GRANTS

One special form of EU funding is the European Research Council (ERC) grants. The first Starting Grants were awarded in 2007; in 2008 they were followed by Advanced Grants. In 2008 Goethe University took part in both procedures and managed to secure four grants in all. The aim of the ERC grants is to support excellent academics whose projects promise pioneering findings.

- In the Life Sciences, the grant went to Prof. Stefanie Dimmeler, a cardiology researcher and the director of the Institute for Cardiovascular Regeneration at Goethe University hospital. Thanks to the funding from her ERC Advanced Grant, she will be investigating cardiovascular regeneration and cardiac tissue repair in an attempt to speed up the healing process after a heart attack. Dimmeler's research will focus on tiny portions of ribonucleic acid known as microRNAs.

Funding volume and duration: EUR 2.4 m over 5 years.

- The economist Roman Inderst, professor of Finance and Economics at the Institute for Monetary and Financial

Stability, has been selected to receive one of the Advanced Investigator Grants. Inderst will receive this funding to develop a focus on the sale of financial products to private households.

Funding volume and duration: approx. EUR 1.3 m over 4 years

- Kira Kosnick, an aspiring professor at the Institute for Cultural Anthropology and European Ethnology, is being awarded a Starting Independent Researcher Grant in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities. Taking as a model the ethnic club culture which has developed in metropolises, she looks into the way migrants take part in night life and what this means for the development of new forms of solidarity and integration.

Funding volume and duration: approx. EUR 1.3 m over 4 years.

- The chemist Magnus Rueping, the Degussa Endowed Professor for Organic Synthesis, was successful in the field of Physical Sciences and Engineering. With the financial support from his Starting Independent Researcher Grant he intends to prove that enzymes work together as on a production line and can produce tailor-made molecules.

Funding volume and duration: approx. EUR 1 m over 4 years.

SUPPORT FOR YOUNG ACADEMICS AT GOETHE UNIVERSITY

Support for graduates at Goethe University is to be stepped up another notch and some activities are to be readjusted from a strategic perspective. The foundations were already laid for these changes in 2008, and should also allow the inter-faculty graduate schools to be taken in a new direction. In 2008 two new graduate schools were founded:

- In December the Graduate School of Economics, Finance, and Management (GSEFM) celebrated its opening. It aims to offer exceptional students and doctoral candidates a top-class education in English in the fields of economics, finance and management.

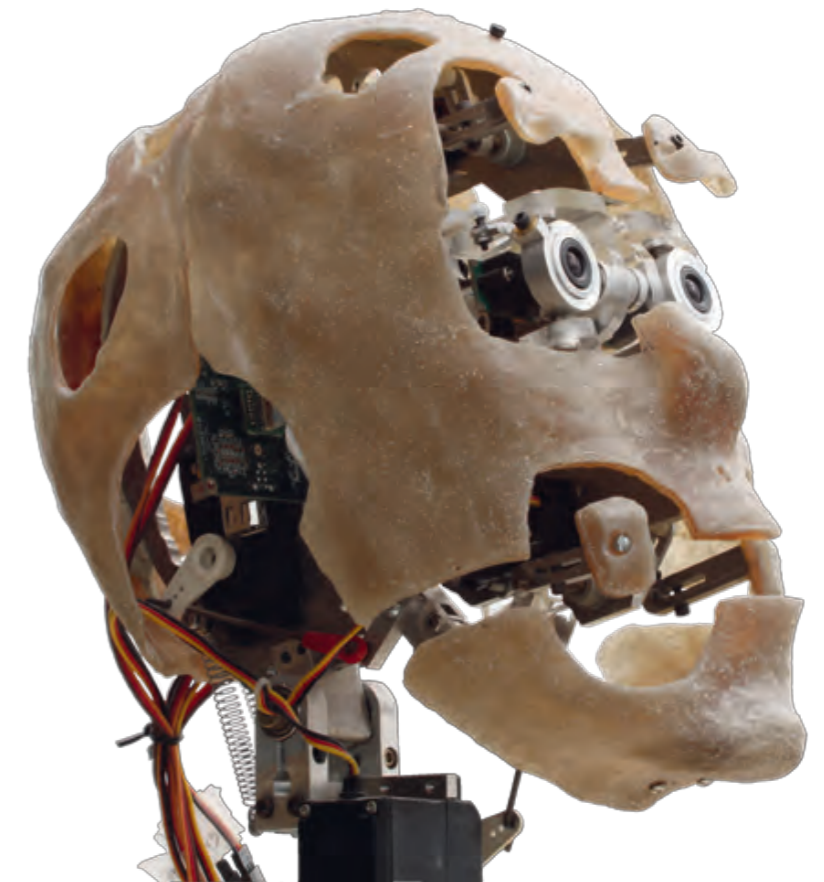
- As of the 2009 summer semester the Doctoral School of Ethnology, History and Philosophy started operations. Its establishment was approved in November 2008. For the members of the doctoral school, a clear schedule is to be introduced, making it easier for them to predict when they will complete their doctorate, and it is to be made easier for them to network and cooperate.

- In 2008 the Monetary Stability Foundation approved Goethe University's graduate school/PhD programme on the Law and Economics of Money and Finance. It is to be given €1.5 m in funding over 5 years.

The Frankfurt Graduate School for the Humanities and Social Sciences (FGS), Otto Stern School for Integrated Doctoral Education in Social Sciences (OSS) and Frankfurt International Research Graduate School for Translational Biomedicine (FIRST) continued their work in 2008, constantly developing their concepts further.



Beatrix Süß and Jens Wöhnert both hold endowed professorships.





STUDYING AND TEACHING

In 2008 three main topics stood out in the field of studying and teaching: the axing of student fees in Hesse and compensation for the resultant lack of financing, the development of new Bachelor's and Master's courses, and new steps to maintain teaching quality.

Additional teaching staff and tutors, improvements to library stocks and improved media support for teaching – the introduction of student fees enabled Goethe University to improve student support and learning across the board by taking large-scale measures. In the 2007/8 winter semester the university received just under EUR 10.5 m. After two semesters, however, it was all over: at a special meeting on 17 June 2008 the Hessian state parliament resolved to stop charging student fees and fees for students exceeding the standard course time, as of the 2008/9 winter semester. The reason given was that the fees were too high for many students. Previously, students had paid EUR 500 per semester.

To compensate for the financial gap this created, the state of Hesse introduced a fund to improve the quality of teaching and study conditions (QSL Fund). By introducing a 'Law to Maintain Equal Opportunities at Hessian Institutes of Higher Education' on 18 June 2008, the state of Hesse is now providing its universities with EUR 46 m in tied funding per semester as of the 2008/9 winter semester. The amount paid to each university depends on the number of students enrolled. In the case of Goethe University, EUR 19 m will be paid out per year (€9.5 m per semester). At Goethe University an allocation board decides how the money

is to be used, along with the university council.

MORE SUPPORT, A BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE

The fact that additional funding is now guaranteed in the form of the QSL fund has come as a relief to Goethe University. After one year of greater financial freedom (first from the student fees then from the QSL fund), Vice-President Prof. Manfred Schubert-Zsilavec, who is in charge of the studying and teaching division, has a positive outlook: "Reports show that teaching has improved very noticeably, both in quantity and quality". The funds have been implemented as follows.

Around 65 per cent went to improving student support. So far 90 new jobs have been created, most with a high teaching load. Student support has also benefited from the introduction of a large number of additional tutorships. A large portion of funding (around 15 per cent) was used by the natural science faculties to modernise and extend their equipment, for example in the labs. Finally, the university library was able to considerably increase its stock of textbooks thanks to the funding, and lengthened its opening hours: 6.5 per cent of funding went towards this measure.

DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT FIGURES

Student fees affected the number of students enrolled at Goethe University. When they were introduced in the 2007/8 winter semester, the number of students enrolled dropped by more than eight per cent to 32,849. When the state

of Hesse axed student fees in June 2008 the number rose again: for the 2008/9 winter semester there were 33,371 students, roughly 3.5 per cent more, with 18 per cent more students starting courses than the year before. With more than 6,000 enrolments in the first semester, the number of students taking their first degree at Goethe University was around 20 per cent higher than the previous year, exceeding the figure in the last fee-free winter semester (2006/7) by about five per cent. Those starting their first semester were particularly interested in the natural sciences: compared with the winter semester of the year before, the number of students starting courses such as Chemistry, Physics and Geosciences more than doubled in some cases. Maths and Computer Science also proved very popular, as well as new courses such as Biophysics.

