

EBERHARD KARLS  
UNIVERSITÄT  
TÜBINGEN



2008/09

# Annual Report

of Tübingen University

ANNUAL REPORT of TÜBINGEN UNIVERSITY  
1<sup>st</sup> October 2008 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2009

Published by President Professor Dr. Bernd Engler

## Contents

Preface .....	1
01 Town and Gown TÜBINGEN .....	2
02 Vision for the Future NEW STRUCTURES .....	6
03 Science and Research RESEARCH EMPHASIS IN THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES .....	12
04 Equal Opportunities EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN .....	36
05 Study and Teaching NEW COURSE CONCEPTS .....	42
06 The University Administration FINANCE, PERSONNEL AND CONSTRUCTION .....	50
07 Cooperation Partners PARTNERS IN RESEARCH AND BUSINESS .....	58
08 Internationalisation CLOSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP .....	66
09 Open to the Public CULTURAL EVENTS .....	72

## Preface

The university's review offers its readers a glimpse of the academic year 2008/09. The report concentrates on just a few highlights of the past academic year, among them the university's new efforts to foster interdisciplinary research and education and to restructure its faculty organisation. Furthermore, an unprecedented degree of collaboration with research enterprises beyond campus was strengthened while the construction of new research facilities and the targeted use of federal funds took on momentum. The university has again come one step closer to increasing its national and international standing as a top research university.

As far as structure is concerned, the University of Tübingen has taken a major step towards achieving the level of integration and coherence vital for future growth in the clustering of its faculties into larger compact faculty units. The new framework envisages a platform of professional leadership and management.

In the field of education and research, cooperation continues to be the key to promoting research facilities, the ultimate goal of which is to become a significant player in the excellence initiative. In an attempt to facilitate students' educational and career needs, the President's Office at the university initiated the first steps to reorganize its Bachelor programmes.

It goes without saying that changes force us to review longstanding traditions in order to refocus our vision for the future. Without the support and the enthusiasm of all members of the university, the necessary change will not be possible. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who offer their initiative and advice, and in particular the members of the university's Board of Trustees, under the chairmanship of Tilman Todenhöfer, who resigned from his position in 2009, for their immense support during the past year.



Professor Dr. Bernd Engler  
President



Professor Dr. Bernd Engler,  
President

# Tübingen: Town and Gown



## Tübingen: Town and Gown

Few cities in Germany are defined by their university to the same extent as Tübingen. Teaching and research take place in a vibrant context that blends past and future.

Since its foundation over 530 years ago, the university has played a major role in the city, the region and the state of Baden-Württemberg: it has attracted and produced some of Europe's greatest scholars, including the astronomer Johannes Kepler, the mathematician Wilhelm Schickard, the philosophers Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel and Friedrich Schelling, and the poets Friedrich Hölderlin, Eduard Mörike and Ludwig Uhland, to name but a few. But in spite of its long tradition, the university has always welcomed new and innovative branches of learning and research and the scientific challenges they bring

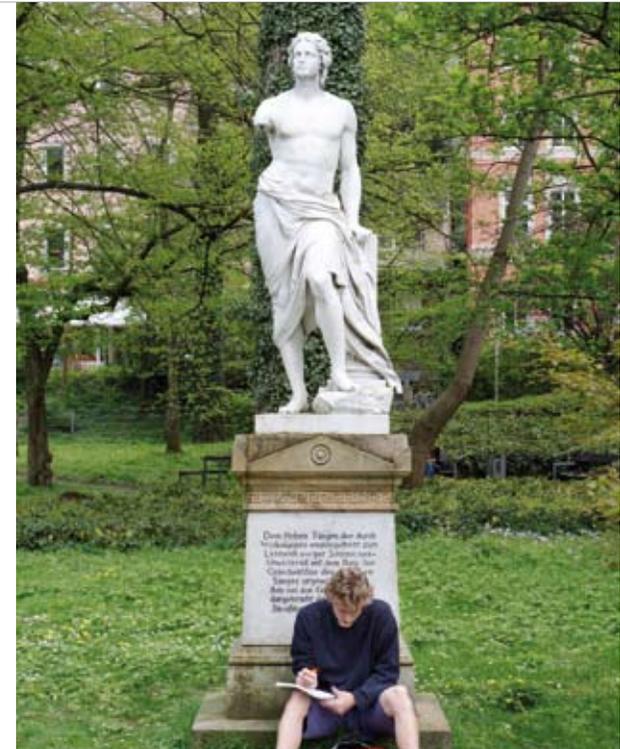
along. Rather than being opposites, tradition and innovation complement each other at Tübingen University, and thus it is internationally as renowned in the humanities as in molecular biology or in the neurosciences.

The University of Tübingen's growth began in 1477 when Graf Eberhard im Bart, Count of Württemberg, gained permission from the pope to establish an academic institution. He appointed 15 professors to teach in the Faculties of Theology, Jurisprudence, Medicine and Philosophy – the four standard subject areas at that time.



Today the university consists of 14 Faculties, covering an enormous diversity of disciplines in the key areas of the life sciences, the natural sciences and the humanities. Its student population consists of some 24,000 students – among them more than 3,000 students from all over the world. 400 professors and 2,000 academic and scientific staff are directly involved in research and teaching.

In its teaching activity the university reflects its strong research profile, particularly in the natural and life sciences as well as in the humanities. More than 80 study programmes



are offered today. Innovative new options are constantly added, such as International Economics, Medical Technology, Molecular Medicine, Geocology, Bioinformatics and Media Studies. Students can choose from several different target qualifications, including Bachelor's and Master's degrees, German State Examinations, and PhD degrees.

Like research, teaching in Tübingen has become increasingly international. Agreements with foreign universities make it possible to acquire a dual degree in selected fields of study such as Economics and Business Administration, History,

Physics, Mathematics and Literature with students spending one or more semesters at the partner institution abroad. International Master's or PhD degree programmes taught in English are further options. These are already well established in the Applied Environmental and Geosciences, in Neurology and in Behavioural Research, in Computer Linguistics, and in International Economics and Finance. The university's international reach is correspondingly impressive: over 15% of the student population come from outside Germany and every year 800 students participate in exchange programmes with foreign institutions and universities.

Teaching staff and researchers are also part of a worldwide network with over 170 cooperation agreements with universities, from Argentina and Australia to the United States and Venezuela. Visiting academics and research grant recipients teach and conduct research in Tübingen thus increasing the international orientation of our programmes.

# Vision for the Future



## New Structures

In the academic year 2008/09 the University of Tübingen initiated new efforts to foster interdisciplinary research and education and to restructure its faculty organisation; an unprecedented degree of collaboration with institutions foregrounding applied sciences continues to extend the reach of research enterprises beyond campus.

### Seven Faculties instead of Fourteen

The University has taken a major step towards achieving the level of integration and coherence vital for future growth: its present fourteen faculties will be clustered into seven compact larger faculties. The new framework envisages a platform of professional leadership and portfolio management. Four larger and three smaller faculties will form the future institutional structure of the University:

- > Faculty of Mathematics-Natural Sciences
- > Faculty of Medicine
- > Faculty of Economics and Social Science
- > Faculty of Philosophy
- > Faculty of Law
- > Faculty of Protestant Theology
- > Faculty of Catholic Theology

The largest faculty will be created due to the merger of the former Faculties of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Computer Science, Psychology, Physics and Geosciences. The Faculty of Medicine will remain unaltered. The Faculty of Economics will merge with the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences. The new Faculty of Philosophy will be composed of the former Faculty of Philosophy and History, the Faculty of Modern Languages and the Faculty of Cultural Studies.

The new consolidated system allows more cost effective scope for development. Full time deans will be employed for a period of six years, ensuring long-term quality assurance, research synergies, the acceleration of searches for a new as well as a more efficient system of budget management.

### Institutionalization

Cooperation is the key to promoting research facilities at the University of Tübingen, the ultimate goal of which is to become a significant player in the excellence initiative. This involves strengthening external as well as internal cooperation.

Of major significance for the University is the location in Tübingen of the Water & Earth System Science Research Institute (WESS), a collaboration of the Universities of Tübingen, Hohenheim, Stuttgart and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Leipzig. The joint research centre focuses on the impact of changing environmental conditions on the water cycle as well as on the effects of pollutants and nutrients in water, soil and the atmosphere. The founding of the Research Institute WESS is a huge contribution to developing future methods of applied research in the geosciences.

A further important partner for the university is the Natural and Medical Sciences Institute (NMI) in Reutlingen. Here, the goal is to turn basic research into practical, economically viable business projects by carrying out scientific research in the disciplines of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, biomedical technology, and interface technologies. A professorship for Pharmaceutical Biotechnology based at NMI is planned. It will be affiliated to the new Centre for Applied Sciences at the University.

A cooperative agreement was drawn up between the University and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Key factors are an interactive programme for internships, an intensified interchange between research at the university and application in industry; new common efforts to set up companies.



## Two Additional Terms for the Bachelor

The 46 Bologna Member States, universities and students continue to work towards their aim of creating a diverse, attractive and transparent European higher education landscape.

In this respect, the President's Office at the University initiated the first steps to adapt the Bologna process to suit students' educational and career needs. Even before student protests in 2009, the university initiated 4 instead of

3 year bachelor programmes. The new curricular structure offers more flexibility to students. Furthermore, it increases student mobility by enabling them to undertake an internship abroad and allows students to focus on more specialised subjects during the additional two terms without encountering problems with their course schedules. The first pilot bachelor started at the University in the winter term 2009/2010.



Applied research is a key field of development at the university. Promising new cooperations are emerging.

## University Rankings

### Top Ranking by Centre for Higher Educational Development

The University of Tübingen achieved top results in the Centre for Higher Educational Development (CHE) university rankings, published in May, 2009. The CHE is the most comprehensive and detailed ranking of higher education institutions in German-speaking countries. Among the criteria used to assess success are: third-party funding, publications, inventions and number of PhD candidates.

In the subject area Sports Science, evaluated for the first time, Tübingen gained excellent results and is therefore among the top three universities in this field in Germany. The Tübingen geoscientists came in fifth; the subjects Biology, Chemistry and Medicine also received top rate results.

In other subjects - German, History, Political Science, Empirical Educational Science, English as well as Romance Languages - the excellent results of last years have been upheld.

More recently, CHE published results based on its review of the fields of the Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Information Technology and Medicine. Here Tübingen's Fac-

ulty of Medicine was the best research oriented faculty in Germany. Biology, Dentistry, Information Technology as well as Pharmacy also gained exceptional results for their research initiatives.

### Top Funding Position in German Research Foundation

The German Research Foundation (DFG) promotes research in all fields of science and the humanities. In fulfilling its responsibilities as a research funding organisation, it commits itself to scientific and academic excellence and the advancement of young researchers. Whether individual grant programmes or collaborative networks, it continually adapts itself to meet researchers' changing needs.

Between 2005 and 2007, the University of Tübingen received 120.4 million € in funding from the German Research Foundation, making it one of the top sponsored universities in Germany. In the individual subject areas Plant Science and Neuroscience, Tübingen achieved top ranking; in the fields of Ancient Cultures, Languages, Non-European Languages and Culture as well as Psychology, the University reinforced its major player qualities.



In the future, Tübingen will sharpen its profile as a research oriented university. Key factors have already been set in place: among them the "Science Campus" cooperation with the Leibniz Foundation, the cooperation with the Helmholtz-Society in the WESS project, the Tübingen branch of the German Centre for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), the Tübingen branch of the German Centre for Diabetics Research as well as the long term project of the Academy of Sciences, "The Role of Culture in Early Expansions of Humans". Finally, three new Collaborative Research Centres attained funding.

# Science and Research



## Research Emphasis in the Humanities and the Social Sciences

The choice of Tübingen as location for the first ScienceCampus in Germany underscores the importance of the university as a centre for educational research. In the field of Cultural Studies, the interdisciplinary approach takes on momentum in the setting up of two core institutes: the Asia Orient Institute (AOI) and the Institute for Ancient Near Eastern Studies (IANES). The German Research Foundation continues to fund innovative research: a new Collaborative Research Centre focusing on linguistics was established in the Humanities and the Faculty of Mathematics launches a new Collaborative Research Centre. The excavations by Tübingen archaeologists on the Swabian Alb and in Syria caused an international sensation, artefacts from the Qatna excavations and from the Swabian Alb are on display to the general public in two major exhibitions in Stuttgart.

### Germany's First ScienceCampus in Tübingen

The University of Tübingen was chosen to stage Germany's first ScienceCampus. It was officially launched in an opening ceremony on April 20<sup>th</sup> 2009. The ScienceCampus is a joint cooperation between the university and the Knowledge Media Research Center (KMRC). The primary focus of the new initiative is the field of "Information Environments". The aim is to promote a new understanding of human development, learning and education that

encompasses formal as well as informal learning processes through the use of technologies. In its first three years the ScienceCampus will receive two million € in funding from the State of Baden-Württemberg as well as from the Leibniz Association.

Affiliated to the Leibniz Association, KMRC is an extra-faculty research institute, situated in Tübingen. Founded in

2001, it is co-funded by the Federal Republic of Germany and the State of Baden-Württemberg. KMRC works closely with schools, universities, museums as well as industry. Furthermore, it is an important player within a national and international framework.

The ScienceCampus is a cross-disciplinary research network including KMRC, several institutes of the Univer-

Professor Dr. Friedrich W. Hesse is the official spokesman of the new ScienceCampus. The ScienceCampus is a cross-disciplinary research network.

sity of Tübingen – the Institute of Education, the Institute of Psychology, the Institute of Sociology, the Institute of Sports Science, the Ludwig Uhland Institute of Empirical Cultural Studies, the Faculty of Medicine and the Wilhelm Schickard Institute for Information Technology – and external partner institutions from Freiburg and Mannheim. The directorship of the ScienceCampus is held jointly by the president of the university, Professor Dr. Bernd Engler, and the director of KMRC, Professor Dr. Dr. Friedrich W. Hesse (official spokesman).

The multidisciplinary approach aims to establish a platform for cooperative internal and external university research, which in turn should contribute to creating a new scenario of learning, intelligent software and hardware solutions for knowledge acquisition as well as concrete suggestions for the design of an educational system fitting to future trends.



## The Cultural Sciences

### The Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies - Intensified Cooperation

Setting up a platform of cooperative research: this is the objective of the Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies in the Faculty of Cultural Studies at the university. By creating an alliance among the disciplines of Oriental Studies, Anthropology, Indology, Japanology, Sinology and Korean Studies; Islamic and Iranian Studies; the Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies (AOI) intends to strengthen inner and interfaculty research activities in Tübingen. Asian countries possess a unique political, economic, social and cultural identity. AOI's comprehensive knowledge of Near to Far East issues makes it a valued contributor to international research projects. The aim is clear: the solidifying of Near Eastern expertise in one specialised unit in order to best deal with the growing influence of these cultures on European society.

Furthermore, AOI maintains close cooperation and interaction with its partners, among them the Center for Japanese Language and Culture at Doshisha University in Kyoto, the European Research Center on Contemporary Taiwan (ERCCT) as well as the new university partnership with Pune in India. Here synergies are created which strengthen international cross cultural cooperation as well as supporting individual and project research. AOI uses its regional competence to develop innovative new courses in cooperation with the Institute of Political Science and the Faculty of Economics. A spin-off here is more student exchange with the established cooperation partners.

### IANES – The Institute Responsible for Multi-cultural Aspects of the Ancient Near East

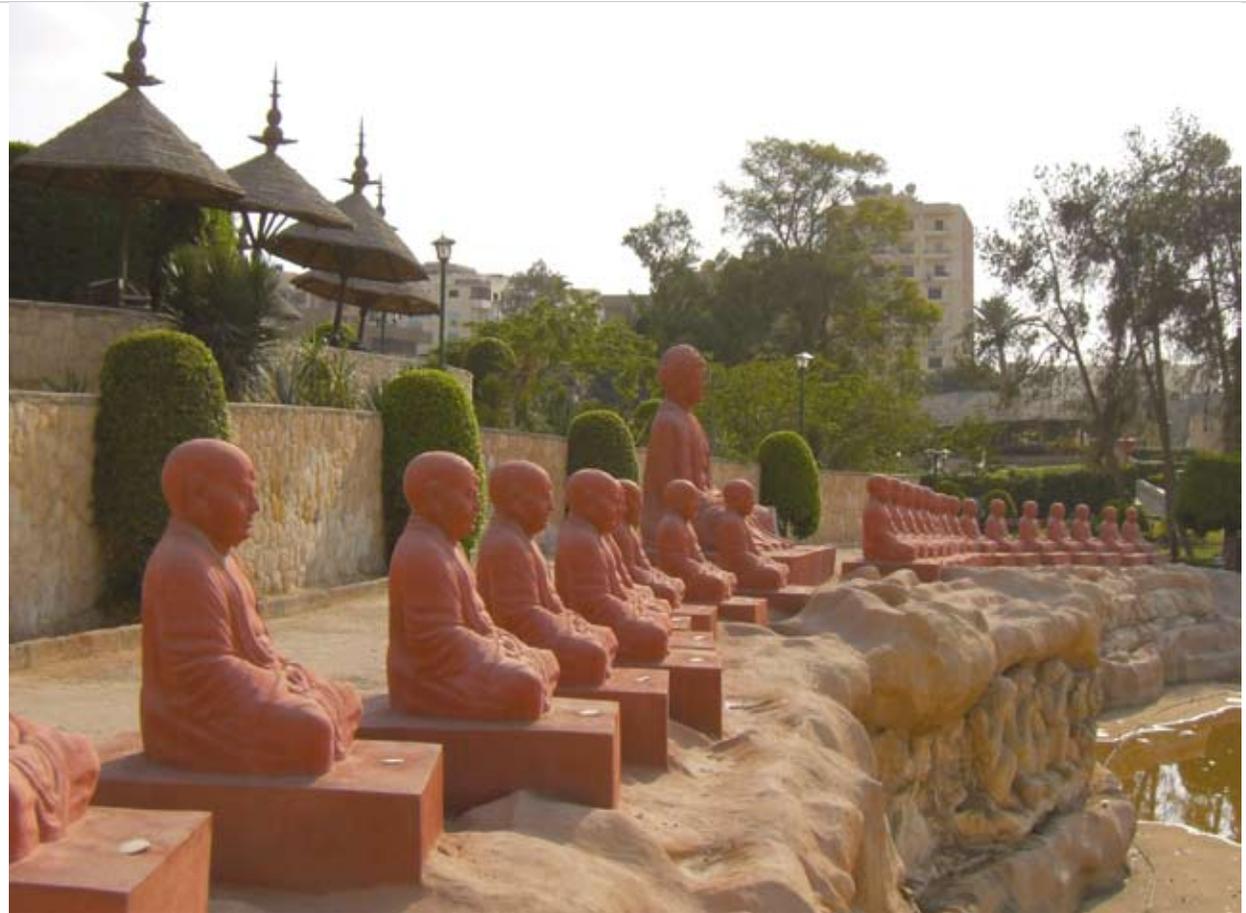
The spirit of collaboration and the promotion of existing synergies at the Faculty of Cultural Studies are further strengthened in the amalgamation of the Institute for Ancient Near Eastern Studies (IANES) with the Institute for Egyptology in February 2009. IANES comprises the three departments Egyptology, Ancient Near Eastern Languages and Cultures as well as Archaeology of the Ancient Near East. The new cooperation strengthens the ties between the institutes, providing more attractive opportunities to students at home and abroad.

