

## Campus tour Goethe University Westend & Bockenheim

This overview provides information about individual places on campus that can be mentioned and shown during the campus tour. This list is neither exhaustive nor completely comprehensive and is only intended to provide orientation for mentors.

### Overview Campus Westend (also known as the IG Farben Campus among students)



## The Lecture Hall Centre (abb.: HZ)

1



Opened in autumn 2008 as part of the first construction phase.

### Facilities:

- 15 lecture halls (HZ 1-15)
- two cafeterias (Studentenwerk 3rd floor, Sturm & Drang on the ground floor)
- one open roof terrace (3rd floor)
- two cash machines (Sparkasse, Volksbank on the ground floor)
- Goethe Campus Shop (ground floor)
- Service point and counselling of the Studentenwerk (ground floor)
- Career counselling for students and graduates from the Federal Employment Agency (ground floor)
- Service office of the CareerCenter at Goethe University (ground floor)

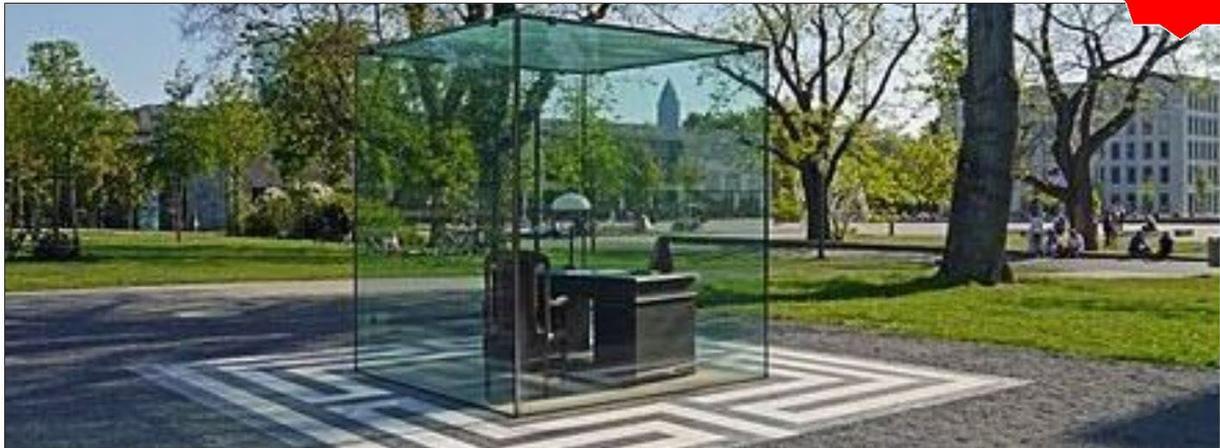
## Opposite: Mensa Anbau Casino



Also opened in autumn 2008, offers hot food. From 2.30 p.m., some of the tables are always open for use as a study room. The bar in the entrance area is open daily until 10 pm.

## Adorno-Memorial

2



Inaugurated in summer 2016, original location since 2003 (100th birthday of Adorno) in Bockenheim. It shows Theodor W. Adorno's workplace at the Institute for Social Research.

Theodor W. Adorno (\* 1903, † 1969) was a Frankfurt philosopher, sociologist, music theorist and composer. Together with Max Horkheimer, he is one of the main representatives of the school of thought known as "Critical Theory", which also became known as the "Frankfurt School". He taught at Goethe University from 1931 to 1933, was banned from teaching by the Nazis and then emigrated to the USA, where he continued to run the "Institute for Social Research" in exile. In 1951 he returned and became director of the reopened Institute for Social Research on the university campus in Bockenheim. His theoretical work is in the tradition of G. W. Friedrich Hegel, Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud.

Representatives of critical theory pursue the social sciences in view of social and economic conditions and see themselves as critical of capitalism, domination and ideology. Today, critical theory plays an increasingly insignificant role at Goethe University, so that there has not been a chair for critical theory for years.

## Psychology - Education Studies - Social Sciences (abb.: PEG)

3



Opened in spring 2013 as part of the second construction phase. The departments were formerly housed in the so-called AfE Tower in Bockenheim, which was 116 m high and was blown up in 2014.