NEW COURSE STRUCTURES

By the end of 2008 Goethe University had adapted two thirds of its courses to fit the new examination structures. In the 2008/9 winter semester it introduced six new Bachelor's degree courses and 13 Master's courses. The accreditation applications for these courses have been submitted to the Central Evaluation & Accreditation Agency (ZEvA) for testing. Altogether 24 Bachelor's courses (16 accredited) and 25 Master's courses (13 accredited) are now available at Goethe University. At the same time there are currently still two *Diplom* courses and 26 *Magister* courses.

MAINTAINING TEACHING QUALITY

Goethe University is in the process of gradually introducing a quality assurance system for teaching. Previously stipulated minimum standards are being systematically extended – for example there is a new ‘Position for University Educational Science’, intended to give teaching staff at Goethe University concrete ideas for planning and holding their classes. At the same time the plan is to connect teaching staff and promote an exchange of ideas about their teaching role. The research project on knowledge transfer and computer-aided communication has created a starting point for linking teaching and research.

STUDENTS’ FAVOURITE

What is now the seventh ‘1822 Foundation and University Award for Excellent Teaching’ was awarded on 23 June 2008. Students from all faculties were interviewed. This year the first prize of EUR 15,000 went to the political scientist Prof. Tanja Brühl; second prize (EUR 10,000) to social psychologist Prof. Rolf van Dick, and the third prize of EUR 5,000 to evolutionary biologist and aspiring professor Annette Klusmann-Kolb. As a student representative put it in a speech in their honour, “The award-winners have managed to choose from almost endless, inexhaustible sources of knowledge and precisely identify the subject matter which will efficiently and effectively help their students advance.”

OPEN TO OPINION

Teaching evaluation has long been an everyday aspect of life at Goethe University. In addition to this, in the 2008/9 winter semester, a graduate study was also carried out. All graduates from the 2006/7 winter semester and the 2007 summer

semester were addressed – almost 3,000 people in all. The results will be available in 2009.

Results have already come in for the International Student Barometer (ISB), an international comparative survey of international students carried out by the British company i-Graduate on behalf of the International Office at Goethe University – the first German university to take part in the ISB. The survey asked 1,000 international students which criteria they had used to select their university, how satisfied they were with student life and learning, and how they rated the services their university provided. Dr Martin Bickl, head of the International Office, commented on the survey results: “Most international students chose Frankfurt because of the quality of teaching and research, the attractiveness of the city of Frankfurt, the low student fees (on an international comparison) and the chance to earn money while studying. With regard to teaching, students gave lecturers top marks for expertise and highly rated the opportunity to study with fellow students from other cultures. Most students believed their lecturers were skilled teachers and were satisfied with course content. In the first semesters in particular, many international students have trouble with assignments, which they generally have to complete alone. The students’ main complaint was the relevance to working life: they complained that the subject matter taught often bore little relation to practice, that most courses did not provide many opportunities for work experience, and that specific career advice was rarely available.

Most were generally satisfied with their living situation, though for many, financing their study was a cause for concern. Many students were also dissatisfied with their life in halls of residence, saying that there were too few organised activities there. The study shows that we are more than able to keep up with international competition as regards the ‘core competencies’ of a university, i.e. teaching and research. More specific advice on starting a career, support for active club events and setting up opportunities for meeting others would make Goethe University more attractive with regard to services not directly linked to teaching.”

SCHOOL COOPERATION THE HANDS-ON UNIVERSITY

As in every year, Goethe University’s faculties have organised various activities designed to enable schoolchildren to find out about the university well before they take their secondary school exams. One new project introduced in 2008 was to set up two laboratories for schoolchildren on the Riedberg campus – for the Biological Sciences, Physics and Chemistry. Events such as lab days, activity days, school holiday courses and six-month projects offer schoolchildren of all ages a chance to try their hand at experimenting. Schoolchildren in upper secondary education in Frankfurt in particular are given an insight into what it is like to study the natural sciences at Goethe University.





UNIVERSITY IN PROGRESS CAMPUSES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

WESTEND CAMPUS – FIRST STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

Since the 2008/9 winter semester the Westend campus has had an extra 7,400 students: the faculties of Law and Economics left the Bockenheim campus and have set up home right next to the spacious Grüneburgpark. The House of Finance (HoF) opened at the end of May (see page 28). Other units that opened at the same time as the Law and Economics building were the L&E departmental library, the new lecture theatre centre and the facilities in the canteen extension. The lecture theatre centre holds twelve lecture theatres all equipped with the latest audiovisual technology, accommodating 135 to 1,200 people. Natural daylight streams into every hall through huge windows. At the start of November the Wollheim Memorial (see feature on p. 30) was also opened, and at the end of the month there was an official opening ceremony for the halls of residence run by the university's Protestant and Catholic communities.

The construction of the new buildings took less than three years; around EUR 170 m was invested. By the end of 2011 just under EUR 168 m more will be added to this sum, and by its centenary in 2014 the university will more or less have been rebuilt, as the former state minister Silke Lautenschläger put it at the opening ceremony. To achieve this, work is going full steam ahead at all three sites at once – the Westend, Riedberg and Niederrad campuses.

Immediately after the foundation stone was laid on 5 December, work started on the second stage of construction at the Westend campus. By 2012 further buildings are to be constructed for the educational and social sciences departments, as well as for university administration. At the same time, the new buildings will be constructed for the Max Planck Institute of European Legal History and for the Cluster of Excellence 'The Formation of Normative Orders'.

During the third stage of construction, from 2012 on, institutional buildings will then be tackled for the 'smaller subjects', such as Jewish Studies, History of Art and East Asian Studies, as well as a large project involving a new building for the Johann Christian Senckenberg university library. The additions to the Westend campus will then be ready in time for Goethe University's centenary, when the campus will be home to around 25,000 students at the university.



THE HOUSE OF FINANCE AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH UNIT TWO BRIDGES BETWEEN ACADEMIA AND SOCIETY

RESEARCH, INSPIRED BY RAPHAEL

The opening of the House of Finance (HoF) at the Westend campus on 30 May 2008 drew a great deal of attention. To celebrate the event in suitable style, several prominent guests were invited, among them the Federal Minister of Finance, Peer Steinbrück, the Hessian State President, Roland Koch, the head of Deutsche Bank, Dr Josef Ackermann (all three of whom are on the HoF's board of trustees) and Frankfurt banker Friedrich von Metzler. Other guests at the Westend campus were the past president of the World Bank, James D. Wolfensohn, and the President of the German Bundesbank, Prof. Axel A. Weber.

With 26 professors and around another 180 academics in the field of law and economics, the House of Finance is to become one of Europe's leading centres for teaching and independent academic research in the world of finance. In the field of graduate training, a strong foundation has already been laid in the form of the Law and Economics of Money and Finance Graduate School, to receive EUR 1.5 m in funding from the Monetary Stability Foundation, and the Graduate School in Economics, which has been set up under the overall control of Goethe University along with external partners. One declared aim of the House of Finance is to achieve strong dialogue between academia, business and society. The financial world is to be given research results, and political advice and training are also on the agenda.

The chair of the board of trustees is Prof. Otmar Issing, president of the Center for Financial Studies at Goethe University and a former member of the executive board of the European Central Bank. In October 2008 Chancellor Angela Merkel appointed him head of the federal government think tank for international financial market reform. This think tank

involves a second member of the House of Finance: economist Prof. Jan Pieter Krahen is providing his expertise there as an academic representative.

The state of Hesse has taken on most of the costs, to the tune of EUR 30 m (€26 m for construction, €4 m for equipment / facilities).



THE HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH UNIT STEPPING STONE FOR GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE

The poet Hölderlin saw this site as a place to recuperate and build up his strength. "When I am exhausted from my work", he noted, "I venture forth, climb the hill and look out across Frankfurt into the far distance. These innocent moments restore my will and strength to live and be creative." That was 210 years ago. Today the 'Hölderlin hill' lies at the heart of the spacious landscaping of the Human Sciences research unit, based in the town of Bad Homburg, on the slopes of the Taunus – more specifically, on the grounds of the Werner Reimers Foundation, which has teamed up with Goethe University to run the research unit. Yet Goethe University places just as much value on the liberating effect of our surroundings as Hölderlin did all those years ago: in future, academics will be able to concentrate fully and completely on their projects and on the exchange of ideas there, freed from the ties of everyday university life.