IANES focuses on the countries of Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey, Jordan, Israel, Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as the Arabian Peninsula. Its framework for research starts in the 10th millennium B.C. and focuses on the literate periods from the 3rd millennium B.C. up to 300 A.D., a period which experienced phenomenal language variety. Sumerian, Egyptian, Babylonian-Assyrian, Hittite, Hurrian, Elamite, Ugaritic, Aramaic, Phoenician, Punic and Ancient Persian are among some of the languages which existed at

that period. During the first half of the 4th century B.C., the influence of Greek and later of Roman cultures caused the Ancient Near East to undergo enormous changes.

Of significance for today's modern international, multicultural society is the similarity of societal problems experienced then and now. Minority groups and parallel societies develop where people from different cultures, languages and religions coexist. Contrasting legal and value systems are forced to coincide. Furthermore, the cultural independence of individual groups is questionable, a problem more pronounced today due to the influence of globalisation.

The three core areas of IANES are situated in Schloss Hohentübingen. In the winter term 2008/09 they started the new bachelor course entitled "Languages and Cultures of the Ancient Near East". IANES works closely with the Faculties of Protestant and Catholic Theology and in particular with the Institute for Jewish Studies as well as the field of Biblical/Palestinian Archaeology.



Intense interaction has defined cultural dynamics since ancient times. The Japanese Gardens in Cairo

## Asian and African Research

The new Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies and the newly founded Institute for Ancient Near Eastern Studies are divided into many different departments. Here the departments are colour coded on the map; departmental overlap in striped pattern.

### Institute for Ancient Near Eastern Studies (IANES)



**Department of Ancient Oriental Philology**  
 Turkey, Iran, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia

*Ancient clay blocks with Cuneiform script*



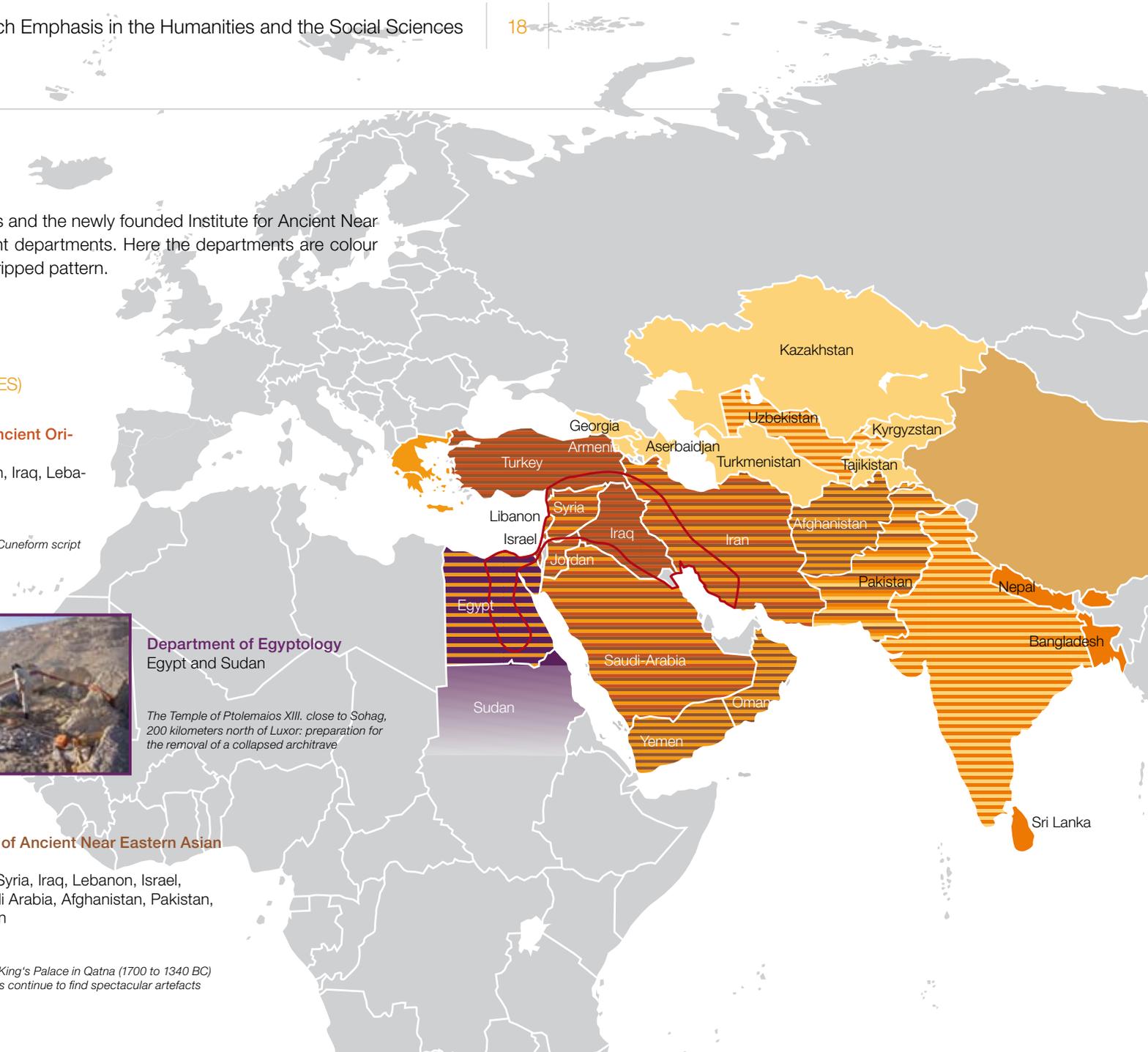
**Department of Egyptology**  
 Egypt and Sudan

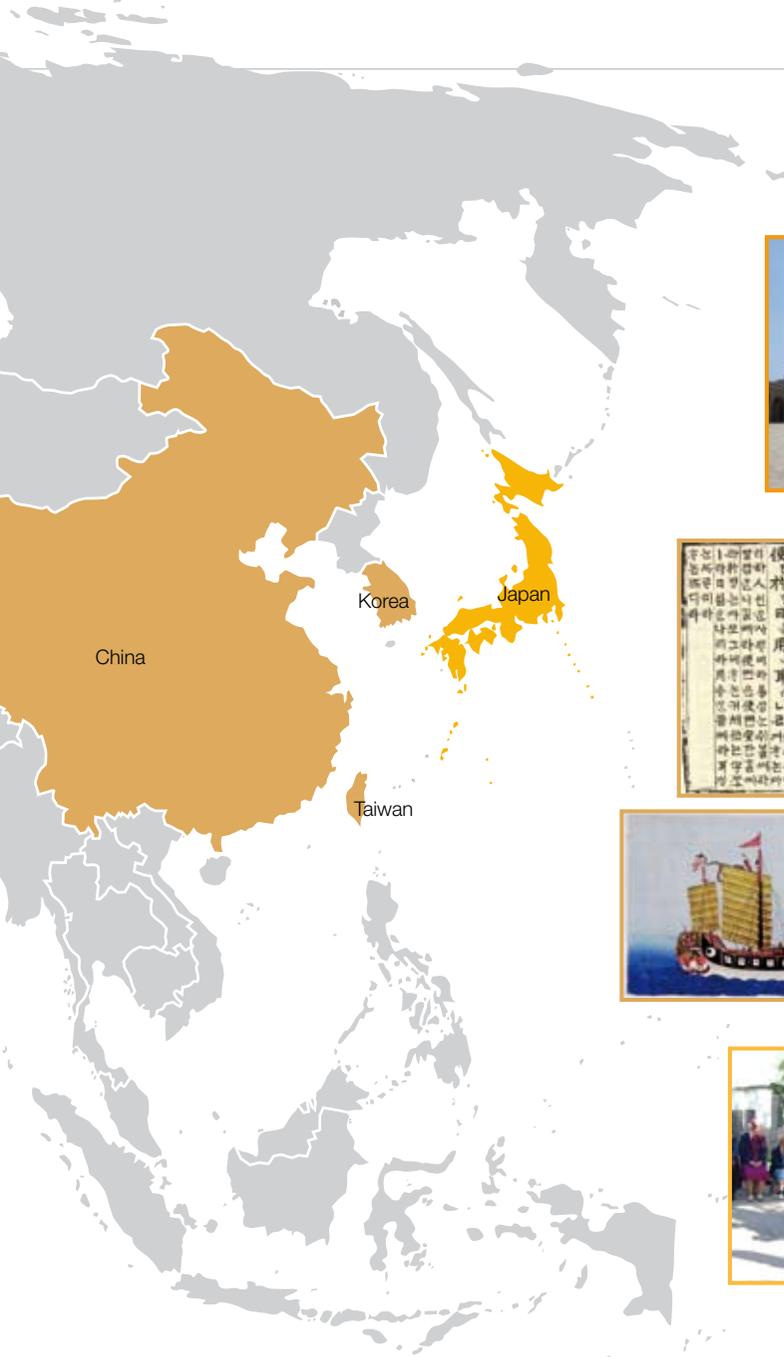
*The Temple of Ptolemaios XIII. close to Sohag, 200 kilometers north of Luxor: preparation for the removal of a collapsed architrave*



**Department of Ancient Near Eastern Asian Archeology**  
 Turkey, Iran, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Oman, Yemen

*West wing of the King's Palace in Qatna (1700 to 1340 BC) where excavations continue to find spectacular artefacts*





The Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies (AOI)



**Department of Oriental and Islamic Studies**  
 Iran, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Afghanistan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Oman, Baltic Sea area, Islamic Orient, Syria, Greece - historical research also in the „Fertile Crescent“ (outlined in red)

*Inner courtyard of the Ibn Tulun Mosque in Cairo*



**Department of Sinology and Korean Studies**  
 Korean Studies: Korea  
 Sinology: China, Taiwan, Hong Kong

*Extract from the Kunmin chògùn (1446)*



*18th century Chinese ship used in the copper trade with Japan*



**Department of Anthropology**  
 Central Asia: Kasakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Armenia, Aserbaidjan  
 Southern Asia: India and Pakistan

*„The first steps“ - children's initiation ritual in Kyrgyzstan*

**Department of Japanology**  
 Japan



*The ancient script of Kojiki in an abstract from 1644*

**Department of Indology and Comparative Religious Studies**  
 India, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka



*A scene from a Ramilla performance in Rammagar near Benares*

## Collaborative Research Centres

### New Tübingen Collaborative Research Centre 833, "The Construction of Meaning: The Dynamics and Adaptivity of Linguistic Structures"

Recent linguistic work in Tübingen has been organized around the theme of the empirical data structures which form the basis of linguistic theory. Since aspects of linguistic research take place across multiple neighbouring subjects in the humanities, linguists need to overcome their theoretical, empirical and explanatory differences, a process which is well-advanced in Tübingen. Further, they need to cooperate with more distant purely scientific disciplines which address linguistic issues, so that both groups align their research paradigms and converge their explanatory priorities.

A new collaborative research centre, sponsored by the German Research Foundation, was established at the University of Tübingen on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009. The SFB 833 "The Construction of Meaning: The Dynamics and Adaptivity of Linguistic Structures" is an interdisciplinary research project incorporating the Faculty of Modern Languages, the Faculty of Information and Cognitive Science and the Faculty of Medicine. This cooperative enterprise of linguists, cognitive psychologists and neuroscientists addresses the division of labour between encoded meaning and infer-

ence in utterance interpretation, taking as its theme the dynamic emergence of meaning in interaction with contextual and mental factors. This interdisciplinary team is researching how meaning is extracted from language. It is a basic characteristic of language that it transmits meaning. More careful analysis shows that the development of this content is a complex interchange of language structure (syntax), the meaning of words and their context put together by specific rules anchored in grammatical structures. In the research centre the possibilities and limitations of this interaction are studied. In this respect the SFB is divided into three project areas:

Project A: System-Internal Dynamics will look at the interchange between meaning and context. Depending on the situation the same sentence can have different meanings. For example, take the sentence "Hermione is quite a good cook." The interpretation depends on the hearer's expectations: If we expect Hermione to be very good, this says that she is worse than we expected, if she is only fourteen years old, then it is a compliment. (In the first meaning "quite" is stressed, in the second "good" is stressed.)

Project B: Dynamic Cognitive Processes deals with the question of human cognition and its effect on language interpretation. Often one needs to change one's point of view about the meaning of a sentence during interpretation. This project group therefore studies on-line language processing.

Close cooperation in the new collaborative research centre for linguistic research: Vera Hohaus and Professor Sigrid Beck (from left) from the Faculty of Modern Languages in discussion with Professor Rolf Ulrich from the Faculty of Information and Cognitive Science



Project C: The Dynamics of System Change hopes to find answers to questions such as: What is common to all languages? How do trade-offs between different language systems work. How do we store and use language knowledge and combine it with other knowledge sources?

Language study has been revolutionized by the advances in information and communication technology in recent decades. These technical developments mean that linguists can observe, store and analyse far greater quantities and qualities of data than before. The processing and effective use of this data is the first current challenge. The second is the opening up of contacts between fields of language study so that researchers from different departments exchange insights and perspectives while cooperating in joint studies. This has resulted in a great increase in the number of data types that serve as input to linguistic analyses.

### Immunotherapy: Molecular Basis and Clinical Application

The close connection in medicine between excellent basic research and targeted application is highly successful. In this respect, the German Research Foundation will fund the Collaborative Research Centre 685: "Immunotherapy: Molecular Basis and Clinical Application" with an additional 12.7 million € over the next four years. The main focus of the research carried out in the collaborative research centre is the molecular mechanisms of the T-cell mediated immune response. Investigations into such mechanisms are expected to lead to the development of clinical immunotherapies against tumours and in the treatment of autoimmune diseases. The results of basic research will be transferred for application in clinical studies which will be carried out as selected, rational and innovative projects both here in Tübingen and as international collaborative research cooperations. Crucial here is the individual genetic makeup, as this plays a role in the natural immune defence system.

The processes involved in autoimmune diseases are also a major focus of interest. Here, the aim is to comprehend the mechanisms underlying the processes in greater detail in order to specifically suppress undesired immune reactions. Immunoinformatics, a field of study which is particularly well advanced in Tübingen, will be employed in both areas and is a major advantage for research, especially

as regards the MHC/peptide interaction. In the course of planned preclinical and clinical studies, the optimal induction of a T-cell mediated immune response will be sought. In addition, the processes involved in triggering the response to the effector phase will be examined in order to pinpoint those that enable the activated T lymphocytes to target the appropriate tissue and evoke the desired immune reaction. In this respect, individual substances containing synthetic peptides can be produced for each patient.

The State of Baden-Württemberg and the University Hospital will finance the extension of the existing transfusion medicine facilities with the first ever worldwide GMP Good Manufacturing Practice Centre for individual patient substances. GMP's are guidelines that outline the aspects of production which affect the quality of a product.