The research unit sees its special task as being to promote connections between the humanities and social sciences as well as opening both fields up to the natural sciences and the arts. The aim is to foster interdisciplinary discourse on an ambitious scale, bringing together academics at Goethe University and from universities all over the world.

The institution was up and running in autumn 2008 following the completion of its infrastructure. The complex is made up of three units: the 60-year-old Werner Reimers Foundation villa, the 1970s guesthouse and the newly built research unit. Sixteen offices, a library and two conference rooms are available to aca-



demics. The villa houses the administrative unit as well as a lounge with a fireplace, a parlour and a shared cafeteria. At the guesthouse academics can stay in one- to three-room apartments, which means that those spending longer periods of time on research in Bad Homburg can live there with their families.

The construction costs are being paid by the state of Hesse, Goethe University and the Werner Reimers Foundation, along with the Hochtaunus district authorities and the town of Bad Homburg.

WOLLHEIM MEMORIAL: LEST WE FORGET



At first sight the pictures are reminiscent of an unspoiled world: thirteen panels with photos from the everyday life of Jewish families are dotted across the lawn in front of the IG-Farben building on the Westend campus, inviting viewers to take a closer look. They are images from a life that was soon to be torn violently away from those portrayed. The red numbers above the scenes are the inmate numbers deportees were forced to wear in the Buna-Monowitz concentration camp, also known as 'IG Auschwitz'.

The panels are part of the Wollheim Memorial, inaugurated in November 2008. Back in 2001, immediately after it moved onto the old IG Farben site, Goethe University began documenting the history

of the old main building on the Westend campus. Since that time, a public exhibition has presented the suffering caused to thousands of people by what was the largest German industrial group at the time of National Socialism. From 1942 on, IG Farben forced more than 50,000 people to labour for them in inhuman conditions. The memorial now puts a face to those people and reveals their fates. At the same time, it honours the Buna-Monowitz survivor Norbert Wollheim, who, in 1952, filed suit against IG Farben seeking compensation for lost wages and damages – and won. His success set the ball rolling for millions of marks in damages being paid to former forced labourers. Wollheim's inmate number is written in large letters on the old gatehouse at the

Westend campus. This houses the second part of the memorial, where two screens play interviews with survivors and provide extensive information on National Socialism.

Dozens of Buna Monowitz survivors travelled to the opening of the Norbert Wollheim Memorial, many from the USA. It was important for them to pass on their experience to future generations: schoolchildren from the Rhine/Main region were given the opportunity to talk to the survivors in person and hear their stories. The material shown in the exhibition was largely selected and prepared by the Fritz Bauer Institute, a centre associated with Goethe University which deals with the history and the effects of the Holocaust.

RIEDBERG CAMPUS CONSTANT PROGRESS IN PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

In 2008 all eyes were on the Westend campus, but at the same time a good deal of progress was made on the development of the Riedberg campus in north-west Frankfurt.

The construction work which was already underway continued according to plan. "The new Biologicum centre with its animal research facilities is growing impressively, and the central scientific workshop will soon be ready for use," explains Peter Rost, who is appointed to deal with site reorganisation and development at Goethe University. Work began at the start of 2009 on the infrastructural centre with a lecture theatre section, departmental library and cafeteria, as well as the research building for the Macromolecular Complexes Cluster of Excellence. The university canteen was also extended and the interim day-care centre opened in the first quarter of 2009.

In 2008 plans for the upcoming new chemistry building were amended once again, adding considerable improvements. These adjustments mean not only that chemists' needs are better taken into account, but also that the campus development will be more compact. At the same time it means a new site can be used, giving the campus a visibly more harmonious overall appearance. One difference to the original plans is that Goethe University and Hessisches Bau-management came to an agreement with the city of Frankfurt to move the building to the south of the old campus development limits, making it closer to town: the future chemistry building is to close off the end of the Riedberg campus like a

bolt. Chief planner Rost believes that the new buildings will create a bold silhouette, unmistakable even from afar. Now that the sites of the future buildings have been determined, it has also been possible

to make clear plans for the spaces they will create. Squares and grassy grounds are to complement one another, with a balanced mixture of spaces and buildings.



Lord of the campuses: Peter Rost, in charge of site reorganisation and development at Goethe University

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CLOSELY SPACED BUILDINGS FOR GREATER ECONOMY



By restructuring its buildings the hospital aims to effectively improve its work processes. For example, it hopes to avoid time wasted due to the treatment centres being so far apart. One important aim is to improve spending considerably: in 2007 there was a deficit of EUR 13 m, with an annual budget of EUR 360 m. In 2008 the deficit was brought down to EUR 6.8 m, but further significant decreases are currently being hindered by the large number of decentralised facilities.

Re-organising the hospital building site is expected to play an important role in solving this. Steps have already been introduced and put into action. At the end of March, the university hospital supervisory board adopted a master plan grouping the traditional medical disciplines around the central building on Theodor-Stern-Kai. In future, neuromedicine will be on the western grounds, on the way to

Niederrad. The plan is to be implemented by 2017. In the 'new' hospital, the number of beds will be cut by 200 to 1,170 including the psychiatry and orthopaedics departments.

To complete the first stage of construction (total volume: EUR 325 m) about another EUR 135 m is to be invested in the current development project. At the official opening of the Westend campus, the former state minister Silke Lautenschläger agreed to continue financing the project: "The state government also supports the university's further plans, to guarantee not only Frankfurt's future as a location for university medicine, but also its success and efficiency. Subject to the approval of the next state parliament, further investment is planned of around EUR 470 million."

For the three following stages of construction the costs have been set at EUR 270 m. In October 2008 the hospital supervisory board resolved that the neurosciences were also to be included in the second stage of construction, focused on healthcare provision. Since March 2008 restoration of the lower floors of the building has continued; in February 2009 work started on restoring the façade of the ward block. "In June 2009 one significant step will be the completion of Building 75. Along with Building 74 it is to be turned into a modern research centre," says Hans Dieter Möller, who has been monitoring construction progress at the hospital as the head of the department for construction development. Work is to start on the new research block as soon as October 2009. It is to be a twin facility to match the current research tower. An architectural competition has been held for the future Medicum centre.

GENDER EQUALITY POLICY AT GOETHE UNIVERSITY UNITED WE STAND

Goethe University aims specifically to raise the number of female academics in leading positions by means of a modern gender equality concept, special women's mentoring programmes and steps such as a dual career service. In this context, in 2008 gender equality work at Goethe University achieved several successes: The 'SciMento' group mentoring project, run by the Frankfurt evolutionary biologist Prof. Anna Starzinski-Powitz, is now being provided all over Hesse.

In April the new cross-curricular programme 'ProProfessor' set off. This was the joint creation of Dr Anja Wolde and her colleague at TU Darmstadt, Dr Uta Zybell. ProProfessor provides female post-docs, postdoctoral researchers and upcoming professors with a male or female professor to support them for a period of 18 months. It also offers research, leadership and management training courses in an academic environment, as well as strategic networking. The mentors come from 23 universities across Germany, as well as non-university institutions. Half the budget of EUR 188,000 for ProProfessor is provided by the Hessian Ministry for Science and Art, and half by the two universities involved. Wolde and Zybell have also encouraged other Hessian institutes of higher education to join ProProfessor.

In December the Gender Equality Office again received good news from Berlin: Goethe University had been successful in applying for the federal and state female professorship programme, as one of 79 institutes of higher education. When individual applications are made, for up

Dr Uta Zybell, Dr Astrid Franzke and Dr Anja Wolde – three women, one common goal: to improve chances for female scientists.



to three professorships it will now receive funding of up to EUR 150,000 per professor when women are appointed. This money can then mainly be used for gender equality work.

FAMILY-FRIENDLY UNIVERSITY

To make it easier to juggle work or studies and children or care for relatives, in February 2008 Goethe University set up a 'family-friendly university coordination office' as part of the Gender Equality Office. Workshops were held to create target agreements for the 'family-friendly university audit'. As a result, in August Goethe University once again qualified as a family-friendly university – to main-

tain this status the package of measures now has to be consistently implemented. The coordination office has compiled extensive information on reconciling family and professional life, and students and staff at Goethe University can also receive individual advice. To deal with short-term childcare needs, Goethe University and the Frankfurt am Main student affairs association now offer 'staffed nurseries' where parents can, if required, leave their little ones without notice, for a small fee, to be cared for by staff with educational experience. A new day-care centre is also being built on the Riedberg campus. Since the start of 2009, parents have been able to leave their children in the hands of an interim day-care centre.