The Collaborative Research Centre 685 "Immunotherapy" investigates the development of individually tailored substances to treat cancer. Two employees, Nicole Zuschke and Patricia Hrstic (from left), in the substance laboratory

## Overview of Tübingen's Collaborative Research Centres

Theme	Spokesperson	Duration
"The Construction of Meaning: The Dynamics and Adaptivity of Linguistic Structures" (SFB 833)	Prof. Dr. Sigrid Beck Department of English	July 2009 – June 2013
"Therapy Resistance of Solid Tumours and How to Overcome It" (SFB 773)	Prof. Dr. Sebastian Wesselborg Medical Hospital, Internal Medicine 1	July 2008 – June 2012
"The Bacterial Cell Envelope: Structure, Function and Infection Interface" (SFB 766)	Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wohlleben Institute of Microbiology	July 2007 – June 2011
"Immunotherapy: From the Molecular Basis to Clinical Application" (SFB 685)	Prof. Dr. Hans-Georg Rammensee Institute of Cell Biology	July 2005 – June 2013
"Recognising, Localising, Acting Neurocognitive Mechanisms and Their Flexibility" (SFB 550)	Prof. Dr. Hans-Peter Thier Department of Cognitive Neurology	January 2000 – December 2009
"Mechanisms of Cell Behaviour in Eukaryotes" (SFB 446)	Prof. Dr. Gerd Jürgens Center of Plant Molecular Biology	July 1997 – June 2009

### Tübingen's Institute for Mathematics – New Collaborative Research Centre/Transregional 71 "Geometric Partial Differential Equations"

On 1 January 2009, the German Research Foundation launched ten new Collaborative Research Centres, among them four Transregional Collaborative Research Centres distributed in several locations. They are initially funded for the next four years with a total of approximately 90 million €. The Transregional Collaborative Research Centre 71 "Geometric Partial Differential Equations" a co-

operative initiative from the University of Tübingen, the University of Freiburg and the University of Zurich, is included among the ten newly funded projects. This is a research initiative including five mathematicians from the University of Tübingen, six from the University of Freiburg and one from the University of Zürich. The programme will be financed by the German Research Foundation in total by 1 457 500 €, of which 700 000 € annually will go to Tübingen. 575 000 € of this sum will be used to create positions for young graduates and postgraduates. A period of twelve years is planned in total.

The transregional collaborative research centre is a follow-up project to the SFB 382 "Methods and Algorithms for Simulating Physical Processes on Super Computers", a cooperation between the universities of Tübingen and Stuttgart which was funded until 2006 and the SFB 469 "Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations", a cooperation between the universities of Freiburg and Tübingen funded from 2001 until 2008.

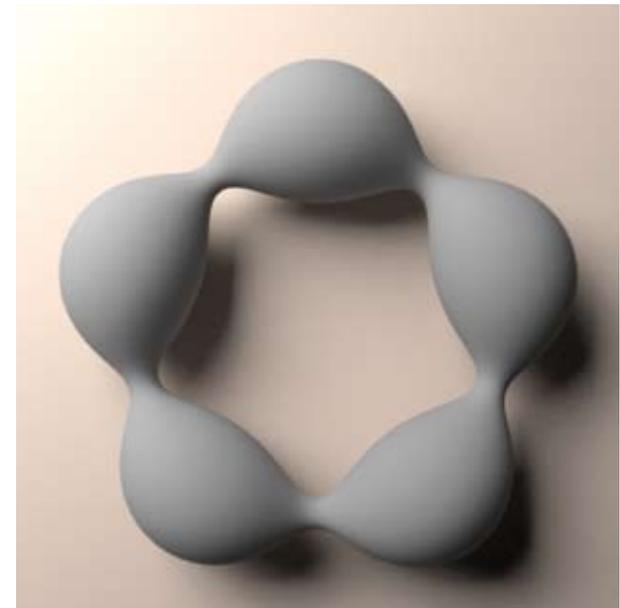
A whole series of high-calibre mathematical problems are dealt with in the research group. Mathematicians from various disciplines study analytical problems in geometrical contexts. These can either be based in differential geometry or involve applications requiring geometrical modelling.

## Collaborative Research Centres/Transregionals including Tübingen Participation

Theme	Spokesperson	Duration
"Geometric Partial Differential Equations" (SBF - Transregio 71)	Prof. Dr. Reiner Schätzle Institute of Mathematics	January 2009 – December 2012
"Pathophysiology of Staphylococci in the Post-Genom Era" (SBF - Transregio 34)	Prof. Dr. Friedrich Götz Institute of Microbiology	July 2006 – June 2010
"Neutrinos and Beyond – Weakly Interacting Particles in Physics, Astrophysics and Cosmology" (SBF - Transregio 27)	Prof. Dr. Josef Jochum Institute of Physics	January 2007 – December 2010
"Controls of Quantum Correlations in Tailored Matter" (SBF - Transregio 21)	Prof. Dr. Reinhold Kleiner Institute of Physics	July 2005 – June 2013
"Molecular Pathogenesis and Therapy of Inflammatory Dilated Cardiomyopathy" (SBF - Transregio 19)	Prof. Reinhard Kandolf Institute of Pathology	2004 – June 2012
"Gravitational Wave Astronomy : Methods – Sources – Observations" (SBF - Transregio 7)	Prof. Kostas Kokkotas, Ph. D. Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics	January 2003 –December2010

2-lobbed and 5-lobbed Delauney Rings

The geometrical problems originate in geometrical measure theory and the calculus of variations. The planned work on the so-called Wilmore Functional may prove to be particularly important in this respect. Furthermore, topics ranging from quantum dynamics to the mathematical principles of solid-state physics will be tackled. The main objective is to study geometrical partial differential equations using analytical and numerical methods and computer-aided simulation and to describe geometrical and physical phenomena.



## A Female Figurine Excavated from Hohle Fels Cave Causes International Sensation

### A Very Special 35 000 Year Old Lady

Fragments of a figurine six centimeters tall were excavated from archaeological deposits in the Hohle Fels cave in the south of Germany by archeological researchers from the Department of Early Prehistory at the University of Tübingen in September 2008. The Venus figure carved from mammoth ivory is dated to at least 35 000 years in age. The stratigraphic position of the Venus of Hohle Fels indicates that it is the oldest of all of the figurines recovered from the Swabian caves and perhaps the earliest example of figurative art worldwide. The figure was presented to the public as the Venus from Hohle Fels in May 2009.

The figure was found in six fragments over a vertical distance of a quarter of a square meter, three meters under the surface of the Hohle Fels. They were recovered in association with characteristic stone, bone and ivory tools dating to the Aurignacian period.

The figure is explicitly that of a woman, with an exaggeration of sexual characteristics: large, projecting breasts, a greatly enlarged and explicit vulva and thighs. As if to emphasize the sexual characteristics, the figure's arms and legs are severely reduced in size, and the "head" has been reduced to the form of a carefully carved ring, evidently to allow the figure to be suspended from a string or thong.

The new figurine from Hohle Fels radically changes the view of the origins of Palaeolithic art. Before this discovery, animals and therianthrope imagery dominated the two dozen figurines from the Swabian Aurignacian era. Female imagery was entirely unknown. With this discovery, the widespread notion that three-dimensional female depictions developed in the Gravettian era can be rejected. Interpretations to date, suggesting that strong, aggressive animals or shamanic depictions dominate the Aurignacian art of Swabia, or even of Europe as a whole, must be reconsidered. Although there is a long history of debate over the meaning of Palaeolithic Venuses, their clearly depicted sexual attributes suggest that they are a direct or indirect expression of fertility.

This figure is strongly reminiscent of the later, well-known "Venus" figurines recovered from a range of sites stretching from the Pyrenees into southern Russia and associated with the subsequent Gravettian toolmaking cultures. These figurines are dated to between about 29 000 and 21 000 years ago, and many of them show a similar exaggeration of the sexual characteristics and a curious downplaying of the arms, legs and heads.



The Hohle Fels Cave Venus (front view)

Palaolithic Bone Flute some 35 000 to 40 000 years old



## Paleolithic Bone Flute Discovered

Only 70 centimeters away from the Venus excavation site, Professor Conard and his team from the Department of Early Prehistory at the University of Tübingen, produced new evidence for Paleolithic music in the form of the remains of one nearly complete bone flute and isolated small fragments of two ivory flutes in the summer of 2008. The discovery suggests the musical tradition was well established when modern humans colonized Europe over 35 000 years ago. The well-preserved bone flute is the oldest handcrafted musical instrument yet discovered, archaeologists say, and offers the latest evidence that early modern humans in Europe had established a complex and creative culture.

The fragments of the flute were distributed over a vertical distance of 3 cm; over a horizontal area of about 10 x 20 cm. This flute is by far the most complete of all of the musical instruments thus far recovered from the caves of Swabia.

The preserved portion of the bone flute from Hohle Fels has a length of 21.8 cm and a diameter of about 8 mm. The flute preserves five finger holes. The surfaces of the flute and the structure of the bone are in excellent condition and reveal many details about its manufacture. The maker carved two deep, V-shaped notches into one end of the instrument, presumably to form the proximal end of the flute into which the musician blew. The find density in this stratum is moderately high with much flint knapping debris, worked bone and ivory, bones of horse, reindeer,

mammoth, cave bear, ibex as well as burnt bone. No diagnostic human bones have been found in deposits of the Swabian Aurignacian, but it is assumed that modern humans produced the artefacts from the basal Aurignacian deposits shortly after their arrival in the region following a migration up the Danube Corridor.

The maker of the flute carved the instrument from the radius of a griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*). This species has a wingspan between 230 and 265 cm and provides bones ideal for large flutes. Griffon vultures and other vultures are documented in the Upper Paleolithic sediments of the Swabian caves.

### Portrait: Katharina Koll

“I was so astonished when I saw the carved holes that I initially replaced the artefact where I found it,” explains Katharina Koll, trainee for Archaeological Technology, in relation to the excavation of the preserved portion of the bone flute in Hohle Fels Cave in the Ach Valley, 20 km west of Ulm in September 2008. Her supervisor Maria Malina immediately identified the huge significance of the find. The excitement among the excavation team was enormous, as the excavations had reached a level of digging which contained artefacts up to 40 000 years old. “Furthermore, just a fortnight before the Venus figurine was excavated in the same region,” says Koll.

The flute was found in twelve pieces, the fragments were distributed over a vertical distance of three centimetres. It is by far the most complete specimen of all the musical instruments thus far recovered from the caves of Swabia. These finds demonstrate the presence of a well-established musical tradition at the time when modern humans colonized Europe, more than 35 000 years ago.

Only months later, in the course of the numerous press conferences, could Katharina Koll fully realize the extent of the international sensation unfolded through her discovery. “Of course it was significant to make such a find, however anyone working on the excavation could have dug up the flute,” says Ms Koll. She enjoys the daily work as excavator and the tedious task of sifting out many small stones and animal bones, which are of vital importance for the reconstruction of the environment of humankind many years ago.





During the Qatna excavations in 2008, the largest find of elephant bones ever found in Syria was discovered. They date back to 1400 BC.



3000 year old wooden ruins found in the well at the King's Palace at Qatna



View of the multi-storey west wing (front) and the central state rooms (background) from the King's Palace in Qatna

## Spectacular Excavations at the Royal Palace of Qatna

### Elephant Bones

Qatna 200 kilometres north of Damascus and now named Tell Mishrife, was one of the most important kingdoms during Syria's Middle and Late Bronze Age. It reached the height of its prosperity between (1800 and 1600 BC) and was among one of the most powerful states in the Orient. The royal dynasty continued until its destruction by the Hittites in 1340 BC.

Since 1999, excavations at the Royal Palace of Qatna, built between 1800 and 1700 BC, and in use until 1340 BC, are ongoing. The German Research Foundation funds the German-Syrian archaeological team led by Professor Peter Pfälzner and Heike Dohmann-Pfälzner from the University of Tübingen and their Syrian colleague, Professor Michel al-Maqdissi.

In the year 2002, spectacular excavation artefacts were unfolded. Of enormous archaeological significance was the discovery of cuneiform archives, written partly in the Hurrian language, as well as the discovery of an entrance from the central palace rooms to the royal family's burial vault. During the summer excavations of 2008, the Tübingen archaeologists located the north-western wing of the building and partially excavated it. This part of the building was astonishingly well preserved. The palace must have been three stories high at this point. The two lower stories, whose walls are made from mud-bricks, are completely intact. The ruins were in total 8.30 metres high. It is very unusual to discover such a well preserved multi-storey mud-brick building from the Bronze Age.

Of special importance was the finding of arch constructions - the researchers found four doors in a row of rooms

each with a completely preserved arch of mud-bricks. The existence of highly developed Ancient Oriental joinery techniques were confirmed by the discovery of a well, dating back to 3500 years ago. 17 meters under the palace floor, a large amount of water-logged wood was found in the well. The wood is part of the roofs and of other timber constructions of the palace which collapsed during its destruction in 1340 BC. The damp state of the wood, dating from the Bronze Age, has contributed to its preservation. 5 metre long and 800 kilogramme heavy ceiling beams, timber floor boards and timbers with bung-holes have been found.

Of particular importance for the archaeologists is the discovery of cuneiform tablets which appear to be administration documents and could give valuable information about activities in the palace.

The discovery of a large number of intact elephant bones, dating back to 1400 BC, is of significant interest to the field of natural science archaeology. This is the largest and most significant discovery of elephant bones ever in Syria. The animals must have lived in the swamps of the Orontes valley, west of Qatna. The origin of the bones is being investigated by the French archaeo-zoologist Emmanuelle Vila-Meyer.

The discovery of the bones is proof that the Syrian kings hunted elephants. This goes along with evidence from other historical sources. The Egyptian Pharaohs Thutmosis I and Thutmosis III reported that they hunted elephants during their crusades in Western Syria around 1500 BC. Thutmosis III claimed to have killed 120 elephants in the vicinity of Qatna. Researchers believe that the kings hunted elephants for their valuable ivory tusks, notwithstanding its status symbolism.

This activity - being a symbol of the power and prestige of the ancient Syrian kings - and the Egyptian animal massacres in the Late Bronze Age led to a ruthless exploitation of the environment and the irreversible extinction of the Syrian elephant.

### Second Rock Tomb Discovered under the Royal Palace of Qatna

Approximately a year after the significant discovery of elephant bones by the Syrian-Tübingen excavation team at Qatna, they unfolded a second sensational archaeological discovery during the summer excavations from July to September 2009. A rock tombcellar underneath the palace containing hundreds of artefacts as well as human bones from the period 1600-1400 BC was located.

Professor Peter Pfälzner, Heike Dohmann-Pfälzner and their Syrian colleague, Professor Michel al-Maqdissi unfolded the unexpected second underground tomb-cellar. The archaeologists made their discovery during excavations of the north-west wing of the palace. They located a "slope basement" below ground floor level, its walls almost completely intact. A chamber bearing a collapsed timber roof, acting as an antechamber to the tomb-cellar, exists beneath the basement. A stone rock-cut leads from here into the spacious cellar itself. It is 4.90 by 6.30 metres large and is divided into two chambers by a wall hollowed out of the rock. The cellar is accessible from the palace and

is integrated architecturally into its whole structure. Its use can be verified back to the later period of the palace in 1400 BC.

A huge number of clearly visible human bones have been found in the tomb-cellar. The discovery of 30 skulls suggests at least the same amount of burials. The fact that the bones are stacked in groups rather than lying in anatomical formation is significant here. Particles of wood found suggest that at least some of them were placed in wooden crates or coffins indicating a secondary burial. The amount of bones found is immense and significantly surpasses the findings of 2002. Numerous vessels of ceramic and granite have been found. These are Egyptian imports whose production in the Old Egyptian Kingdom dates to a period 1000 years prior to the existence of the tomb. Furthermore, the archaeologists discovered alabaster vessels which also date to this period. In one of these a collection of gold jewellery was found consisting of rings, chains and gold foils. In other parts of the tomb, chased gold foils possibly used for wall or furniture decorative purposes have been uncovered. Notable among the bronze artefacts is a heavy spearhead and a dress pin. A further finely crafted

Artefacts excavated in Qatna in 2009:

Alabaster vessels in the northern chamber

Monkey holding a vessel used for facial or body paint

Skull in the southern chamber



dress pin made from gold, a cylinder seal made from lapis lazuli as well as a seal in the shape of a scarab compliment the inventory of artefacts found. Of particular interest due to its fine craftsmanship and beauty is a stone sculpture of a monkey holding a vessel used to hold facial or body paint. Finally of great interest from the history of art point of view is the discovery of an ivory human statuette with a very finely carved face.

The identification of those buried in the tomb-cellar is now the task facing researchers. The lack of inscriptions makes this difficult. Most probably the remains stem from members of the royal family or royal household of Qatna. However it is also possible that the remains originate from earlier royal burials placed in the cellar at a later point of time. Qatna was one of the most important kingdoms during Syria's middle and late Bronze Age. It reached the height of its prosperity between (1800 and 1600 BC) and was

among one of the most powerful states in the Orient. The royal dynasty continued until its destruction by the Hittites in (1340 BC). The recent excavations give us a wealth of new information about the death cult of the kingdom of Qatna, its artistic excellence and its relationships to other Old Orient powers 3500 years ago.

Germany hosted an exhibition entitled "Old Syrian Treasures – The Discovery of the Kingdom of Qatna" from the 17<sup>th</sup> October 2009 until the 14<sup>th</sup> March 2010 in the Landesmuseum (State Museum) Württemberg in Stuttgart, Germany.



## The New Research Institute WESS – Water & Earth System Science

In August 2009, the universities of Tübingen, Hohenheim, Stuttgart and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, UFZ, Leipzig, founded the Water & Earth System Science Research Institute (WESS), located at the University of Tübingen. The joint research centre focuses on the impact of changing environmental conditions on the water cycle as well as on the fate of pollutants and nutrients in water, soil and the atmosphere. Special emphasis is given to estimations of the extent of such environmental changes and the development of management strategies to deal with the same. The project is funded by the State of Baden-Württemberg and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, UFZ, located in Leipzig.

WESS is currently building up several interdisciplinary research groups. Among the major fields being highlighted are the interchanging processes at the land surface (soil, plants)-atmosphere interface and the groundwater-surface water interface. Field measurements and environmental sensing technologies will be carried out in the River Neckar valley in Baden-Württemberg and the River Bode, Saxony-Anhalt. Target compounds (pollutants) comprise: metals

and harmful organic substances from industrial and agricultural processes as well as pharmaceutical and cleaning products. Interdisciplinary activities are the model-based optimisation of physical and chemical tests and surveying strategies and the integrated modelling of water and solute transport at the catchment scale. In the mid-term the researchers want to make long-term prognoses of the expected future water quality and quantity, bearing in mind climatic changes and variations in land use, in order to make recommendations on how to deal with the already present and emerging pollutants in the water cycle.

The researchers from WESS will work closely with other international water centres. Cooperation agreements have already been made with the Department of Earth Sciences in the University of Waterloo, Canada as well as the Catalan Institute for Water Research (CRA), Gerona, Spain. Further international collaboration is being prepared. WESS will be the nucleus for further national and international research applications.

## Funding Young Scientists

### New PhD Research Training Programme “Preclinical Molecular Imaging”

A novel medical research programme provides an exciting and unconventional landscape for highly motivated junior scientists. The key emphasis is on the qualification of doctoral researchers within the framework of a focused scientific programme and a structured training concept. The Werner Siemens Foundation with headquarters in Switzerland funds the PhD Research Training Group “Preclinical Molecular Imaging” in the Laboratory for Preclinical Imaging and Imaging of the Medical Faculty at the University of Tübingen. The programme runs for a total of five years with a total budget of 1.2 million €.

Molecular and in particular small animal imaging is an emerging tool with an enormous impact on various research areas, such as neurology, oncology, cardiology and immunology. Furthermore, the pharmaceutical industry recognises the exceptional potential of molecular imaging for drug research. The aim of the new programme is to set up a novel graduate school without the conventional rigid “student-like” structures. The focus is on providing the PhD candidates a supportive research environment where individual researchers have as much freedom as possible.

The training group comprises five PhD scholarships, given for a period of three years. Each scholar receives a re-

search budget to use at his own discretion. The aim is to prepare doctoral researchers for the complexities of the job market in science and academics and simultaneously to encourage early scientific independence.

Within the programme, the scientists are encouraged to participate in international congresses in order to present their work and to contact international researchers from this field. The programme also involves the participation in journal clubs, in seminars with presentations from colleagues and guest speakers from internationally renowned laboratories and organising scientific meetings outside Tübingen. Furthermore, the candidates are offered the possibility to participate in a research project in a cooperative laboratory in the USA.

Finally, the doctorate is assessed based on its scientific research aims and results, its publications and conference presentations, prizes received and of course third-party funding gained.

The Faculty of Medicine in Tübingen was one of the first Medical Faculties in Germany, which as far back as the 1990's, provided start-up funding for outstanding and competitive scientific projects of excellent quality with the prospect of securing third party funds from external sources. The programme entitled *fortüne* (Forschungsförderung der Tübinger Medizinischen Fakultät) provides several funding programmes.

### Graduate Programmes in Medicine

The aim of the graduate programme is to support the interdisciplinary training of young scientists in medicine and dentistry. The research area of the dissertation is not restricted as far as the topic is concerned, but the graduate students are expected to carry out challenging projects in the research group of the supervising professor or faculty member. The training scheme offered by the graduate programme provides an insight into cutting-edge topics of molecular biomedicine that extend beyond the spectrum of the student's chosen area of research. The students are also responsible for organising a seminar series on new research methods or on selected literature. The graduate programme advertises one request for proposals annually (in the summer term).

#### Technological Development Support

Here applications are invited for start-up funding to support innovative projects that involve the technological development of medical or biomedical products or of medical techniques. The products/techniques are expected to have good prospects of being patented/licensed or are expected to receive further support within the framework of local, national or European programmes.

#### PATE

This programme was launched to support young scientists from clinical establishments who wish to pursue research

work and achieve a post-doctoral lecture qualification either in a theoretical institute/department or in one of the clinical research laboratories. The infrastructure and the know-how of successful research laboratories can thus be employed to the advantage of the next generation of scientists. As a result, cooperation projects involving clinical departments and theoretical institutes can be intensified on a long-term basis.

#### Junior Research Groups

Junior research groups are established for the specific purpose of supporting outstanding young scientists who have appropriate qualifications (PhD) and have already gathered postdoc experience. The aim of this programme is to give such scientists a long-term perspective within the Faculty of Medicine. Funding is available for competitive projects of outstanding quality with the short-term goal of acquiring external third-party funding.

#### Junior Application

Start-up support is provided for innovative projects initiated by qualified young scientists with the objective of setting up independent research projects as promising candidates for external third-party funding.

Interim funding of projects supported in the start-up phase by the *fortüne* programme is intended to bridge time until the external, third-party funding organisation reaches a final decision on the submitted application.



### Research Training Groups

From the nine research training groups set up to promote the work of young academics, four continue beyond 2009. Two ended successfully in 2008, a further three in 2009. In 2008, 2.7 million € was available from which 1.3 million € was contributed to 130 postgraduates and post-doctoral candidates as scholarship funding.

### In The Humanities, The Natural Sciences and Medicine

Theme	Spokesperson	Duration
"Knowledge Acquisition and Knowledge Exchange with New Media"	Prof. Dr. Dr. Friedrich W. Hesse Knowledge Media Research Centre	December 2008
"Development of Firms, Market Processes and Regulation in Dynamic Models of Decision-Making"	Prof. Dr. Werner Neus Department of Economics and Business Administration	September 2009
"Global Challenges -Transnational and Transcultural Approaches"	Prof. Dr. Lutz Richter-Bernburg Institute of Oriental Studies	March 2009
"Chemistry in Interphases – Synthesis, Dynamics, and Applications of Polymer-Supported Reaction Centers"	Prof. Dr. Klaus Albert Institute of Organic Chemistry	September 2008
"Infection Biology: Human- and Plant Pathogenic Bacteria and Fungi"	Prof. Dr. Friedrich Götz Institute of Microbiology	March 2010
International Graduate School Basel – Graz – Tübingen "Hadrons in Vacuum, in Nuclei and Stars"	Prof. Dr. Josef Jochum Institute of Physics	June 2009
"Bioethics – Theoretical Foundations, Neurosciences, Genetic Information"	Professor Dr. Eve-Marie Engels International Centre for Ethics in the Sciences and Humanities (IZEW)	December 2012
"Cellular Mechanism on Immune-Associated Processes"	Prof. Dr. Hans-Georg Rammensee Interdisciplinary Centre for Infectious Diseases	September 2011
International Graduate School Tübingen – Dundee "The PI3K Pathway in Tumour Growth and Diabetes"	Prof. Dr. Florian Lang Institute of Physiology	September 2010

## The Development of External Funding

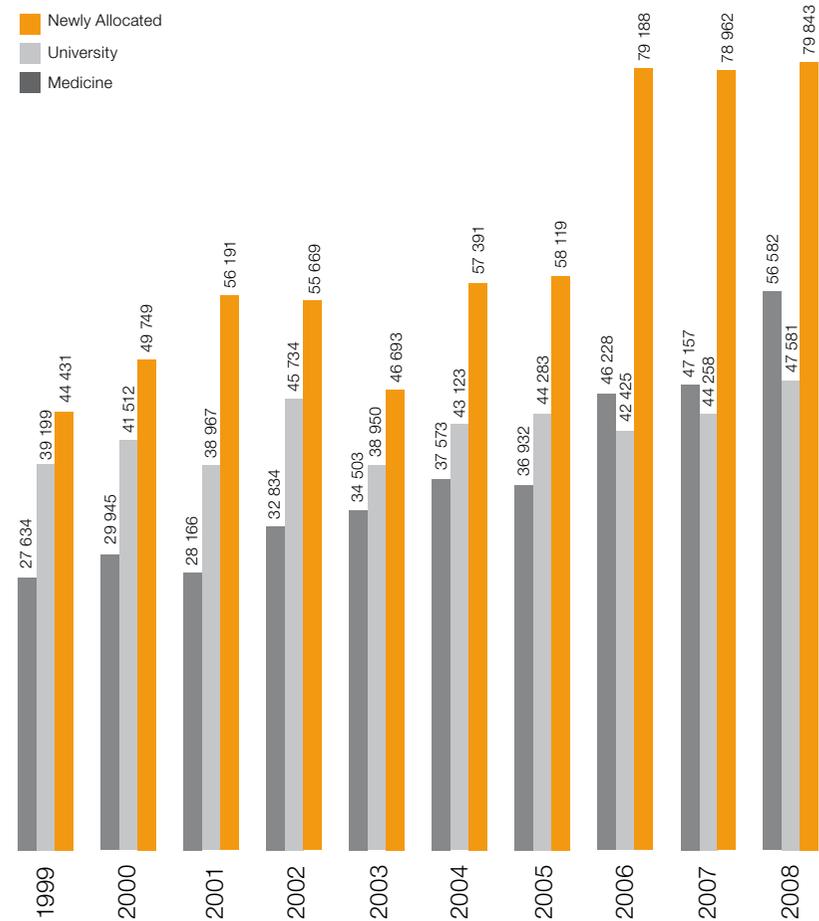
### More than 13% Increase in Third-Party Funding

Third-party funding has increased between 2008 and 2009 by 12.7 million € to a total of 104.1 million €. In the humanities the amount increased by 67 000 €, in medicine by 9 425 million € and in the natural sciences by 3 254 million €.

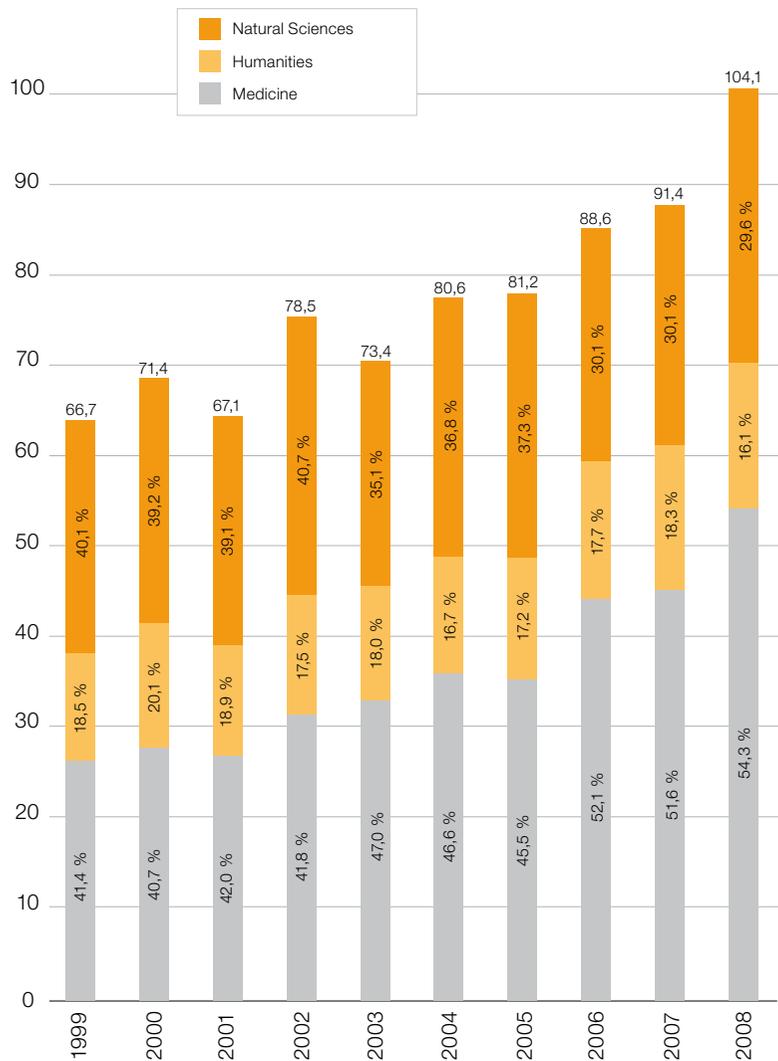
### Third-Party Funding

Faculties	2008	2008	2008
	New Allocations in €	Effective Revenue without Collaborative Research Centres in €	Effective Revenue with Collaborative Research Centres in €
Faculty of Protestant Theology	357 090	962 738	962 738
Faculty of Catholic Theology	930 175	195 515	301 315
Faculty of Law	497 100	287 341	287 341
Faculty of Economics and Business Administration	933 372	572 675	572 675
Faculty of Medicine	63 935 419	47 074 373	56 582 878
Faculty of Philosophy and History	1 724 207	700 059	1 590 239
Faculty of Social and Behavioural Science	1 439 791	2 083 687	2 296 687
Faculty of Modern Languages	1 169 894	1 379 468	3 198 680
Faculty of Cultural Studies	1 538 386	3 124 533	3 226 233
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics	2 325 250	4 033 577	5 110 897
Faculty of Chemistry and Pharmacy	3 368 744	4 475 256	5 189 465
Faculty of Biology	7 974 808	6 279 889	9 191 656
Faculty of Geosciences	3 715 528	4 989 609	4 989 609
Faculty of Information Technology and Cognitive Science	2 328 842	3 023 823	3 073 523
Central Services	629 404	4 142 274	4 142 274
Collaborative Research Centres		13 188 661	

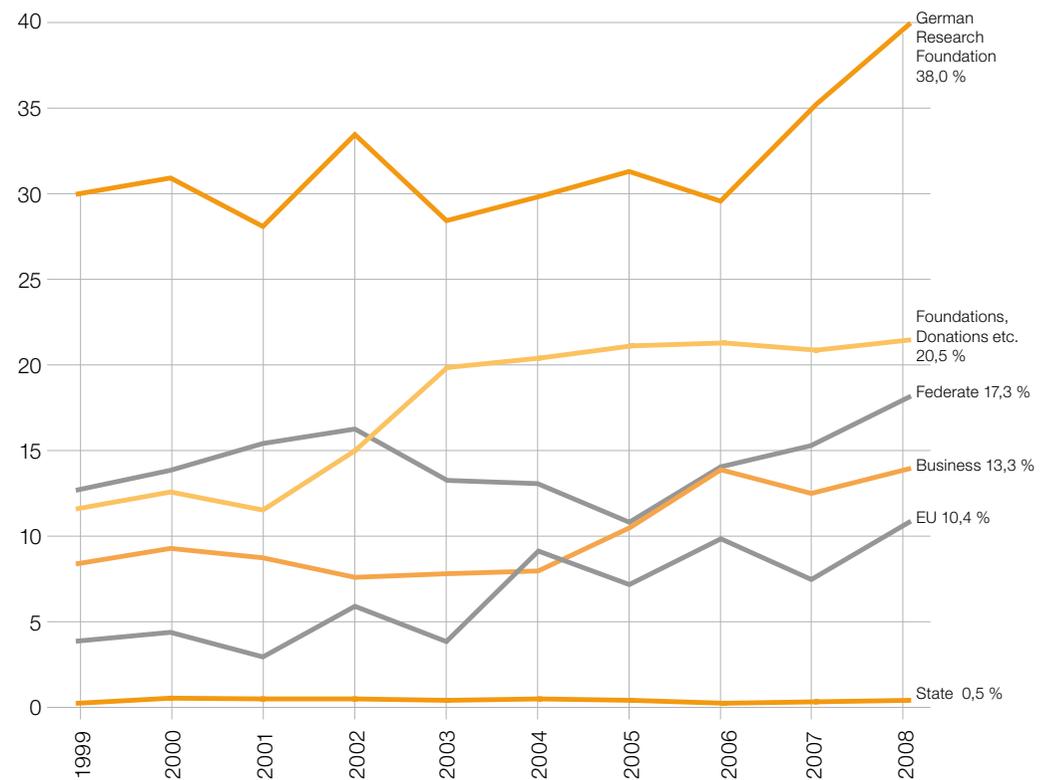
### The Growth of Third-Party Funding in € (Million) 1999 – 2008



### The Distribution of Third-Party Funding in the Natural Sciences, Humanities and Medicine in € (Million) 1999 – 2008



### Third-Party Funding Sources in € (Million) 1999 – 2008



## Research Prizes

### Tübingen Academics and Scientists Awarded Prizes

The achievements of the university are first and foremost the achievements of individuals. These are recognised every year by the many awards and accolades that are bestowed on its members (the list below is highly selective).