THE WHOLE WORLD COMES TO THE MAIN GOETHE UNIVERSITY MORE INTERNATIONAL THAN EVER

They come from China, Brazil, the USA, Morocco: 17 per cent of students at Goethe University are from abroad. The faculties have set up various partnerships, and at the same time the International Office is developing its internationalisation strategy. In order to connect the individual initiatives and the central approach to provide the greatest advantage, in 2008 Goethe University brought in CHE-Consult, a consultancy specialising in the higher education environment.

Germany very often falls behind in the competition for committed, high-achieving students from abroad because admission dates for potential applicants are much too late: while applicants only receive letters of admission from German universities at the end of August, universities in other countries often send notice far earlier, leaving the students more time to move and get organised. Goethe University is now tackling this point and aims to lead the way in German admissions: in a pilot scheme, it offered places on the 2009/10 Economics and Business Administration Bachelor's degree course to non-EU students from April 2009.

FOR BEST RESULTS, MIX WELL

Goethe University is already highly rated by its students from abroad. However, the picture is less clear when it comes to integrating international students. Goethe University is not alone in this experience: many studies have discovered that one of the main reasons for students from abroad to drop out of a course is lack of integration. Many of them have little contact with Germans, feel cut off and have trouble finding their way in German society and German academic culture. It also seems harder for them than for Germans to get over their inhibitions and make use of existing support and advice. Goethe University's International Office and the Frankfurt am Main student affairs association are now joining up to help international students fit in better. The DAAD is funding a project which starts out right at the place many international students live: in halls of residence. In future, certain residents will be trained as 'hall tutors'. Their task will be to provide help for foreign students in fitting in with student life and German society in general. At the same time, they are to spot potential problems with this target group's studies at an early stage and help them by showing them where to go for qualified help. The DAAD is providing €30,000 of funding for this programme until 2011.





CHRONOLOGY 2008 IN BRIEF

1 JANUARY | UNIVERSITY POLICY

Goethe University (GU) is once again – the same as when it was founded in 1914 – a Stiftungsuniversität (a university privately funded by a foundation). As a foundation under public law it enjoys a high degree of autonomy: the state withdraws entirely from the control of detailed university affairs.

23 JANUARY | UNIVERSITY POLICY

Goethe University senate resolves that in future, Goethe University will only accept applicants who have passed their Abitur / university entrance level examinations.

13 FEBRUARY | UNIVERSITY POLICY

The senate adopts a new appointment policy for Goethe University and a new statute for part-time studies. In principle, this says that any course should be available on a part-time basis.

21 FEBRUARY | RANKINGS

According to the 2007 CHE research rankings, Goethe University is among the top research universities in Germany in seven out of fourteen subjects investigated (business management, educational science, history, medicine, pharmaceuticals, sociology, economics).

27 FEBRUARY | ENDOWED CHAIR

Signing of an agreement with the Polytechnische Gesellschaft foundation for the new 'Neurobiology of the Honeybee' endowed professorship, held by Prof. Bernd Grünewald.

4 MARCH | UNIVERSITY POLICY

Inaugural meeting of the university council. Dr Rolf-E. Breuer is elected as chair.

16 APRIL | UNIVERSITY POLICY

GU senate adopts a new constitution which greatly strengthens the senate's authority. In some aspects it differs considerably from the previous regulations of the Hessian Higher Education Act (HHG).

17 APRIL | ENDOWED CHAIR

Agreement signed with the private equity company 3i for a new endowed professorship to front the field of private equity in teaching, research and further education.

24 APRIL | UNIVERSITY POLICY

SciMento-hessenweit and ProProfessur begin: two new mentoring projects for excellent upcoming female academics at Hesse universities.

4 MAY | ENDOWED CHAIR

Goethe University announces two new endowed professorships: the Aventis Foundation provides one million euros over five years for two chairs of chemical biology. Prof. Beatrix Süß takes on RNA biochemistry and Prof. Jens Wöhnert the structural biology of RNA.

8 MAY | CO-OPTIVE APPOINTMENT

GU and the Frankfurt Städel-Museum set up the Goethe University Städel adjunct professorship together. The new professorship is held by Jochen Sander, head of the collection of German and Dutch art of the pre-1800s and deputy director of the Städel Museum in Frankfurt.

19 MAY | UNIVERSITY POLICY

Inaugural meeting of Goethe University foundation committee, assembling 40 of GU's most important donors and sponsors.

30 MAY | NEW FACILITY / CAMPUS MODERNISED

Official opening of the House of Finance (HoF) in the presence of various prominent guests. The HoF is to combine interdisciplinary research and teaching in the fields of law and economics.

23 JUNE | AWARDS

The '1822 Foundation and University Award for Excellent Teaching' is awarded for the seventh time.

25 JUNE | EXCELLENCE PROGRAMME

Goethe University is awarded state funding for three centres and one priority programme as part of the Hesse academic excellence support programme LOEWE.

17 JULY | ENDOWED CHAIR

Agreement signed: in future the BHF Bank foundation is to sponsor a new endowed professorship in interdisciplinary gerontology. This new chair is to strengthen the cultural and social science approaches to research into ageing, as well as providing them with an institutional basis.

23 JULY | PERSONNEL

Dr Josef Ackermann, chief executive of Deutsche Bank, and Dr Wilhelm Bender, chief executive of Fraport, are named new honorary professors at Goethe University as proposed by the faculty of Economics and Business Administration.

1 AUGUST | UNIVERSITY POLICY

Goethe University introduces a travel card for its staff. The new card is 55 per cent cheaper than the standard price for a one-year ticket.

6 AUGUST | ENDOWED CHAIR

The Oerlikon group funds a five-year professorship for young academics studying terahertz photonics at Goethe University. This cooperative research project also involves the Ferdinand Braun Institute for High-frequency Technology in Berlin, a Leibniz Association institute.

10 AUGUST | ENDOWED CHAIR

The RMV transport association and imv (integrated transport management company for the Frankfurt Rhine-Main region) endow a chair in mobility research at Goethe University Institute of Human Geography.

21 AUGUST | ENDOWED CHAIR

Funds from the private Detlef Hübner Foundation are used to establish a new endowed chair for business management, focusing on IT-based logistics.

25 AUGUST | UNIVERSITY POLICY

The new GRACE graduate programme begins. Starting immediately, GRACE is to provide 25 doctoral students working at GU in the Macromolecular Complexes Cluster of Excellence with targeted training, helping them achieve their goals faster and more efficiently.

22–26 SEPTEMBER | EVENT

The 6th Frankfurt Children's University pays tribute to the Year of Mathematics. Among other things, it is about cracking secret codes, doing maths with knots, and looking inside computers. 8,000 children attend 15 lectures.

25 SEPTEMBER | RANKINGS

Prof. Roman Inderst coasts into first place in the 2008 Handelsblatt rankings for the best German-speaking economist below the age of 40. Inderst holds the endowed chair in Finance and Economics at the Goethe University Institute for Monetary and Financial Stability (IMFS).

13 OCTOBER | CITIZENS' UNIVERSITY

From the winter semester, GU begins its new 'citizens' lectures' concept: in future there are to be regular public lectures providing an uncomplicated insight into relationships between research, everyday life and the history and present of the city and the region. This starts with the Frankfurt Goethe lectures, now to be held every semester, and the lecture series 'The new Frankfurt – innovations in Frankfurt art from the Middle Ages to the present day'.

14 OCTOBER | UNIVERSITY POLICY

In the 2008/9 winter semester Goethe University holds its first extensive survey of its current alumni. The aim is to gain an overview of the career path taken by students after qualifying, as well as the alumni's current career situations.

15 OCTOBER | TRIBUTES

Goethe University names a square on its Riedberg campus after a former student: Prof. Peter Grünberg, the 2007 winner of the Nobel Prize for physics. Grünberg attends in person and holds a speech. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for his part in the discovery of giant magnetoresistance, today used to read and process huge quantities of information on hard drives in a short space of time.