<b>Prof. Dr. Martin Zerner</b> Faculty of Mathematics and Physics	ERC Starting Grant, European Research Council for his work in the field of stochastics (the theory of probability and mathematical statistics)	<b>Prof. Dr. Klaus Antoni</b> Faculty of Cultural Studies	Within the framework of the initiative – A Foundation of Knowledge – awarded the Opus Magnum scholarship for his translation and commentary of Japanese source writing Kojiki
<b>Dr. Ernst Dalhoff und Dr. Diana Turcanu</b> Faculty of Medicine	Innovation Prize, Consortium of German Speaking Audiologists and Neurootologists (ADANO)	<b>Dr. Wolfgang M. Schröder</b> Faculty of Philosophy and History	Within the framework of the initiative – A Foundation of Knowledge – sponsored by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation and the Volkswagen Foundation – he was awarded the Diltthey Fellowship for his research into the field of the political economy of social Europe
<b>Dr. Mahmoud Toulany</b> Faculty of Medicine	Young Scientist Award of the Society for Biological Radiation Research (GBS) for his research on the improvement of radiotherapy on tumours through using a combination of certain chemotherapeutic substances	<b>Prof. Dr. Nico Michiels</b> Faculty of Biology	Reinhard Koselleck Prize, German Research Foundation for his research into the function and mechanisms of red fluorescence in the life of living fish in the riff
<b>Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Kerner</b> Faculty of Law	Emile Durkheim Prize from the International Society of Criminology, Paris, for lifetime achievement in sociological criminology as well as the Distinguished International Scholar Award 2008 from the Division of International Criminology in the name of the American Society of Criminology	<b>Dr. Heike Moser</b> Faculty of Cultural Science	Ernst Waldschmidt Prize 2008 for her scientific work in the field of indology
<b>Volker Presser</b> Faculty of Geosciences	Bernd Rendel Prize, German Research Foundation for his studies on geosciences and mineralogy	<b>Dr. Lusine Danielyan</b> Faculty of Medicine	Awarded the Alternative and Complimentary Methods of Animal Testing Award from the State of Baden- Württemberg for her development of intranasal delivery method to replace cell transplantation to the brain in experimental animals
<b>Dr. med. Julia-Stefanie Frick</b> Faculty of Medicine	The German Society for Hygiene and Microbiology (DGHM) Career Award for her work on the role of the microflora in chronic inflammatory bowel diseases	<b>Dr. Norbert Stefan</b> Faculty of Medicine	Awarded the Werner Ferkl Prize for Nutrition from the Pfimner Nutricia GmbH Deutschland and the Nutricia Nahrungsmittel GmbH & Co. KG Austria
<b>PD Dr. med. Alireza Gharabaghi</b> Faculty of Medicine	Became the first neurosurgeon to receive the Hans Joachim Denecke Prize from the German Society of Skull Base Surgery for his research in the field of medical technology Recieved the Traugott Riechert Award from the German Society for Neurosurgery for his work in the field of functional neurosurgery	<b>Andreas Koeberle</b> Faculty for Chemistry and Pharmacy	Awarded the Grohe Prize for Medical Chemistry along with two other scientists for the development of medication with less side affects in the treatment of pain and inflammatory diseases
<b>Dr. Boris Bigalke</b> Faculty of Medicine	Forssmann Prize 2008, Faculty of Medicine, Ruhr University Bochum for his work on early recognition of heart attacks	<b>Roland Kipke</b> International Centre for Ethics in the Sciences and Humanities	Awarded the Young Scientist Award from the Academy of Ethics in Medicine for his research on the topic, "What is so different in Neuro-Enhancement? – Pharmaceutical and Mental Self-improvement in Ethical Comparison"
<b>Dr. Matthias Reimold</b> Faculty of Medicine	Covidien Prize for Nuclear Medicine 2008	<b>Prof. Dr. Eberhart Zrenner</b> Faculty of Medicine	Awarded the Claere Jung Prize at the Claere Jung Lecture at EU-RETINA in Nice
<b>Prof. Dr. Martin Hautzinger</b> Faculty of Information Technology and Cognitive Science	Psychotherapy Prize, German Association for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy (DGPPN)	<b>Prof. Dr. Thomas Diez</b> Faculty of Social and Behavioural Science	Awarded the Anna Lindh Prize for his outstanding contributions in the field of European foreign and security policy studies
<b>Prof. Dr. Andreas Kappler</b> Faculty of Geosciences	Awarded the Biology Prize from the Academy of Scientists and Humanities in Göttingen		
<b>Dr. Claudia Lengerke</b> Faculty of Medicine	Arthur Pappenheim Prize, German Society of Haematology and Oncology		

### Portrait: Nico Michiels

**P***seudochromis fridmani*, Orchid Dottyback, as the fish is commonly known in English, prompted Professor Nico Michiel's diving expedition in the Red Sea. The fish has a special colour, a mixture of red and blue. He suspected that this unusual colouring may make it difficult for its predators to see it in focus on a reef background. However, red light is quickly absorbed by water and is therefore missing at depth. In order to "see for himself" how the red component of the sun's light spectrum disappears with depth, Michiels dived with a mask covered by a red filter on a bright sunny day at noon. As expected, darkness enfolded from about twelve meters depth. But Michiels discovered that he could still see a red glow emanating from fluorescing corals. The real surprise, however, was the discovery of red fluorescent fish, which – as the corals – transform the blue-green light at depth into a red glow by means of fluorescent pigments.

In order to study this long previously unknown phenomenon, Professor Michiels obtained a one million € Reinhardt Koselleck Project from the German Research Foundation (DFG). Reinhardt Koselleck Projects are named after the historian who died in 2006 and were initiated by the DFG to enable outstanding researchers with a proven scientific track record to pursue exceptionally innovative, high risk

projects. "Normally you can only obtain such funding when you know what the results will be beforehand," says Professor Michiels. In this case he is guaranteed funding for the next five years which he can use for personnel, equipment or traveling at his own discretion.

This project means a great deal to Nico Michiels. "In my late forties, it is great to get the possibility to develop a new research field and to establish myself in a new area." Since he became interested in fluorescence he has developed cooperations with several colleagues in Germany and abroad.

"In the meantime, I know that fluorescence is present in at least 25 fish families. Sometimes it functions as a camouflage to confuse predators or prey. Even more exciting are some of the more complicated functions used. Some fish may use red fluorescence to actively detect prey, making transparent tiny creatures easier to see. Others seem to use it as a communication signal for conspecifics, for instance to demonstrate how fit and healthy an individual is," says Michiels.

The secure finance relieves the pressure of publishing every small result. His aim: "a bigger coup in a first rate magazine," says Michiels.



Nico Michiels

# Equal Opportunities



## Equal Opportunities for Women

The Equal Opportunities Office at the University of Tübingen is actively engaged in the long-term process of promoting equality among women and men. One major achievement in 2009, in a federally sponsored third level gender equality programme, resulted in the allocation of three new female professorships to Tübingen. The professorships go to Susanne Winkler, Katharina Förster and Doris Kunz. The programme provides the funding for up to three professors for a period of five years. In return, the University commits itself to investing an equivalent amount in instigating new gender equality measures. The aim is clear: the swift increase in the number of women professors at the university. In the central administration, women have also made an impact: Two top level management positions go to female candidates: Marianne Dörr, new director of the university library; Lucia Vennarini, head of the Administrative Division Study and Teaching.

### Three Professors from the Equality Programme

**Dr. Susanne Winkler** was appointed to the position of Professor of English Linguistics at the Faculty of Modern Languages in April 2009. Key research fields for Professor Winkler are syntactic theory, its connection to the theory of focus and the interface between syntax and semantics as well as syntax and phonology. In a joint research initiative with the University Children's Hospital she is a member of the neurolinguistics group focusing on the syntactic and semantic processing ability of children with left-hemi-

spheric lesions. This project is part of the Collaborative Research Centre "Emergence of Meaning: The Dynamics and Adaptivity of Linguistic Structures" (SFB 833). Dr. Winkler is also a member of an interdisciplinary PhD group researching the field "Dimensions of Ambiguity".

**Dr. Katharina Förster** was appointed to the position of Professor for Comparative Zoology at the Faculty of Biology in October 2009. She focuses on behavioural and

molecular ecology as well as on quantitative, evolutionary and statistical genetics. A central field of reference in her work is the long-term research on wild vertebrates. In this area she gained international acclaim for her research on the evolution of mating strategies as well as on the meaning of sexual antagonism, the mutual effect of the same genes on both sexes of one species. Previous research in this field was predominately laboratory based. Katharina Förster implements a broad spectrum of methodology to

pursue evolutionary issues creating a cooperative platform between research and teaching within the research group EvE – Evolution and Ecology Forum Tübingen as well as in other areas.

### A Portrait: Doris Kunz

“The Promotion of Women’s Issues Should Become Superfluous.”

As part of the federal equality programme, Dr. Doris Kunz was appointed professor for Inorganic Chemistry at the University of Tübingen in 2009. Prior to this she held the non-permanent position of Professor for Organic Chemistry at the University of Heidelberg. “The change in subject area is no problem for me, as my specialisation embraces aspects of inorganic and organic chemistry anyway,” says Dr. Kunz. Her research focuses on finding new chemical reactions which are catalyzed by organometallic compounds. A catalyst can speed up the reaction rate or lead to a special selectivity of the reaction. “I am trying to understand the process of chemical reactions in detail, for instance by isolating the intermediates,” says Dr. Kunz. The goal is to develop a simpler or more energy efficient synthesis of the same products. “This is basic research. Of course the results will eventually be implemented in industry, for example for the production of chemical compounds,” says Dr. Doris Kunz. However, it is a long way from her research results to industrial application.

“The federal programme for the advancement of female professors is the first time that my career is influenced by my gender,” says the chemist. “Up until now, being in competition with men and women was normal.” She never felt that she was discriminated against due to her female gender. “However, as a woman, you are assessed more closely,” she adds. Programmes to promote women are a good thing in situations where there is an imbalance, as in the case of university professorships. “However, the aim of such programmes should be to become superfluous,” she says.

During her study of chemistry in Münster, roughly 30 % of the chemistry students were women. Almost the same percentage went on to do a PhD. However fewer women chose to pursue postdoctoral research. In the USA, where she spent two years as a postdoc at Yale University, she found the academic sphere more open to women than in Germany. “In top positions though, there were still fewer women represented,” the scientist noticed.

Doris Kunz gained her habilitation (the formal process of qualifying for tenure professorship) from Heidelberg University. This was funded by the German Research Foundation within the Emmy Noether Programme. This programme helps young investigators to start an independent scientific career by providing the financial means to build up their own research group.

Doris Kunz



Doris Kunz does not believe that the differences between men and women play a significant role in the academic world. The range of differences within one sex is much greater than between the two. In reply to the question how she foresees the effect of women professors on the atmosphere within the field of chemistry. She answers laughing: “You will have to ask a man that question.”

## Four Young Tübingen Women Scientists Successful in the Margarete von Wrangell Post Doc Programme

Four young Tübingen women scientists were successful in gaining a post-doctoral position sponsored under the Margarete von Wrangell Post-Doctoral Programme. They began their work at the University at the beginning of 2009. The Tübingen Scholarship holders are:

- > Dr. Tatjana Eisner, Institute of Mathematics
- > Dr. Renata Makarska, Department of Slavic Studies
- > Dr. Susanne Malaika Schmidt, University Hospital, Department of Medicine
- > Dr. Daniela Thorwarth, University Hospital, Department of Radiation Oncology

The scholarships are funded by the State of Baden-Württemberg for a period of three years. Two further years are funded by the respective institutes.

## First Appointments to the International Gender-Research Programme

The International Research Programme was set up at the beginning of 2009 to continue the work of the PhD group “Making and Unmaking Boundaries: Gender as a Result of Demarcation Processes” and to expand gender research to other key fields of inquiry at the university. In the summer term 2009, two specialists, Dr. Urmila Goel and Dr. Safiye Yildiz were appointed to the international gender-research programme to spend six weeks in Tübingen as research fellows in the Forum Scientiarum.

Dr. Goel focused on the research field “Practice and (re-)presentation – a (re)construction of heteronormativity in a migrational context,” Safiye Yildiz on “The politics of drawing boundaries and exclusion.”

## Symposium on Dual Career Couples

“Dual Career Couples – A Challenge for Career Management in Universities” was the title of a symposium organised jointly by Dr. Elke Gramespacher, director of the Dual Career Advice Centre at the university, and the German American Institute (DAI) in Tübingen in July 2009. The symposium was initiated by the network “The Promotion of Dual Careers” which includes five universities in the state of Baden-Württemberg and two in Switzerland. The network is funded by the state of Baden-Württemberg as well as by the International Bodensee Hochschule (IBH).

Of prominence at the symposium was the discussion on the differences between dual career couples in Germany and in the USA, introduced by the keynote speaker Joan Murrin from University of Iowa (USA). Furthermore, the symposium staged a lively debate on the theme of dual career planning in the modern university. On a more specific note, the relevance of the theme dual career within the professor appointment process was raised.

The idea of dual career couples is certainly still in its infancy. This was the unanimous conclusion of participants at the symposium. However, clear evidence suggests that where Dual Career Advice Centres exist, career management at university level is significantly improved.

## A Portrait

**D**r. Marianne Dörr is the new director of the University Library where she heads a team of 120 employees. “My main tasks are no different to that of a company director: general management, budget planning, human resources. From the library point of view, top task is the conversion of library resources to electronic media,” she says. This is a long-term transitional process.

The library works in close cooperation with the data processing centre in setting up an e-learning portal as well as collaborating on an e-science project. Priorities for Marianne Dörr cover two contrasting areas: maintaining the special collections (manuscripts and rare books) at the library as well as the search for technical solutions to information networking and multi-media.

Leadership skills are not gender specific, according to Dr. Dörr. “Women are reputed to be better in communicating with employees. They work objectively to meet the institution’s goals,” she says. “Ambition and assertion are characteristics less obvious in the female gender.” She feels that women in top positions are extremely important nowadays, as the more women present in management, the less pressure on them to assume so-called male behavioural characteristics.

“The excellent qualifications of women have contributed to their significant representation in university libraries’ management,” says Dr. Dörr. “There are still more men in top positions, but women are catching up at a fast rate. Now four of the ten academic libraries in the state of Baden-Württemberg are headed by women,” she reports.

In answer to the question what women can do to further their careers and achieve gender equality, the director replies immediately: “They should have more confidence in themselves and not give up too easily.”



Marianne Dörr

# Study and Teaching



## New Course Concepts

The University of Tübingen has launched new guidelines on the implementation of the Bachelor and Master Degree System. The ultimate goal is the introduction of an efficient educational structure that allows students to add an individualized study profile to their regular B.A. curriculum. In this respect, a broad range of measures have been initiated at the university: new leading-edge courses are being devised, the extension to four instead of the present three years course duration is being tested, and a systematic quality assurance system for teaching is being set in place to strengthen the comprehensive quality at the university.



## Some Statistics

### Student Statistics

	Total	Women		Foreign Students	
		Number	Percentage of Total Number	Total	Percentage of Total Number
Winter Term 2008/09	23 222	13 611	58,6	3065	13,2
Winter Term 2007/08	23 594	13 699	58,1	3164	13,4
Winter Term 2006/07	24 296	14 014	57,7	3376	13,9
Summer Term 2009	22 089	12 929	58,5	3022	13,7
Summer Term 2008	22 079	12 806	58,0	3059	13,9
Summer Term 2007	22 219	12 801	57,6	3166	14,2

### New Enrolments in the First Year

	Total	Women	
		Number	Percentage of Total Number
Winter Term 2008/09	3132	1930	61,6
Winter Term 2007/08	3021	1902	60,6
Winter Term 2006/07	3021	1815	60,1
Summer Term 2009	651	367	56,4
Summer Term 2008	613	370	60,4
Summer Term 2007	698	422	60,5

### Graduation Statistics from the Examinations Office, December 2009

	Diploma		Master (former programme)				Bachelor (B. A.)				Master		State Examination (for High School Teachers and Church Graduation)		Other State Examinations	
	F	M	Major Subject		Minor Subject		Major Subject		Minor Subject		F	M	F	M	F	M
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M						
Faculty of Protestant Theology	1	2		1					1	1			41	37		
Faculty of Catholic Theology	8	7	2	3	1								12	8		
Faculty of Law			5	4	9	4			3	3					145	130
Faculty of Economics and Business Administration	162	149			15	15	6	11	6	6	2					
Faculty of Medicine											7	6			224	142
Faculty of Philosophy and History			35	36	12	8		1	2	4	2		44	39		
Faculty of Social and Behavioural Science	69	23	92	43	42	18	12	21	6	5	18	17	48	36		
Faculty of Modern Languages	16	3	176	54	62	26	42	12	17	8	3		221	72		
Faculty of Cultural Studies			35	24	23	10	14	15	5	4	5	1	7	5		
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics	13	39				1							19	19		
Faculty of Chemistry and Pharmacy	20	38											7	4	49	8
Faculty of Biology	74	47			1								24	4		
Faculty of Geosciences	35	30	4	3	4	7		1	2		6	14	28	18		
Faculty of Information Technology and Cognitive Science	108	120		1	5	4			1	1			1			
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>280</b>

F – female; M – male

## Bachelor and Master Change from 3+2 to 4+1

The priorities of the Bologna process are the introduction of a pan-European three cycle system (bachelor/master/doctorate), uniform quality assurance as well as the multilateral recognition of qualifications. Long-term, a compatible and comparable higher education system will be established, encompassing a learning landscape more attractive to Europeans as well as to citizens and scholars from other continents.

Ultimately, the reform efforts have created new opportunities for universities as well as students. Tübingen is one of the first universities in Germany to launch a pilot project offering a four year bachelor course where students can spend two terms abroad without encountering problems with their course schedules.

The Faculties of Psychology and Physics took part in the pilot project in the winter term 2009/2010. Furthermore, the subjects Computer Linguistics, Molecular Medicine,

American Language Studies as well as other modern languages are considering the extension from a three to four year bachelor programme. In spring 2009, the Vice President of Studies and Teaching published guidelines to streamline developments in existing courses. A model 4+1 (four year bachelor and one year master) is likely to replace the present 3+2 (three year bachelor and two year master). The four year bachelor will end in a final degree qualification, allowing young career beginners more flexibility and status. The master programme will lead to a career specialisation geared towards the job market or to the doctorate.



### Third Teaching Prize at the University Goes to Astronomy

Dr. Thorsten Nagel from the Kepler Center for Astro and Particle Physics at the Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics was awarded this year's teaching prize. The prize winner is nominated by the student body. The award was presented at the Dies Universitatis 2009.

#### Portrait Thorsten Nagel

The astrophysicist Dr. Thorsten Nagel can't pinpoint when he first had the idea to change the format of his lectures. Instead of them sitting hours over calculation and mathematical tasks, he first lets his students use the telescope. There they undertake their own observations and measurements. The tedious task of calculation as well as mathematical analysis comes later. "Calculation cannot be avoided; however, the key is to recognise the order of importance," says the astrophysicist. The students enjoyed his lectures so much that they nominated him for this year's teaching prize.

Dr. Nagel specialises on binary star systems. These are composed of a degenerated star, the so called white dwarf, as well as a star in the normal stages of development. Such systems are called cataclysmic variables. The gravitational pull draws both stars so close together that the outer layers of the normal star are transferred onto the white dwarf. A so called accretion disk, composed of spiral rings, surrounds the white dwarf and moves inwards. Thorsten Nagel records this process by telescopic optical and ultra-violet spectral analysis. "However, the telescopes are too small to give detailed values," says Nagel. His aim is to separate the spectral components so as to isolate the data of the accretion disks. "If I can identify the source of disk material, I can analyse it better and make a clearer statement about its development." Work on binary star systems is too difficult for students. "I let them do the same work on bright single stars like Vega, Deneb or Betelgeuse. They have to identify the spectral lines, calculate the quantity of hydrogen and titanium dioxide and determine what type of star it is," explains the scientist. In answer to the question if he has attracted students to astronomy because of his innovative teaching methods, Nagel summarizes: "At least we have awakened interest and we haven't scared off anyone."

Thorsten Nagel



## New Innovative Courses

### Cognitive Science – Embraces Humanities and Natural Sciences

The winter term 2009/2010 saw the introduction of a new course, Cognitive Science, at the University of Tübingen. This is a three year bachelor degree programme leading to a two year master. Cognitive science is the interdisciplinary study of mind and intelligence, embracing philosophy, psychology, neuroscience, linguistics and mathematics. It relies on varying scientific methodology (e.g. behavioural experimentation as well as statistical analyses, computational simulations, neuro-imaging) and spans many levels of analysis of the mind (from low-level learning as well as decision mechanisms to high-level logic and planning, from neural circuitry to modular brain organisation, etc.). The central hypothesis of cognitive science is that thinking can best be understood in terms of representational structures in the mind (e.g. perceptual representations, concepts, mental images, meaning representations, motor plans) as well as the computational procedures that



operate on those structures. The core to research lies in the measurement of cognitive mechanisms as well as their simulation on computers.

This knowledge is of vital importance in future technologies like voice and pattern recognition in translation, computerized robot systems, user interface management systems in cars as well as user friendly software. It gives graduates interesting career opportunities in the high tech fields of application.

### Environmental Science – Opens a Broad Spectrum of Career Opportunities

Environmental issues like water quality, climatic change, geo resources and environmental management are central fields investigated in the new bachelor in Environ-

mental Science course at the university which took off in the winter term 2009/2010. The course comprises theory as well as methodology from the disciplines chemistry, physics, mathematics, microbiology and data modelling. The emphasis is on quantitative analysis of environmental processes in the hydrosphere (water) as well as its neighbouring compartments atmosphere (air) and pedosphere (earth). The bachelor degree course opens a wide spectrum of career opportunities to young graduates, including environmental analysis engineering as well as optimization processing.

A Master course in Applied Environmental Geosciences and other master programmes at the university cater for students aspiring to pursue a higher degree. The course in Environmental Studies with forty places starts once a year in the winter term.



## Students Successful in Career

### “Taking off with Intellect and Culture” – Careers in the Business World for Humanities Graduates

Tübingen has a longstanding and reputed tradition in the disciplines of philosophy, languages as well as archaeology. Less well known, however, are the outstanding achievements of graduates from these fields, not only in academia but also in today’s business world. In order to promote this spirit of enterprise, the Career Office at the university and “leadventures”, an umbrella organisation for companies, organised a joint recruitment fair in Tübingen in November 2008. Under the motto “Taking off with Intellect and Culture” the organisers aimed to demonstrate the enormous career potential for graduates in the humanities.

### Interdisciplinary Advance Study Programme in the Forum Scientiarum

The Forum Scientiarum is a central institution at the University of Tübingen set up to promote the dialogue between the sciences and the humanities. In July 2009, the fellows of the Forum Scientiarum’s interdisciplinary advanced study programme, “Evolution of the Brain – Reality of the Mind”, presented the results of their year’s work. Among other topics, their research dealt with the importance of emotions in making decisions.

The Forum Scientiarum encourages an interdisciplinary approach to effective research. Each area can assess the strengths of the other, encouraging creativity and interaction. The remark at the end of a lively discussion this year, “this phenomenon is simply unique in the Republic”, is an apt description of this institution.

The Forum Scientiarum is sponsored by the Udo Keller Foundation – Forum Humanum, which also supports the advanced study programme, the Klett Foundation as well as the Protestant Church in Baden-Württemberg.

# The University Administration



## Finance, Personnel and Construction

As a major research university, Tübingen is faced with the challenge of implementing changes which enhance its standing on an international platform. One major achievement in previous years was its success in securing a number of new professorships for Tübingen, financed initially for up to eight years by research foundations and subsequently by the university itself. The prominent standing of the university is further reinforced through the election of three internationally renowned members to the Board of Trustees. Finally, an E-Learning Portal, one of the factors emerging from the collaboration of the University Library with the Data Processing Center, creates a flexible as well as accessible platform of student facilities.

## Members of the University's Management

### The President's Office

President	Professor Dr. Bernd Engler
Chancellor	Dr. Andreas Rothfuß
Vice President Student Affairs	Professor Dr. Stefanie Gropper
Vice President Research	Professor Dr. Herbert Mütter
Vice President Medicine	Professor Dr. Richard Meyermann



#### Stefanie Gropper, New Vice President for Studies and Teaching

A new full-time position of Vice President for Studies and Teaching has been created at the University. In June 2009, the Board of Trustees elected Professor Stefanie Gropper to this post.

Stefanie Gropper, born in 1957, studied Nordic Studies at the University of Munich. Since the winter term 1996/97, she has held a professorship for Scandinavian Studies at the University of Tübingen. From 1999 to 2006, she was Dean of Student Affairs at the Faculty of Modern Languages. In October 2006, she took up the part-time position of Vice President for Studies and Teaching which eventually led to her current full position in this role.



#### Heinz-Dieter Assmann is new Vice President for Structural and International Affairs

Professor Heinz-Dieter Assmann commenced his position as Vice President for Structural and International Affairs in October 2009.

Heinz-Dieter Assmann, born in 1951, studied Law at the University of Frankfurt/Main. He completed his Masters of Law at the University of Pennsylvania. Since 1986, Professor Assmann has been Professor of Civil, Commercial and Corporate Law at the University of Tübingen. From 1988 to 2007, he was Director of the Department of Law.

## The Members of the University Board of Trustees

In February 2009, Professor Wilhelm Rall joined the Board of Trustees of the University.

Born in 1946, he studied Economics and completed his PhD in Tübingen. In 1977, he joined McKinsey & Company, Inc. as a consultant where he was promoted to senior partner in 1987. From 1991 until 2005, he was a member of the International Shareholder Council of the McKinsey Group. Since 2005, he cooperates as Director Emeritus with prestigious institutions like Harvard University as well as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). In 2003, he became an honorary professor at Tübingen and teaches at the Faculty of Business Administration and Economics.

### External Members

Chairman	Tilman Todenhöfer	Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart
	Karin Oppermann	Stuttgart
	Bettina Würth	Adolf Würth GmbH & Co. KG, Künzelsau
	Professor Dr. Dr. h. c. mult. Rüdiger Wehner	Institute of Zoology, University of Zurich
	Dr. Albrecht Hauff	Georg Thieme Publishing House, Stuttgart
	Professor Dr. Wilhelm Rall	Stuttgart

### Internal Members

Vice-Chairman	Professor Dr. Stefan Laufer	Institute of Pharmacy
	Professor Dr. Regine Gildemeister	Institute of Sociology
	Professor Dr. Anton Schindling	Department of History
	Professor Dr. Dines Christen	Institute for Physical and Theoretical Chemistry
	Christin Gumbinger	Student Representative

### New Prominent Members of the Board of Trustees

Professor Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard, Professor Ernst-Ludwig Winnacker and Professor Antonio Loprieno took up their positions as new members of the University Board of Trustees in October 2009. They replace Tilman Todenhöfer, Karin Oppermann and Professor Rüdiger Wehner, who have been board members since October 2000.

**Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard** has been Director of the Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology in Tübingen since 1985. She received the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1995, for genetic and molecular analysis of embryo development in animals, in particular in the fly *Drosophila melanogaster*. Since 2001, she has been a member of the National Ethics Committee of the Federal Government. She is President of the Association of German Natural Scientists and Doctors.

**Ernst-Ludwig Winnacker** has been Professor for Biochemistry at the University of Munich since 1980. From 1998 until 2006, he held the prestigious position of President of the German Research Foundation. Professor Winnacker was General Secretary of the European Research Council in Brussels from 2007 until 2009. Presently he holds the position of General Secretary of the Human Frontier Science Program in Strasbourg.

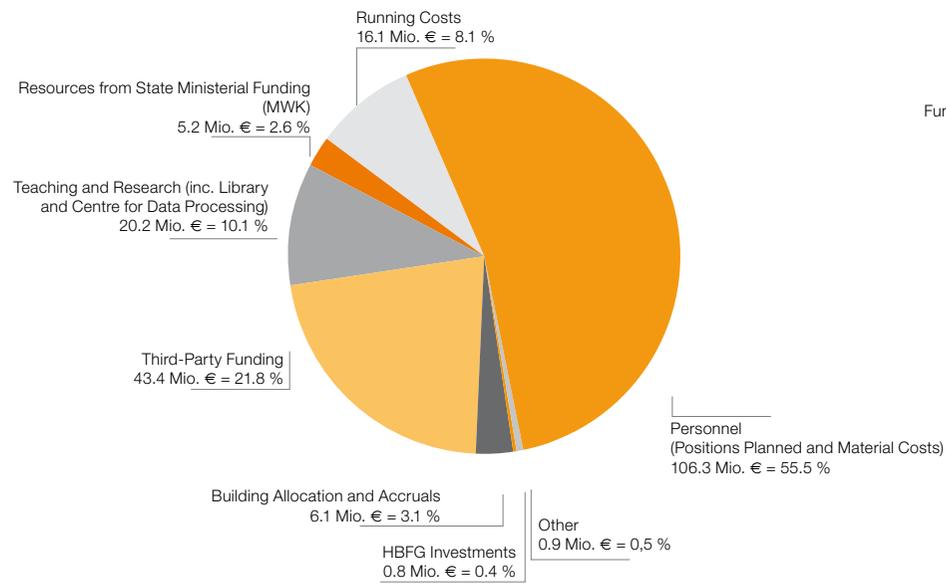
**Antonio Loprieno** has been President of the University of Basel since October 2006, where he holds a Chair in Egyptology. Prior to this he was Professor of Egyptology at the University of California in Los Angeles. His research fields cover Near Eastern Languages as well as Egyptian Cultural History and Religion. Presently, Loprieno is President of the Presidential Conference of Swiss Universities.

# Finance

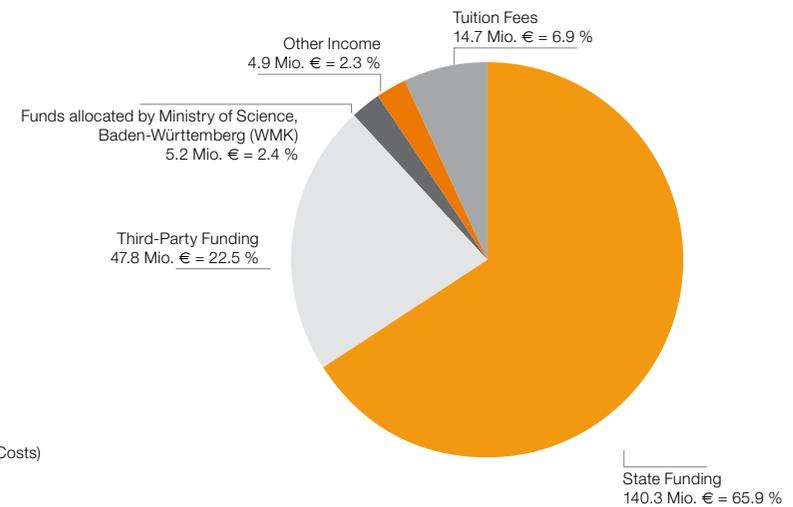
## The Budget

The Consolidated Income and Expenditure for the Year 2008

Expenditure 2008 (199.2 Mio. €)

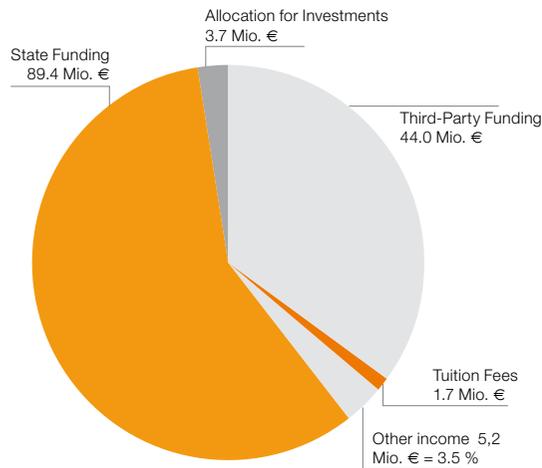


Income 2008 (212.9 Mio. €)

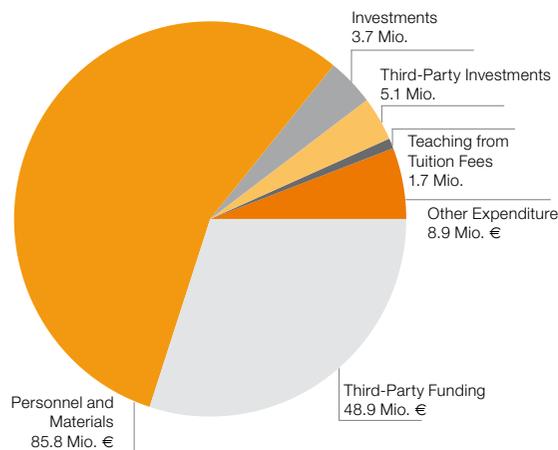


## Faculty of Medicine

### Income 2008 (154.1 Mio. €)



### Expenditure 2008 (154.1 Mio. €)



## Personnel

### Employment of New Professors Successful

The sponsorship of endowed professorships for up to eight years by major German research foundations enables the University to highlight key disciplines vital to its research profile. Furthermore, the initiative strengthens Tübingen's competitive position in an international context.