20 OCTOBER | RANKINGS

In the 2008 Times rankings Goethe University rises further than any other German university, moving up 40 positions to 68th place among the top European universities and 9th place among German universities.

21 OCTOBER | ENDOWED CHAIRS

Top researchers Prof. Matthias Schündeln and Prof. Nicola Fuchs-Schündeln take up appointments at Goethe University. In the 2009 summer semester the couple will move from Harvard to Frankfurt. Schündeln is to take up the Messe Frankfurt trade show's Endowed Professorship for International Economic Policy at the Economics and Business Administration faculty. Fuchs-Schündeln will assume the Professorship for Economics and Development within the 'Formation of Normative Orders' Cluster of Excellence.

22 OCTOBER | FAMILY-FRIENDLY UNIVERSITY

The first staffed nursery opens at Goethe University's Bockenheim campus.

22 OCTOBER | UNIVERSITY POLICY

The senate unanimously passes a set of 'guidelines on private external funding'.

29 OCTOBER | UNIVERSITY POLICY

The extended Goethe University senate elects Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl as its new president. Müller-Esterl, who has been vice-president of Goethe University since 2006, thus succeeds Prof. Rudolf Steinberg, who enters retirement at the end of the year.

1 NOVEMBER | MEMORIAL / CAMPUS MODERNISATION

The Norbert Wollheim Memorial is opened on the Westend campus in the IG block park, once the headquarters of IG Farben. The memorial combines tributes and information about the lives of the victims of IG Farben's concentration camp Buna Morowitz, as well as about the IG Farben group and the history of compensation payments since 1945.

2 DECEMBER | GRADUATE SUPPORT

Opening of the Graduate School of Economics, Finance and Management (GSEFM), a cooperative venture involving Frankfurt and Mainz universities.

3 DECEMBER | NEW FACILITIES

The architect Prof. Jochem Jourdan hands the key to the new Social Sciences research unit building to university president Prof. Rudolf Steinberg and the head of the Werner Reimers Foundation, Wolfgang R. Assmann.

5 DECEMBER | CAMPUS MODERNISATION

Official opening of the first stage of construction at extensions to the Westend campus in the presence of Hesse State Minister Silke Lautenschläger and Finance Minister Karlheinz Weimar; ground-breaking ceremony for the second stage of construction.

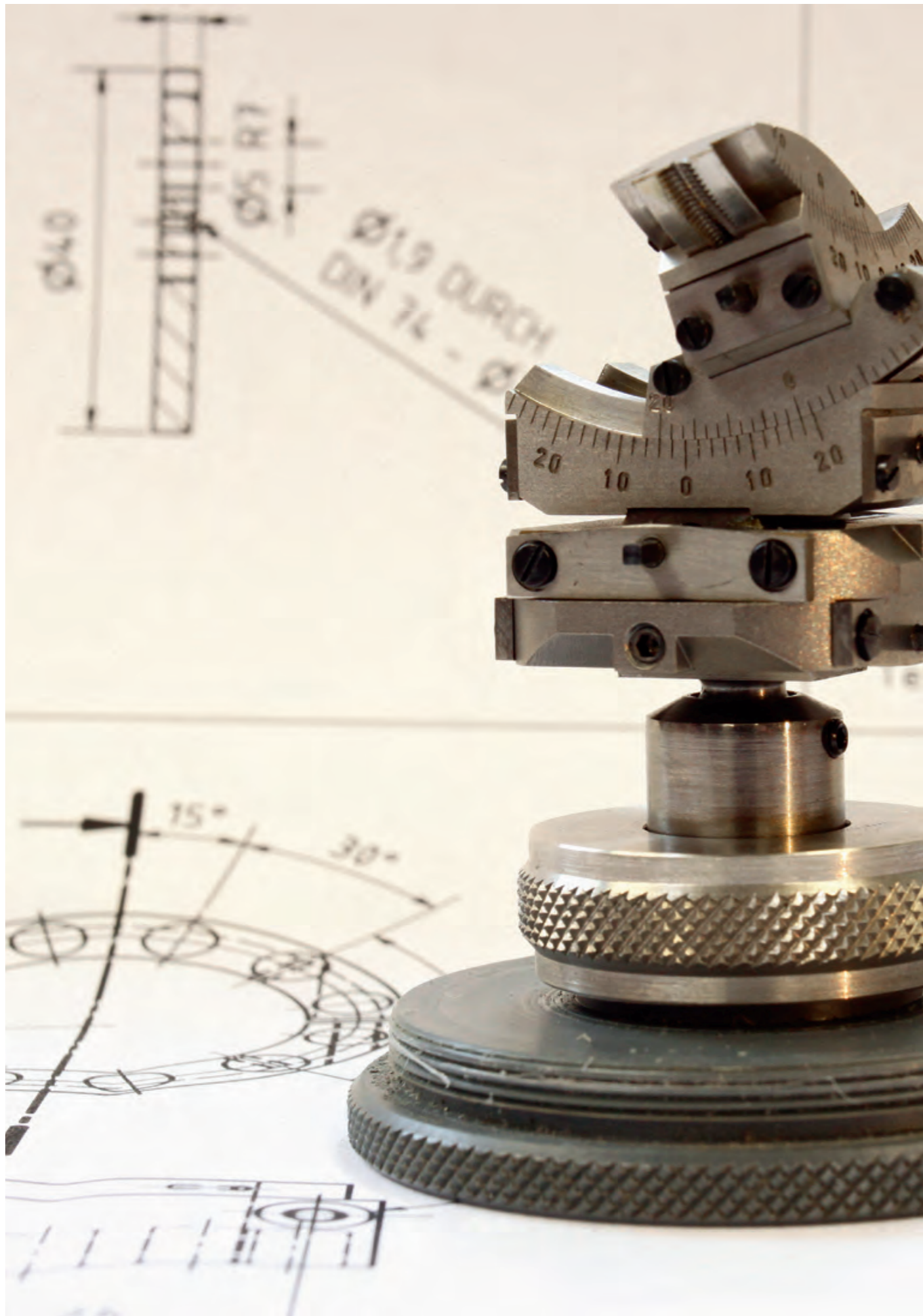
17 DECEMBER | STIFTUNGSUNIVERSITÄT

The outgoing president of Goethe University, Prof. Rudolf Steinberg, sets up a scholarship for disadvantaged Law students coming from non-academic homes.

19 DECEMBER | STIFTUNGSUNIVERSITÄT

The entrepreneur Johanna Quandt endows a three-million-euro foundation. The yield on the assets of the Johanna Quandt University Foundation is to go to the Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies (FIAS) and Goethe University research projects.





FACTS & FIGURES

Winter semester 2008/9 at a glance

FACULTY	TOTAL STUDENTS							
	total*		on leave	female*		international students*		
	non-TT	TT		non-TT	TT	non-TT	TT	
Law	3,470	0	67	1,863	0	328	0	
Economics	3,944	0	218	1,650	0	749	0	
Social Sciences	2,330	160	80	1,131	74	286	4	
Educational Sciences	1,926	511	71	1,597	349	222	2	
Psychology and Sports Sciences	1,279	249	67	784	88	107	3	
Protestant Theology	327	89	7	192	63	33	0	
Catholic Theology	79	91	7	37	64	18	3	
Philosophy and History	1,226	371	17	517	173	104	9	
Languages and Cultural Studies	2,077	238	88	1,458	175	200	4	
Modern Philologies	2,656	1,714	189	2,028	1,316	503	68	
Geosciences/Geography	846	128	8	382	66	59	4	
Information Sciences and Mathematics	1,134	832	28	340	599	212	20	
Physics	862	62	4	215	23	83	2	
Biochemistry, Chemistry, Pharmaceutics	1,861	88	27	1,093	52	190	3	
Biosciences	1,200	178	13	669	120	80	0	
Medicine	3,443	0	43	2,112	0	303	0	
Total	28,660	4,711	934	16,068	3,162	3,477	122	

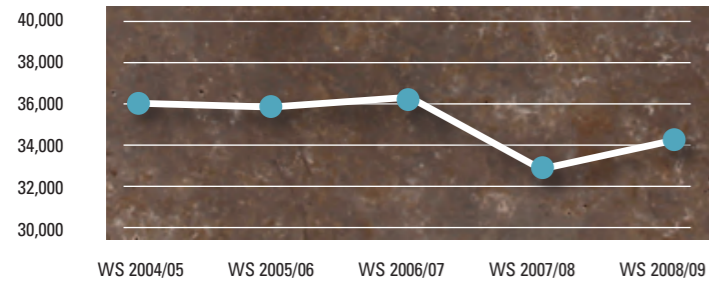
TT = teacher training
* not inc. students on leave

Winter semester 2008/9 at a glance (1st semester)

FACULTY	STUDENTS IN 1ST SEMESTER							
	total*		on leave	female*		international students*		
	non-TT	TT		non-TT	TT	non-TT	TT	
Law	453	0	0	252	0	92	0	
Economics	603	0	2	267	0	195	0	
Social Sciences	327	37	2	183	21	61	1	
Educational Sciences	159	53	0	139	41	17	0	
Psychology and Sports Sciences	170	18	2	96	3	17	0	
Protestant Theology	129	4	0	77	1	4	0	
Catholic Theology	25	6	0	11	5	4	1	
Philosophy and History	377	47	0	175	23	36	1	
Languages and Cultural Studies	607	40	2	448	32	50	0	
Modern Philologies	494	195	2	391	148	98	17	
Geosciences/Geography	375	27	0	179	13	17	0	
Information Sciences and Mathematics	352	132	0	133	103	49	3	
Physics	323	12	0	111	6	22	0	
Biochemistry, Chemistry, Pharmaceutics	396	8	1	239	7	42	0	
Biosciences	187	30	0	111	18	20	0	
Medicine	585	0	1	366	0	61	0	
Total	5,562	609	12	3,178	421	785	23	

Development of student figures for winter semester 2004/5 – w.s. 2008/9

SEMESTER	WS 2004/05	WS 2005/06	WS 2006/07	WS 2007/08	WS 2008/09
total students*	36,002	35,911	36,304	32,849	34,305
of whom women	20,306	20,545	20,942	18,826	19,885
Students in 1st semester*	5,739	5,556	6,061	4,796	6,189
of whom women	3,344	3,400	3,592	2,879	3,609



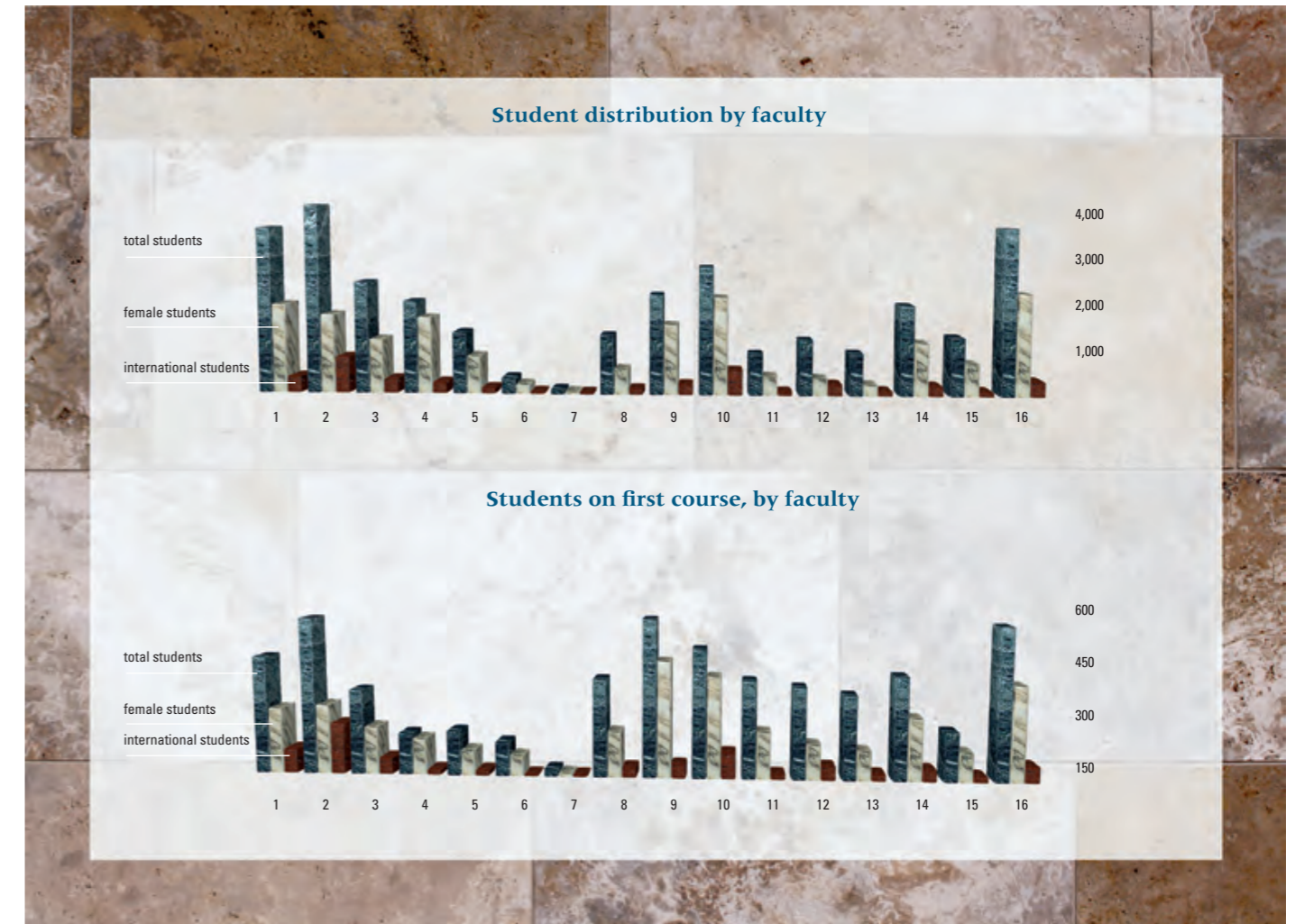
* = including students granted leave of absence

Origins of students in 2008/9 winter semester

CONTINENT	students	percentages	of whom women	percentage of women
Africa				
total students	359		155	43.2 %
top country of origin Morocco	152	42.3 %	57	37.5 %
America				
total students	322		215	66.8 %
top country of origin USA	86	26.7 %	48	55.8 %
Asia				
total students	1,205		690	57.3 %
top country of origin China	301	25.0 %	191	63.5 %
Europe (incl. Germany)				
total students	31,782		18,717	58.9 %
top country of origin Turkey	747	2.4 %	419	56.1 %
Australia/other				
total students	30		14	46.7 %

Visiting students 2007/8

2007/08 WINTER SEMESTER		2008 SUMMER SEMESTER	
Erasmus	120	Erasmus	37
DAAD	15	DAAD	10
Partnerships (supported by DAAD-Stibet-Mitteln)	12	Partnerships (supported by DAAD-Stibet-Mitteln)	6
Exchanges	3	Exchanges	8
Other	41	Other	9
Total	191	Total	70



Staff positions at Frankfurt am Main university (autumn 2008)

FACULTY	Professorships					Sci. Assoc.				Total Acad. staff	Admin. Tech. staff	Total positions
	W3	W2	W1	of which C1*	Ttl.	temp. ac.	perm.	temp.	Ttl.			
Law	32		6	2	38	2	5.0	49.0	56.0	94.0	29.0	123.0
Economics	42	8.5	12	2	62.5	7	6.0	84.7	97.7	160.2	45.4	205.6
Social Sciences	26	7	5	3	38	1	8.0	29.0	38.0	76.0	21.2	97.2
Educational Sciences	17	6	1		24		5.0	17.5	22.5	46.5	16.0	62.5
Psychology and Sports Sciences	18	7	6		31	4	15.5	22.5	42.0	73.0	34.8	107.8
Protestant Theology	6				6		1.5	3.5	5.0	11.0	4.0	15.0
Catholic Theology	8				8	1		3.0	4.0	12.0	3.5	15.5
Philosophy and History	20	4	9	5	33	2	8.0	10.0	20.0	53.0	15.7	68.7
Languages and Cultural Studies	29	11.5	8	4	48.5		16.4	28.9	45.3	93.8	26.8	120.7
Modern Philologies	30	18	6	3	54	1	21.0	46.5	68.5	122.5	22.4	144.9
Geosciences/Geography	23	11	2		36	7	13.0	25.5	45.5	81.5	43.2	124.7
Computer Science and Mathematics	23	12	5		40	2	7.0	42.0	51.0	91.0	27.5	118.5
Physics	23	6	5		34	1	19.0	39.5	59.5	93.5	84.8	178.3
Biochemistry, Chemistry and Pharmaceutics	28	10	4		42	1	26.2	75.3	102.4	144.4	102.8	247.2
Biosciences	24	9	5		38	3	13.5	25.5	42.0	80.0	125.8	205.8
Medicine	78	34	10	1	122	8	17.0	51.0	76.0	198.0	102.0	300.0
Central operating centres							27.0	12.0	39.0	39.0	351.2	390.2
Administration											371.7	371.7
total	427	144	84	20	655	40	209.1	565.3	814.4	1,469.4	1,427.7	2,897.1