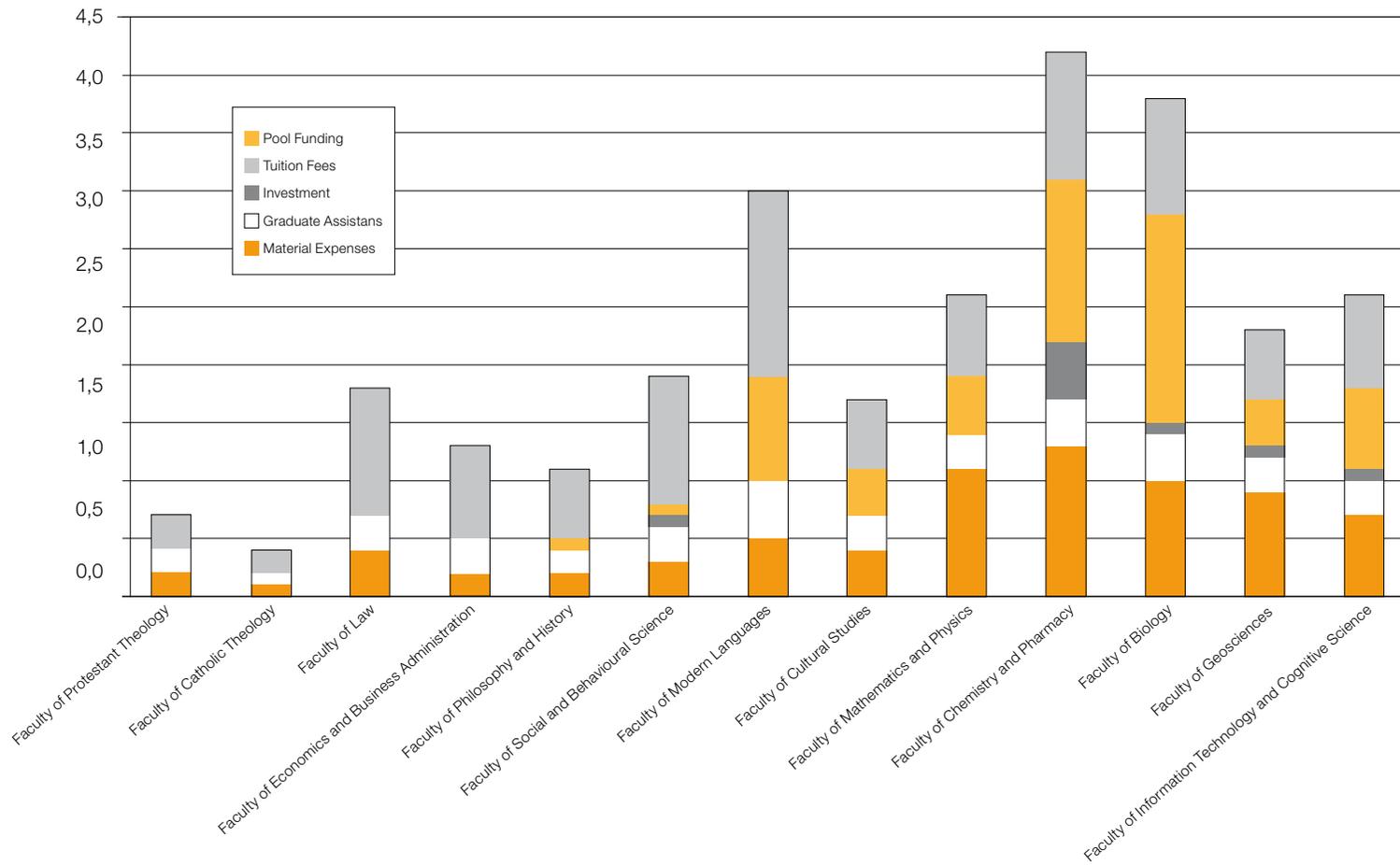
Since the year 2000, new endowed professorships have been created in the following disciplines at the University of Tübingen:

- > Occupational and Social Medicine
- > Empirical Education Research
- > Peace Studies and International Politics
- > Functional Neurogenetics
- > Geomicrobiology
- > Clinical Neurogenetics
- > Clinical Pharmacology
- > Cognitive Neurology
- > Molecular Genetics for Degenerative Retina Diseases
- > Molecular Genetics of the Sensory System
- > Ocular Neurodegeneration
- > Neuropsychology
- > Basic Research in Cell Biology

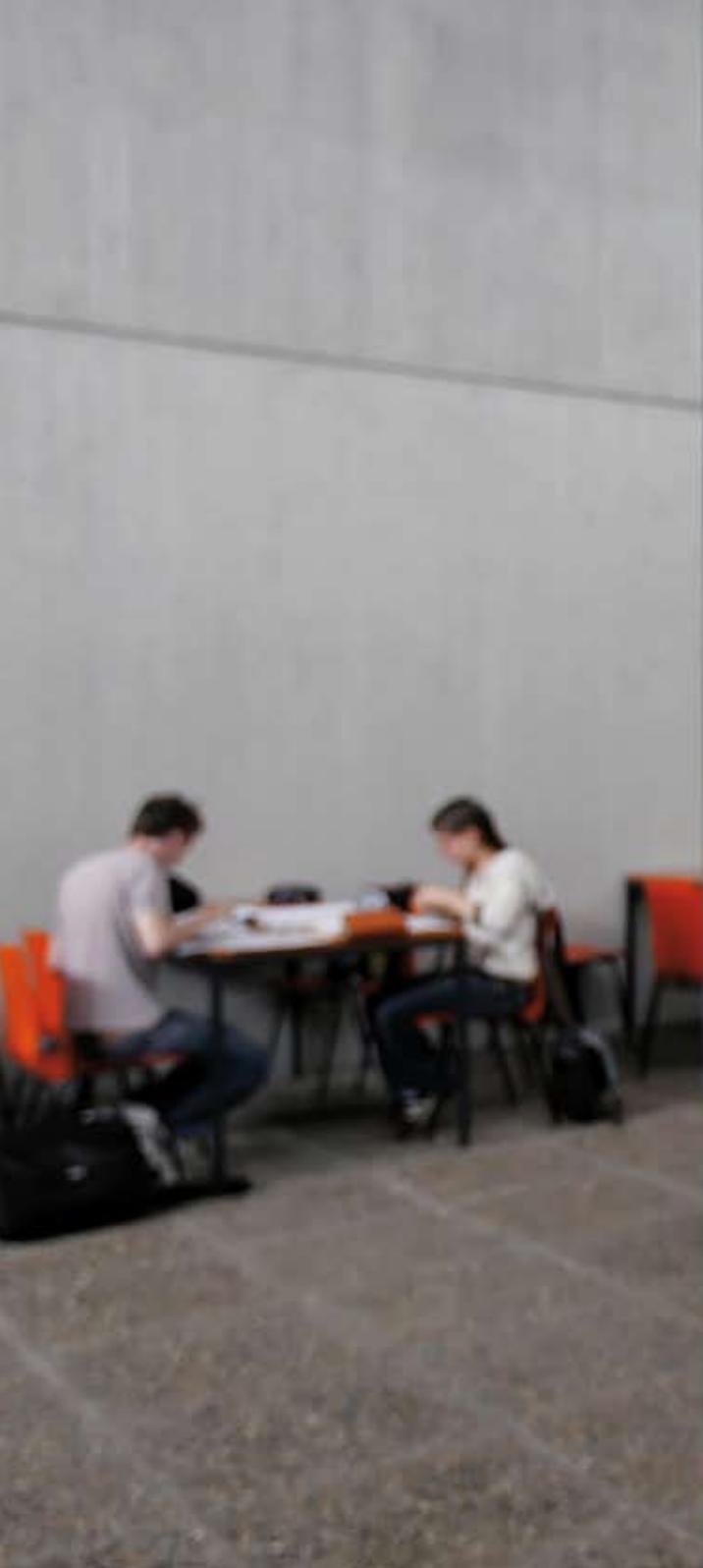
In addition the plan "University 2012" from the state of Baden-Württemberg foresees the dramatic increase of the number of students within the next four to five years. The focus is on meeting the demands of some additional 16 000 high school graduates in 2012 as well as the demands of employers that require a more specialised work force in the future. "University 2012", which plays a pioneering role in anticipating demographic changes and employment opportunities, has already created professorships in the following fields:

- > Educational Science (one professorship)
- > International Business Administration (one professorship)
- > International Economics (one professorship)
- > Media Studies and Multimedia Production Techniques (three professorships)
- > Pharmacy (two professorships)
- > Environmental Sciences (two professorships)
- > Medical Technology (two professorships; one for Faculty of Mathematics and Physics; one in the Faculty of Medicine)

The Distribution of Funding in the Faculties in 2008 in Million €



# Cooperation Partners



## Partners in Research and Business

Tübingen University has committed itself to developing a collaborative atmosphere within and beyond campus boundaries. The year 2008/2009 witnessed intensified strategic networking with non-university research institutions, particularly in the fields of medicine, archaeology as well as economics. The relatively new and exciting field of regenerative medicine at the university hospital gains momentum through its collaboration with the 30 partner REGiNA project; in the sphere of archaeology, cooperation with the Curt Engelhorn Centre for Archaeometry in Mannheim promotes interdisciplinary research; and finally a new agreement with the Chamber of Commerce (IHK) intensifies the university's collaboration with industry.

### New and Expanded Cooperative Networks

#### REGiNA - 30 Partners Working Together on Regenerative Medicine

In May 2009, the Users' Centre for Regenerative Medicine in the Neckar-Alb and Stuttgart Health Region (REGiNA) was honoured as one of two winning projects in the "Gesundheitsregionen der Zukunft" (Health Regions of the Future) competition organised by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). REGiNA includes 30 partners, among them the Fraunhofer Institute for In-

terfacial Engineering and Biotechnology (IGB), the Natural and Medical Sciences Institute (NMI) as well as many other medical technical companies working in cooperation with the Faculty of Medicine as well as the University Hospital Tübingen (UKT). The Centre for Regenerative Biology and Regenerative Medicine (zrm) at the University Hospital, which spearheads Tübingen's research and clinical application in this field, pursues the goal of putting Tübingen at the international forefront of regeneration biology and regenerative medicine.

The funding of up to 7.5 million € from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research to support REGiNA and a further 7.5 million € from the region itself sets a precedent and promotes a strategy of integrated funding in medicine and healthcare management. The REGiNA pilot project will significantly help regenerative medicine to become firmly established in the healthcare system and enable it to develop into a standard in patient care through outstanding product innovations as well as new treatment methods.

Central to regenerative medicine is a shift from repair to actual healing or self-repair in which the regenerative capacities of the body are activated and strengthened. By pooling expertise within REGiNA, a faster, more effective exchange from research results to applications can be set in motion. The ultimate aim is to enable patients to benefit more quickly from innovative developments. Tübingen University Hospital has particular expertise in medical imaging, minimal-invasive surgery as well as regenerative medicine and implantology, all of which are key fields for REGiNA.

An important part of the work of regenerative experts is done outside of the body: in the field of tissue engineering, where the regenerative potential of adult cells is used to produce new cells and tissue in vitro. In the future it will even be possible to produce entire organs for transplantation. Present research focuses on skin and soft tissue, both of which can be cultivated from autologous cell material in order to treat conditions like large scale burns or cases of accident injury. Moreover, fat tissue can be cultivated for treatment in cancer illnesses. Later, regenerative methods will be introduced for cardiovascular illnesses, respiratory and genito-urinary system disorders as well as diseases of the musculoskeletal system.



The start of a new era of cooperation between academia and business: Eberhard Reiff, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Wolfgang Epp, Managing Director of the Chamber of Commerce, and the President of the University of Tübingen, Prof. Bernd Engler, at the signing of the agreement in the main auditorium of the university

### Close Cooperation with Industry

In October 2009, a cooperative agreement was drawn up between the university and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Under the motto "Innovation through Partnership", the agreement introduces a new phase of collaboration between science and industry. Key factors are: an interactive exchange programme for internship/dissertation students, closer interchange between research at the university and application in industry, more intense cooperation between science and industry in setting up companies.

### Joint Professorship for NMI and the University in Applied Research

The appointment of a professor for pharmaceutical biotechnology as an integral part of the planned Centre for Applied Science at the university based however at the Natural and Medical Sciences Institute (NMI) will intensify the very successful joint research programmes between these two institutions in the future. This is a significant amendment to the cooperation agreement already in existence between Tübingen University and NMI. Furthermore, the organisation of scientific symposia, the ongoing training of the institute's employees as well as the integration of NMI employees in university teaching are all highly successful collaborative factors due to continue in the future. Also new in the agreement is the opportunity for students as well as postgraduates to complete their diploma/doctorate dissertations at NMI.



Gold earring bearing silver in the Pforzheim Jewellery Museum: The artefact stems from ancient trade, possibly from Troy. It was analysed in the Curt Engelhorn Centre for Archaeometry.

## Portrait: CEZA - the Curt Engelhorn Centre for Archaeometry in Mannheim

### The Interface between Archaeology and the Natural Sciences

The word archaeometry is a new linguistic creation from the Greek words *archaios* (old) *metron* (measure). This interdisciplinary field requires close collaboration between archaeologists, art historians, museum curators as well as scientists who apply modern instrumental techniques to extract structural and compositional information from ancient materials. It involves the use of physical and biological sciences to understand archaeological artifacts. The analyses of inorganic materials in archaeological objects provide valuable information on origins as well as ancient production techniques. This multidisciplinary approach to archaeological research is the focus of the Center for Archaeological Science (ZNA) at the University of Tübingen.

In Germany, this field of research was particularly supported by the Volkswagen Foundation during the 1980s. In 1997, the first chair in archaeometallurgy (held by Prof. Dr. Ernst Pernicka) was set up at the University of Mining and Technology in Freiberg (Saxony) and a study programme for archaeometry was offered for the first time at a German university. Since 2004, Prof. Pernicka is the Scientific Director of the Curt Engelhorn Centre for Archaeometry (CEZA) and teaches at the University of Tübingen.

### Basic Research on Applied Chemical Materials

Research at CEZA concentrates on the origin and spread of metal extraction as well as metal workmanship in ancient times. Prehistoric copper, iron and tin are investigated through the analysis of their trace and ultra-trace elements, for example the isotope analysis of osmium in iron

as well as the use of isotope ratios to find the origin of tin. Analytical methodology and the study of trace elements in gold give reliable information about its origin, for example in the archaeological study of gold objects found in Troy. Similar methodology is used to investigate the origin of ceramics, stone and glass.

This broad-based multidisciplinary research has opened up enormous potential to archaeologists. Not only can the manufacturing processes of prehistoric times be outlined but also the extent of knowledge transfer and international interchange between cultures can be verified.



Work on a mass spectrometer in the Curt Engelhorn Centre (CEZA).  
CEZA Director, Professor Ernst Pernicka, holding a pectoral pendant.



### Tests for Authenticity of Archaeological Objects

As a spin-off the Carl Engelhorn Centre also examines the authenticity of archaeological objects made of bronze, brass, copper, silver and gold. Typical artefacts for this examination are coins as well as jewellery; but also other metallic objects are examined. In a first step, the artefacts are studied for their stylistic characteristics and their material composition. Then the objects are sampled and the concentration of the radioactive  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  (the lead isotope with the mass 210) is determined. In most cases, it is possible to decide whether the object is “authentic” or “fake” once the amount of the  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  present in archaeological objects is ascertained.

### Physical Dating Methods

Radiocarbon dating is probably the best known example of the application of physical methods in archaeology. This branch of archaeometry will be included in the work of CEZA as of 2010. With the financial support of the Klaus Tschira Foundation, a laboratory for physical dating methods is being established, in which radiocarbon dating with accelerator mass spectrometry and luminescence methods of dating ceramics and silicious sediments can be performed.

The accelerator used for this purpose is a new compact type that was developed by the AMS group (Accelerator Mass Spectrometry) at the ETH Zürich. The basic research on accelerator technology will be continued with this group. In addition, a cooperation with the Institute for Environmental Physics at the University of Heidelberg is planned, where radiocarbon dating has a long tradition.

Luminescence dating is less well known. It is based on the emission of light on heating by non-conducting materials that were exposed to ionizing radiation. This effect can be used to date archaeological ceramics, because they always contain radioactive elements like uranium and thorium that emit ionizing radiation on their decay. The energy of this radiation can be stored by the minerals in pottery. On heating, this stored energy is emitted in the form of light. Simply speaking, the pottery samples emit more light the older they are. This method is used for authenticity studies of archaeological ceramics.

### CEZA Participates in University Courses

The CEZA provides opportunities for students to actively participate in day-to-day activities at the centre. Students pursuing the bachelor and master courses in Scientific Archaeology can undertake an internship there. Furthermore, ten doctorate students as well as an Alexander von Humboldt Foundation scholarship holder are being supervised at the centre.

### The Carl Zeiss Foundation Finances Two Junior Professor Positions at the Centre for Archeological Science at the University

The Faculty of Geosciences at the university will receive two new professorships for the fields of Geoarchaeology and Environmental Archaeology. The positions are initially financed by the Carl Zeiss Foundation for a period of four years; a further two years will be funded by the university through third party funding.

The university's aim is to set up a leading international research centre in the field of scientific archaeology. In this respect the two fields of geo- and environmental archae-



ology are of major importance. Central to research and teaching will be the study of biological material in geological as well as archaeological archives. Close cooperation is planned to the field of biogeology as well as to the inter-faculty research focus: evolution and ecology. Participation in university excavations will also be included. Both professors will begin in the summer term 2010.

In many archaeological excavations like the Hohle Fels Cave on the Swabian Alb bones, plant remnants and other biological materials have been found which give us information about the environment in previous times.

## The University's Most Important Cooperation Partners

- > Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics (Tübingen)
- > Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology (Tübingen)
- > Friedrich Miescher Laboratory of the Max Planck Society (Tübingen)
- > IWM – KMRC Knowledge Media Research Center (Tübingen)
- > Dr. Margarete Fischer-Bosch Institute for Clinical Pharmacology (Stuttgart)
- > University of Stuttgart – Cooperation in the Inter-University Centre for Medical Technology (IZST)
- > Research Centre Jülich, a Member of the Helmholtz-Society
- > Institute for Applied Economic Research (Tübingen)
- > Research Institute Senckenberg (Frankfurt am Main)
- > Curt Engelhorn Centre for Archaeometry (Mannheim) – associated with Tübingen University
- > University Hohenheim – Centre for Nutritional Science Tübingen – Hohenheim
- > College of Education Ludwigsburg – Faculty for Special Education in Reutlingen – in association with the Tübingen University
- > Research Institute for Employment Technology and Culture (F.A.T.K.) (Tübingen)
- > Goethe Dictionary Tübingen – Branch of the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences
- > Institute for Danube-Swabian History and Regional Studies (Tübingen)
- > Institute for Rehabilitation Research, Quality Development and Structural Analysis in the Disabled Assistance Centre (REQUEST) (Tübingen)
- > University of Forestry Rottenburg
- SFB/Transregios
- Gravitational Wave Astronomy Methods - Sources - Observation (SFB/TR 7)
- > Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics (Garching)
- > Friedrich Schiller University Jena
- > Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics – Albert Einstein Institute (Potsdam-Golm, Hannover)
- > Hannover University
- Inflammatory Cardiomyopathy – Molecular Pathogenesis and Therapy (SFB/TR 19)
- > Charité – Medical University Berlin
- > Freie Universität Berlin
- > Max Delbrück Centre for Molecular Medicine (Berlin)
- > Max Planck Institute for Molecular Genetics (Berlin)
- > Greifswald University
- Control of Quantum Correlations in Tailored Matter: Common Perspectives of Mesoscopic Systems and Quantum Gases (SFB/TR 21)
- > Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research (Stuttgart)
- > Stuttgart University
- > Ulm University
- Pathophysiology of Staphylococci in the Post-Genomic Era (SFB/TR 34)
- > Greifswald University
- > Würzburg University
- Geometric Partial Differential Equations (SFB/TR 71)
- > Freiburg University
- > Zürich University

# Internationalisation



## Close International Relationships

New cooperation agreements abroad, better communication at home, Tübingen's multifaceted approach to global networking takes on momentum. In the academic year 2008/09, the university gave special prominence to Asia and the Middle East, where four new cooperation contracts were finalised; at home in Tübingen, the introduction of the new "Welcome Week" for foreign students focused on easing the bureaucratic as well as the practical difficulties encountered by foreign students on arriving in Tübingen; finally Teach@Tübingen, an enterprising initiative, paves the way for additional courses in the English language.