Total number of graduates in 2008 in main degree courses, sorted by faculty (per capita distribution)

FACULTY	2004				2005				2006			
	1st degree		Teaching		1st degree		Teaching		1st degree		Teaching	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Law	221	192	0	0	216	219	0	0	195	226	0	0
Economics	259	149	0	0	348	242	0	0	276	202	27	32
Social Sciences	85	79	5	6	83	109	5	9	88	92	5	14
Educational Sciences	26	124	8	67	16	137	13	23	38	132	0	0
Psychology and Sports Sciences	29	65	17	41	27	62	31	51	36	90	21	57
Protestant Theology	0	3	6	23	10	16	3	25	1	5	5	15
Catholic Theology	1	3	4	22	0	0	5	22	0	0	3	31
Philosophy and History	25	28	14	5	28	27	15	10	33	19	10	18
Languages and Cultural Studies	15	42	6	29	20	59	3	37	21	144	14	102
Modern Philologies	32	114	37	229	36	158	32	300	28	138	32	199
Geosciences/Geography	18	20	3	4	21	23	6	2	20	16	4	8
Computer Science and Mathematics	8	4	12	56	11	8	10	58	55	13	17	58
Physics	18	6	2	1	21	10	5	3	18	11	1	2
Biochemistry, Chemistry and Pharmaceutics	61	84	2	2	52	101	3	7	54	93	0	5
Biosciences	52	64	4	7	52	56	2	14	43	65	9	31
Medicine	143	164	0	0	147	168	0	0	151	165	0	0
total	993	1,141	120	492	1,088	1,395	133	561	1,057	1,411	148	572
Per cent*	36.16 %	41.55 %	4.37 %	17.92 %	34.25 %	43.91 %	4.19 %	17.66 %	33.16 %	44.26 %	4.64 %	17.94 %

PhDs and lecturing qualifications 2004–2008

FACULTY	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	PhD	Lect. q.	PhD	Lect. q.	PhD	Lect. q.	PhD	Lect. q.	PhD	Lect. q.
Law	73	4	75	4	71	5	77	7	73	1
Economics	31	2	45	6	49	6	31	4	46	0
Social Sciences	8	1	22	4	19	4	11	2	26	2
Educational Sciences	15	0	10	0	14	0	15	1	16	1
Psychology and Sports Sciences	9	1	11	2	7	1	18	2	8	2
Protestant Theology	1	2	5	3	4	2	4	1	3	0
Catholic Theology	5	0	1	0	4	0	11	0	6	0
Philosophy and History	31	4	20	4	23	2	13	2	25	4
Languages and Cultural Studies	17	2	20	8	28	1	27	5	15	3
Modern Philologies	21	2	14	2	24	2	21	2	13	2
Geosciences/Geography	12	5	13	1	11	1	9	1	12	5
Computer Science and Mathematics	2	2	5	2	8	1	14	0	7	0
Physics	25	2	29	1	26	0	20	3	32	2
Biochemistry, Chemistry and Pharmaceutics	73	2	84	1	101	0	87	4	77	1
Biosciences	40	4	35	3	38	1	35	2	54	2
Medicine	179	18	181	29	210	28	172	24	172	25
total	542	51	570	70	637	54	565	60	585	50

FACULTY	2007				2008			
	1st degree		Teaching		1st degree		Teaching	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Law	284	349	0	0	163	157	0	0
Economics	213	185	0	0	351	268	0	0
Social Sciences	88	137	16	12	90	128	15	15
Educational Sciences	23	163	0	0	36	198	13	43
Psychology and Sports Sciences	39	108	29	42	50	95	27	40
Protestant Theology	3	3	2	19	2	4	2	16
Catholic Theology	0	2	3	24	0	2	3	37
Philosophy and History	35	34	13	17	39	26	23	25
Languages and Cultural Studies	16	94	10	47	21	107	7	39
Modern Philologies	34	156	52	244	28	208	46	303
Geosciences/Geography	17	16	3	10	30	17	7	15
Computer Science and Mathematics	47	15	19	69	54	20	38	69
Physics	16	6	3	0	29	7	4	2
Biochemistry, Chemistry and Pharmaceutics	46	109	1	4	37	95	8	4
Biosciences	52	62	5	24	56	70	13	23
Medicine	134	208	0	0	138	216	0	0
total	1,047	1,647	156	512	1,124	1,618	206	631
Per cent*	31.14 %	48.99 %	4.64 %	15.23 %	31.41 %	45.21 %	5.76 %	17.63 %

* Scientific assistants are classed as W2/W1 positions until they leave

* Based on the number of all graduates on a course leading to a first degree.
1st degree = Staatsexamen, Diplom, Magister (1st main subject), Bachelor's (1st main subject), Master's, etc.
Teaching = gaining qualified teacher status at primary school, Hauptschule, Realschule, Gymnasium, SEN school; sorted by main subject taught
M = male graduates, F = female graduates

Performance-based distribution of funds 2008

FACULTY	success parameters (SP)										2007 ACT. SB		Difference to 2007		Change between SB 2007 and SB 2008		SB 2008 from model		
	Teaching	EF	Grad	Grad. rate	PhD	PhD rate	GE 1	Lect.	GE 2	GE 3	Total (EPs) 2008	€K	%	€K	%	€K	%	€K	
	€K	€K	€K	€K	€K	€K	€K	€K	€K	€K	€K	€K	%	€K	%	€K	%	€K	
		0,18 €	532 €	2,489 €	4,997 €														
1	151	174	225	8	182	14	2	22	7	8	793	811	-18	-2,2 %	-9	-1,1 %	802		
2	162	828	262	8	104	4	5	23	4	8	1,408	1,233	174	14,1 %	87	7,1 %	1,320		
3	156	230	165	8	41	7	7	17	12	0	643	714	-72	-10,0 %	-36	-5,0 %	678		
4	282	111	141	7	32	2	12	0	12	6	607	589	18	3,0 %	9	1,5 %	598		
5	165	237	100	8	22	4	12	7	12	0	567	552	15	2,7 %	8	1,4 %	560		
6	26	57	29	8	8	2	12	12	7	14	176	145	31	21,1 %	15	10,5 %	160		
7	20	32	10	5	8	16	12	0	12	4	120	107	13	12,4 %	7	6,2 %	113		
8	90	346	35	3	58	11	5	15	4	10	577	582	-5	-0,9 %	-2	-0,4 %	579		
9	171	612	75	4	57	5	12	20	12	27	996	841	155	18,4 %	78	9,2 %	919		
10	251	199	178	6	49	2	12	10	12	0	719	803	-85	-10,5 %	-42	-5,3 %	761		
11	68	662	24	1	30	4	2	12	4	33	839	723	117	16,2 %	58	8,1 %	781		
12	109	251	48	2	16	2	1	8	1	0	438	537	-99	-18,4 %	-49	-9,2 %	487		
13	82	801	16	1	66	5	5	5	1	8	991	1,048	-56	-5,4 %	-28	-2,7 %	1,019		
14	190	1,922	81	6	214	4	8	5	4	0	2,433	1,930	503	26,1 %	252	13,0 %	2,182		
15	127	830	58	4	88	2	8	13	12	0	1,142	1,089	53	4,8 %	26	2,4 %	1,116		
total	2,051	7,292	1,447	81	976	81	118	168	118	118	12,449	11,704	745		372		12,076		
	16 %	59 %	12 %	1 %	8 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	100 %*								

Abbreviations

- PY Previous year
- Fac Faculties
- SP Success parameters
- TT Teacher training
- EF External funding
- Grad Graduates
- PhD Doctorates
- Lect Lecturing qualifications
- GE Gender equality
- SB Success budget

Key: The € 12,1 m for materials are distributed among faculties 1-15 on a performance basis. Performance parameters are: research: spending on external funding (EF), teaching: teaching load pursuant to teaching capacity ordinance KapVo (Teaching), graduates (Grad), graduate/student ratio (Grad rate), upcoming professors: no. of PhDs (PhD), PhD graduate/student ratio (VerhProm), no. of lecturing qualifications (Lect.), gender equality: female PhD/graduate ratio (GE1), ratio of no. female scientific assocos to no. of female graduates (GE2), ratio of no. of female profs to no. of female scientific assocos (GE3).

* figure rounded up/down

Source and use of funding 2008

SOURCE OF FUNDING	ACTUAL 2008 IN €
Budgetary appropriation	290,668,200
Innovation fund	3,996,000
Hochschulpakt 2020 (Higher Education Pact 2020)	1,538,500
Student fees/QSL fund*	14,682,729
total: source of funding	310,885,429

USE OF FUNDING	ACTUAL 2008 IN €
Material costs	103,592,238
Staff costs	189,675,335
Student fees/QSL fund	11,078,677
Interdepartmental cost allocation	2,872,239
total: use of funding	307,218,490

External funding 2008

FACULTIES	EXTERNAL FUNDING 2008 ¹
Law	2,637,355
Economics	8,084,308
Social Sciences	1,040,887
Educational Sciences	531,645
Psychology and Sports Sciences	1,824,478
Protestant Theology	368,859
Catholic Theology	181,831
Philosophy and History	2,844,084
Languages and Cultural Studies	2,846,871
Modern Philologies	1,597,876
Geosciences/Geography	6,428,285
Computer Science and Mathematics ²	1,585,547
Physics incl. FIAS	11,329,239
Biochemistry, Chemistry and Pharmaceuticals	17,440,251
Biosciences	7,248,463
Medicine	41,993,679
Faculties total	107,983,658
Other faculties	12,262,873
total sum	120,246,531

¹ Without faculty-specific distribution of external funding from collaborative research centres, Clusters of Excellence, etc.

² Since the start of 2006 the Institute of Computer Science has been part of the Mathematics faculty; before it was part of the Biology faculty.

External funding from DFG (entire university)

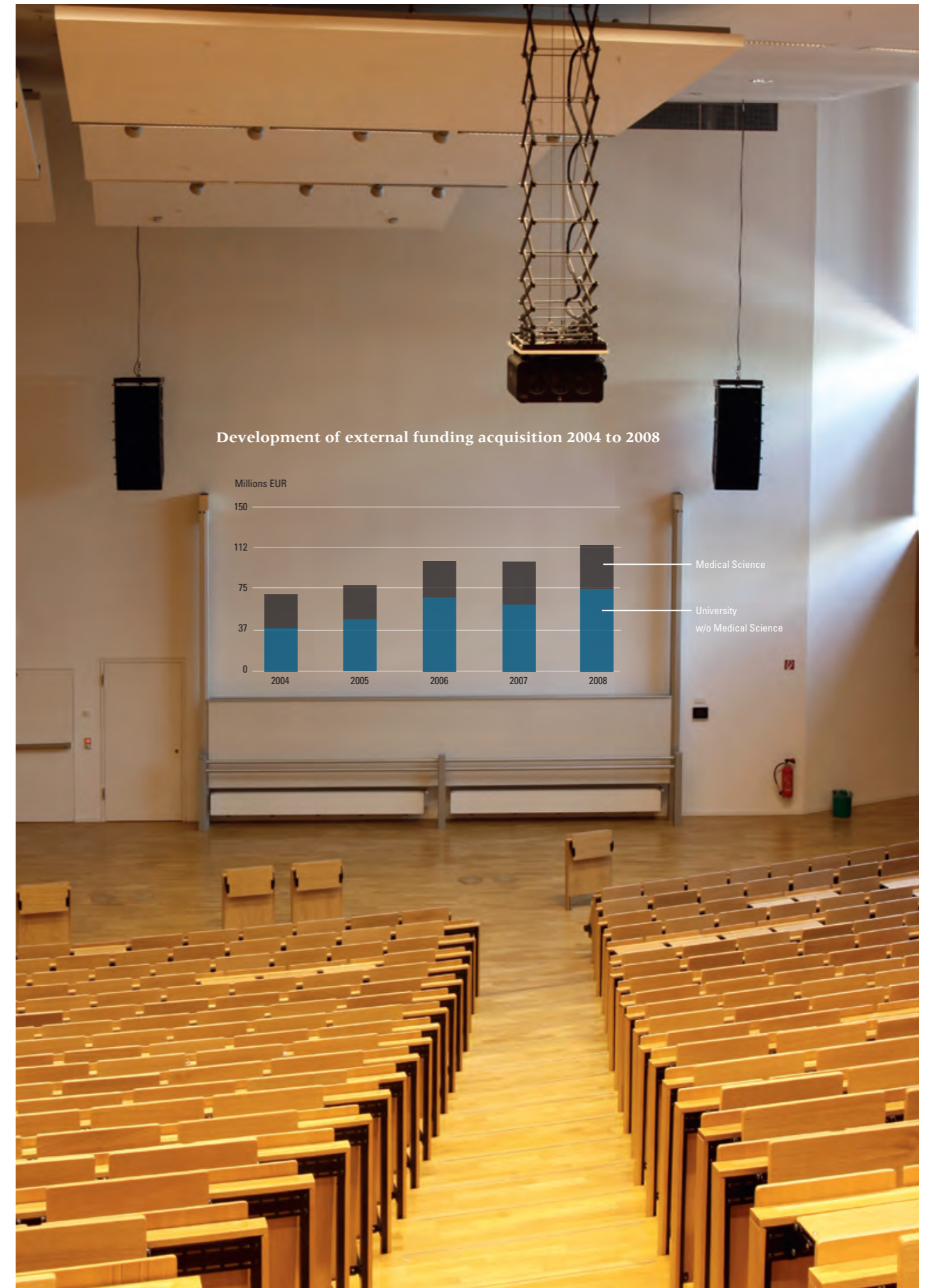
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
DFG external funding	22,944,273	37,321,860	33,754,028	44,693,624	42,132,212

External funding spending 2004 — 2008

FACULTIES	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹	2008 ¹
Law incl. Institute for Law and Finance	1,442,526	1,345,728	1,415,274	1,857,997	3,160,843
Economics	4,624,620	4,342,553	4,765,208	4,498,173	5,723,605
Social Sciences	1,360,116	1,368,494	920,562	710,701	930,785
Educational Sciences	370,551	477,362	747,855	634,565	543,477
Psychology and Sports Sciences	1,369,406	1,153,931	1,425,513	1,429,646	1,587,869
Protestant Theology	327,294	231,914	237,732	286,669	313,419
Catholic Theology	222,804	213,953	222,448	194,337	257,797
Philosophy and History	2,390,719	2,126,459	1,804,864	2,684,331	2,412,211
Languages and Cultural Studies	1,916,084	1,673,544	2,416,777	2,492,975	2,698,832
Modern Philologies	1,194,627	1,263,649	1,179,205	1,511,477	1,360,373
Geosciences/ Geography	2,772,797	3,240,904	4,665,193	4,463,546	6,545,603
Computer Science and Mathematics ²	460,300	520,954	1,793,532	1,619,935	1,339,710
Physics incl. FIAS	5,197,239	6,186,600	7,092,639	7,947,983	10,618,134
Biochemistry, Chemistry and Pharmaceutics	10,344,382	10,395,233	15,376,686	13,847,739	17,577,466
Biosciences	4,670,335	6,540,846	3,957,619	5,450,638	7,463,185
Medicine	29,569,048	30,286,627	30,885,091	39,870,477	39,934,209
Scientific centres incl. Social Sciences research unit	-	1,420,115	1,181,526	674,810	1,816,257
University library	550,059	4,745,503	17,310,228	6,912,660	5,575,358
Central technological operating centres	246,391	326,505	38,631	259,051	335,428
University administration	957,408	787,731	2,475,254	1,823,768	4,518,956
Summe	69,986,706	78,648,605	99,911,837	99,171,478	114,713,520

¹ Without faculty-specific distribution of external spending from collaborative research centres, Clusters of Excellence, etc.

² Since the start of 2006 the Institute of Computer Science has been part of the Mathematics faculty; before it was part of the Biology faculty.



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