### Increased Cooperation with Asia and the Middle East

Excellent research cooperation already exists between the University of Tübingen and many Asian partners. In 2008/09 the university embarked on new collaborative enterprises with Fudan University and Tongji University in Shanghai, China; the Korea University in Seoul, Korea; as well as the University of Haifa, Israel. In order to stimulate the exchange of students, all partners have agreed to waiver tuition fees.

#### Two Shanghai Universities Cooperate with Tübingen

Fudan University and Tongji University are among the most renowned in China. Over one hundred years in existence, they enjoy outstanding international reputations. Their immense value to China's future development makes them recipients of substantial funding from the Chinese Government. Over 27 000 students are enrolled at Fudan. Research is clustered in more than 100 core research centres, focusing on a broad number of disciplines; among them: the China Centre for Economic Studies; the School of Life

Sciences; the Centre for American Studies; the Classical Research Centre and the Research Section of the History of Chinese Thought and Culture. Furthermore, a longstanding relationship exists between the Institutes of Sinology and Philosophy at the Universities of Tübingen and Fudan.

In October 2008, Tongji University in Shanghai, founded by the German Erich Paulun in 1907, signed a cooperation agreement with the University of Tübingen. Key research institutions provide an exciting platform for collaborative research. Furthermore, lectures held in English as well as students who learn German during their studies provide an



Signing a new cooperation agreement, the President of Fudan University, Yang Yuliang (right) with his delegation, and the President of the University of Tübingen (left) with the Vice President of Study and Teaching, Stefanie Gropper (standing behind)

The President of the Korean University, Kee-Su Lee (middle), with his delegation at a reception at the University of Tübingen



educational environment attractive to German universities. Already four Tübingen students have taken up their studies in Shanghai, four Tongji students in Tübingen.

### The President of the Korea University in Seoul has longstanding contacts to Tübingen

The Korea University in Seoul enjoys a unique relationship with Tübingen. Its President, Professor Dr. Ki-Su Lee completed his PhD in Law here during the 1980's. Since then Dr. Ki-Su Lee has never quite lost contact to Tübingen. In August 2008, he signed a new cooperation agreement between the Korea University and Tübingen.

The Korea University is a private institution founded in 1905 as the first modern third level education institute in Korea. With its 30 000 students it is widely acclaimed for its excellent teaching as well as research. The cooperation with Tübingen comprises joint research projects as well

as the exchange of Korean Studies and German Studies students. The Bachelor Course at the Korea University foresees its undergraduates spending one year abroad. Tübingen is more than willing to accept these students. On the other hand, the variety of courses offered in the English language in Seoul, provide an excellent international exchange address for German students.

### New Cooperative Programme with the University of Haifa in Northern Israel

The exchange of students is of top priority in the cooperative agreement signed in May 2009, between the University of Tübingen and the University of Haifa. The University with its 13 000 students situated in the north of Israel, was established in 1963. To support key disciplinary graduate as well as undergraduate programmes, research is concentrated in centres and institutes of interdisciplinary excellence. Students from Tübingen are offered places in

courses on Near Eastern Studies, Religious Science and Judaism, Communication Science, Psychology, Sociology, Political Science, Law, Literature, Hebrew and Arabic Language Courses. All courses are taught in the English language.

### European Internationalisation

From the 17th to the 20<sup>th</sup> of February 2009, the first Eastern European Symposium, organised by the International Office, took place at the University of Tübingen. Scientists, EU parliamentarians, Church dignitaries as well as artists from ten Eastern European countries gathered in Tübingen to discuss the theme "East and Central Europe and the EU: Learning Processes – Barriers – Chances". Professor Wolfgang Reinhart officially opened the symposium on the 17<sup>th</sup> February in a ceremonial event. In his opening speech, Reinhart emphasised the importance of EU-Eastern extension as a "guarantee to peace, freedom

Many foreign guests attended the first Eastern European Symposium at the University of Tübingen; (from left) the East European representative of the Baden-Württemberg foundation Heinz Kälberer; the vice director of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Reutlingen Walter Hermann; professor at the Institute of Political Science, Gabriele Abels; the former managing director of the automobile supplier Star Cugir in Romania, Markus Vüllers, as well as the Head of the Competence Centre South-East Europe for the Chamber for Industry and Commerce in Ulm, Karl Schick.



and prosperity on the European continent". He went on to point out the benefits to those countries already members of the EU, despite some initial difficulties. As a prelude to the programme, a lively panel discussion took place, on the theme of "European Parliamentary Elections 2009 in the Eastern European EU States".

The Eastern European Symposium was considered a success by all involved. More importantly, it creates a platform for more intensive scientific cooperation in the future.

## Teaching Input from Abroad

### Teach@Tübingen – Partner University Fellows Lecture in English in Tübingen

Eager to promote English language teaching at the university, the International Office launched the programme Teach@Tübingen in 2009. Teach@Tübingen is geared to attract international partner university PhD students/postdocs to teach in Tübingen. During the summer term 2009, three lecturers, from Michigan, the renowned Brown University in Providence as well as from Tufts University, came to Tübingen, followed in the winter term by a lecturer from the Uni-

versity of Washington as well as the University of Denver. The programme aims not only to increase the number of English language courses at the university but also to intensify research initiatives across campuses.

## More Services for International Students

### The First Welcome Week 2008 Offers Practical Information for New Students

A Welcome Week organised by the International Office, in cooperation with a number of university faculties as well as "StudIt", the "Student Initiative International Tübingen", was launched in the winter term 2008. The new orientation week is intended to assist foreign students arriving in Tübingen with practical issues like registration, class-enrolment, medical insurance as well as with specific individual needs like course guidance and class-schedules.

Students from "StudIt" provided information as well as practical tips on such matters as settling down in Tübingen, getting to know the town, its pubs, cafés and so on.

At the end of this week, all international students had the bureaucratic necessities completed which enabled them to start their studies in a relaxed frame of mind. Due to the programme's enormous success, a two week agenda is planned for the future, open to all new students in Tübingen. The international focus will remain of central significance.

## Grants for Student Exchange

Internationalisation at the University of Tübingen will greatly benefit from this year's funding of 2.8 million € from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Tübingen is among the Service's top university funding recipients in Germany. More than 60 % is spearheaded for individual programmes; 352 scholarships for 146 foreign as well as 161 German students, 45 scientists received funding, among them 31 foreign graduates. The remaining sum is distributed to various projects and programmes. The largest amount, 640 000 €, went to more than 400 Tübingen students within the Erasmus framework. The challenge for the future is to gain more scholarships for the exchange of foreign students as well as scientists, in particular for graduates and PhD students.

George Bryan Souza



## Scientific Guests

Scientists from all over the world exchange with their Tübingen colleagues, giving an international flair to research as well as teaching. Within the framework of the Mercator Guest Professor Programme, the historian Professor George Bryan Souza from the USA came to Tübingen for a year.

### Portrait: George Bryan Souza

#### The Economic History of Asia from European Sources

Singapore 2006 to 2007, Kyoto 2008, Macau 2009 – the life of the historian George Bryan Souza is dedicated to international exchange. On the invitation of Professor Hans Ulrich Vogel from the Department of Chinese and Korean Studies at the Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies, George Bryan Souza is conducting research and teaching as a visiting professor at Tübingen University from April 2009 to March 2010. His home is the University of Texas in San Antonio where he has been a professor at the Department of History since 2002.

The visiting professorship is funded by the German Research Foundation in the renowned Mercator Programme and enables highly qualified researchers from abroad to stay for several months at a German research university. The Mercator Programme includes means for joint cooperative research projects with German partners as well as for lecture trips within Germany. Furthermore, the Mercator guest professors participate in teaching.

George Bryan Souza and Hans Ulrich Vogel first met during a conference in Heidelberg in 1989. Since 2007, Souza has been an associate member in the research project “Monies, Markets and Finance in China and East Asia, 1600-1900: Local, Regional, National and International Dimensions” managed by Vogel. “My work replenishes the empirical research done in Tübingen with global elements,” explains George Bryan Souza. Within the sphere of the project, he focuses on the zinc and cinnamon trade in Asia between 1600 and 1800, analyses the commodity chains and monetary circuits in the economic history of Asia as well as its relationship to global maritime commerce.

Souza’s publications focus on the economic history of the European expansion in Asia in the 17th and 18th century as well as the history of commerce and economic development in general. The historian works mainly with European sources, i. e. trading companies’ correspondence and reports on political as well as financial transactions or on political tensions between the trading nations of Portugal and the Netherlands. “This is the best opportunity to get to know things from the inner circle of power,” he says. Besides English he speaks Portuguese, Spanish, French, Dutch and some Japanese and Chinese. “As a Mercator Guest Professor I have two research assistants here in Tübingen for Japanese and Chinese. That’s very helpful for the work in Japanese archives and research on commerce with China in the late 17th and in the 18th century,” says George Bryan Souza. He has worked in many archives

and libraries all over Asia, i. e. in India, Indonesia and the Philippines, in Europe and in North and South America. “I’ve developed a sixth sense to know what’s worth looking at,” says Souza.

Some of his colleagues described Tübingen as idyllic. Souza says the town reminds him of Cambridge, where he did his PhD in History at Trinity College. “Above all, my wife and I enjoy the concerts on the Neckar in Tübingen,” he says laughing.

# Open to the Public



## Cultural Events

The highlight of the academic year 2008/09 and of tremendous interest to the general public was the keynote address by Nobel Prize Winner Desmond Tutu at the Global Ethics Lecture in June, 2009. Culture and philosophy were the focus of lectures from internationally renowned writers in the Writers' Lecture Series and journalists in the Media Lecture Series. This year, students played an active role in public events: a lecture series organised by Business Administration students was on the agenda of Studium Generale (an evening lecture series open to the general public); the project "Tü Amo! Italian Influences on Everyday Life in Tübingen" was staged by the Ludwig Uhland Institute for European Ethnology.

### From Capetown to Tübingen

#### Desmond Tutu at the Global Ethics Lecture 2009 in Tübingen

The Nobel Prize Winner and former Archbishop of Capetown, Desmond Tutu, was invited by the Global Ethics Foundation and the University of Tübingen for the 2009 Global Ethics Lecture on the 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2009. In his speech, Desmond Tutu pleaded for social and racial reconciliation. The title of the lecture given by the former anti-apartheid activist was "Global Ethics and Human Dignity: An African Perspective".

In his introductory comments, Tutu emphasized the basic neutrality of religion. "Religion can be likened to a knife on a table. If I take that knife to cut bread and make sandwiches, it is good. On the other hand, if I take that knife and stick it in your guts, then it is bad," he explained. The key word in Tutu's speech was "ubuntu". Ubuntu represents compassion, generosity, and hospitality. "When you are welcoming, when you are generous, then the highest accolade that we can give you in our part of the world, is to say: This person has ubuntu. "Only with ubuntu can we overcome conflicts and create a better world: irrespective of belief, skin colour or sexual orientation," emphasised the bishop.

Since the year 2000, the Global Ethics Foundation has been organising the Global Ethics speeches in association with the University of Tübingen. The lectures are held by internationally renowned personalities from public life; who speak on a variety of global ethics issues: among them, the former UN General Secretary, Kofi Annan, the Nobel Prize Winner, Shirin Ebadi, and the former Chancellor of the Federal Republic, Helmut Schmidt.



Nobel Prize Winner and former Archbishop of Capetown, Desmond Tutu emphasized the importance of reconciliation in war regions at the Global Ethics Lecture.



The main speaker at the Global Ethics Lecture Desmond Tutu, signing the university's Golden Book. (Behind left) the Chancellor of the University of Tübingen, Andreas Rothfuß; the Consul-General of the Republic of South Africa, Tselane Mokuena; the Mayor of Tübingen, Boris Palmer; the President of the Global Ethics Foundation, Professor Hans Küng, and the President of the University of Tübingen, Professor Bernd Engler

## Students Contribute to Tübingen Cultural Life

More and more students at the university are taking an active role in Tübingen's cultural life. This year, students at the Ludwig Uhland Institute for European Ethnology presented an exhibition. "Tü Amo! Italian Influences on Everyday Life in Tübingen". Professor Kaspar Maase, who initiated the project, was awarded with the Baden-Württemberg State Teaching Prize for his endeavours. Students from the Business Administration Department organised a lecture series during the summer term 2009, entitled "Never Ventured, Never Gained – Impulses from Science and Entrepreneurial Practice" as part of the Studium Generale.

### The Exhibition "Tü Amo! Italian Influence on Everyday Life in Tübingen"

The student research project: "Tü Amo! Italian Influences on Everyday Life in Tübingen" opened in Tübingen in February 2009, coordinated by Professor Kaspar Maase from the Ludwig Uhland Institute for European Ethnology. The aim of the exhibition was to analyse and document the cultural transfers between Italy and Tübingen as well as the impact of Italian lifestyle on everyday life.

By the beginning of April, about 4000 visitors had come to see the exhibition at Tübingen castle's „Haspelturm“. Due to this great demand, its show time was extended for a further three weeks.

Special attractions of the exhibition project were the 23 “mini-exhibitions”, in which artefacts and explanatory placards about the perception of Italian influences were displayed in significant locations throughout the town. The train station, at which the Italian “Gastarbeiter” (migrant workers) arrived in Germany; the garage, where scooters were revamped; the registry office, where binational weddings take place; the restaurants, ice-cream parlours and shoe shops around town; Italian flair has long become an integral part of Tübingen's everyday life.

### The Lecture series “Never Ventured, Never Gained” in the Studium Generale

InOne Consult, a Student Management Consulting Group, presented the lecture series “Never Ventured, Never Gained” in the Studium Generale. Their focus: entrepreneurship - a career perspective? Personalities from science and industry were invited to discuss ten questions related to various aspects of entrepreneurship.



## Brief Announcements

### Writers Lecture Series 2008/09 with Kiran Nagarkar and Christoph Peters

The clash of culture was the emphasis of the 22<sup>nd</sup> “Poetik-Dozentur”, sponsored by the prominent German company Adolf Würth, in the winter term 2008/09. Two authors, one Indian, one German, presented their work.

The writers Kiran Nagarkar and Christoph Peters deal with their own as well as foreign cultures, their interaction as well as the difficulties involved. Prominent factors here are conflicting views on religion and ancestry.

Kiran Nagarkar lives in Mumbai, where he was born in 1942. He studied English Literature at the Ferguson College in Pune, worked at the university as a journalist and later in the advertising branch. Nagarkar is considered one of the most prominent living Indian authors. His books have been translated into many languages.

For his novel “Stadt Land Fluß”, Christoph Peters was recently awarded the “aspekte literature prize”. Born in 1966 in Kalkar on the Lower Rhine, he studied at the Academy of Arts in Karlsruhe. His first collection of stories “Heinrich Grewents Arbeit und Liebe” was published in 1996. His latest book “Mitsukos Restaurant” appeared in 2009.



### The EU Research Commissioner Janez Potocnik visited the Hertie Institute for Clinical Brain Research

The European Parkinson's Disease Research Initiative invited the EU research commissioner Janez Potocnik to visit the University of Tübingen and the Hertie Institute for Clinical Brain Research in January 2009. Clinical experts and scientists informed Potocnik on their research on neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson and Alzheimer. The aim of the research initiative is to cluster European research on age-related brain diseases.



### "Unselde Lecture" 2009 with Peter Sloterdijk

Guest speaker at this year's "Unselde Lecture" was the Karlsruhe philosopher Peter Sloterdijk. The annual "Unselde Lecture" is a joint cooperation of Suhrkamp Publishing House, the Udo Keller Foundation - Forum Humanum, Hamburg, as well as the Forum Scientiarum. Peter Sloterdijk gave an inspiring keynote lecture on the thousand year old conflict between anthropology and the sciences.

On the second evening, Sloterdijk participated in a lively debate with two Tübingen professors, Nicholas Conard from the Department of Early Prehistory and Christoph Schwöbel from the Department of Protestant Theology. An interdisciplinary colloquium with 25 advanced students from all over Europe discussed the relationship between the evolution of man and his cultural achievements with Peter Sloterdijk and the Berlin biologist, Carsten Niemitz.



### Sixth Tübingen Media Lecture Series with Giovanni di Lorenzo

The emphasis of the Media Lecture Series is on fostering a new generation of young journalists, with lectures, workshops and talks by prominent journalists. The guest speaker of the sixth Tübingen Media Lecture Series in May 2009 was Giovanni di Lorenzo, executive editor of the renowned German weekly newspaper "Die Zeit". Di Lorenzo presented a critical view of the double crisis facing newspaper journalism today: on the one hand, the internet, providing instant news, and, on the other hand, the financial crisis which has adversely affected the sale of newspaper advertising space. Di Lorenzo strongly advised nurturing high quality journalism as a means of maintaining the credibility of the press in a democratic state.

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