### Facilities:

- Departments: Social Sciences (03), Education (04) and Psychology (05) and the Institute of Human Geography (Department 11)
- Library of Social Sciences and Psychology (BSP)
- Several seminar and computer lab rooms
- The café canteen "DASEIN" on the ground floor
- The Student Secretariat on the 1st floor
- The Student Service Centre (SSC) on the ground floor
- The International Office (IO) on the 3rd floor

### Important to show (can also be done separately later):

- Validators and card chargers (EG)
- Use of library lockers
- Copy room (PEG 1.G 073)
- Café Aufhebung (PEG 1.G 207)
- TuCa [in exile<sup>2</sup>], tea kitchen 1st floor
- Examination Office (PEG 2.G 130-132)
- Student Advisory Service (PEG 2.G 133-134)
- Student Council Office (PEG 2.G 160)
- Feminist Salon - Women's\* Room (PEG 2.G 163)

## Seminar House (abb.: SH)

4



Opened in spring 2015 as an additional building for courses due to increasing student numbers. Many seminars of the Department 03 take place here.

### Facilities:

- The Café „Schwarz-Weiß“ on the ground floor
- The Staff Council on the 5th floor

## Left: Goethe-Card Service Center at Containerbau

- A new Goethe-Card or a new iTAN list can be created here

## Right: Excellence Cluster / 0! (Information 21 normative orders“



The building was opened in spring 2013 as part of the second construction phase and contains the offices of the staff at the Cluster of Excellence.

The cluster was founded in 2007 and is interdisciplinary (social sciences, law, philosophy, history, ethnology, religious studies and economics). There are two other clusters of excellence at Goethe University (medicine and biology). The offices of many lecturers of the Department 03 are located here.

## University communities

5



Opened in autumn 2008 as part of the first construction phase. The only student halls of residence on the Westend Campus are located here. The event rooms, café and "House of Silence" are open to the public. The two university congregations (Protestant and Catholic) regularly offer recreational events there.

### Facilities:

- The Café „Hoppenworth & Ploch“ (short: Hopplo) on the ground floor
- The „Alfred Delp-Haus (ADH)“, Dormitory of the Catholic University Community
- The „Susanna von Klettenberg Haus“, Dormitory of the Protestant University Community
- The „Haus der Stille“, Intercultural Encounter Centre

## Law and Economics (abb. RuW)

6



Opened in autumn 2008 as part of the first construction phase. The departments 01 (Law) and 02 (Economics) are located here.

### Facilities:

- The Library Rechts und Wirtschaftswissenschaften BRuW
- The Café „Explizit“ on the ground floor

## House of Finance (abb.: HoF)

7



Opened in May 2008 as part of the first construction phase. It houses the offices of over 200 academics from the fields of law and economics. The House of Finance bundles several interdisciplinary research and further education activities in the field of finance and financial law.

It is an independent foundation within the Goethe University, the founders include several banks and insurance companies. There are five so-called "endowed professorships" at the HoF, which are appointed by the founders, bypassing the university committees. The HoF library is not available to students. Only HoF staff and the donors may use it. The seminar rooms, on the other hand, are used by students from departments 01 and 02 for tutorials.

### Facilities:

- Research Data Centre of the Statistical Offices of the Federal States, Room E.03
- TheCafé „HoF“ on the ground floor

## Wollheim-Pavillon (Part of Wollheim-Memorial)

8



Opened on 02.11.2008. The Norbert Wollheim Memorial is named after Norbert Wollheim (1913-1998), survivor of the Buna/Monowitz concentration camp. He had to perform forced labour for I.G. Farben at the construction site in Auschwitz. In 1951, he sued the company for compensation in a test case. The Wollheim Memorial combines the remembrance of the victims of Buna/Monowitz with information about the history of their persecution and compensation.

Above the door of the pavilion is a number: 107 984, Wollheim's prisoner number at Auschwitz. Inside there is a wall inscription and two screens. In 24 video interviews, survivors of the Buna/Monowitz concentration camp talk about their childhood and youth in different places in Europe, about their deportation, their imprisonment in the camps and their life after the Holocaust.

In addition to the pavilion, the memorial consists of 16 metal panels set up on the lawn in front of the IG Farben building. These show photographs of people who were deported from all over Europe to Auschwitz in the 1940s and had to do forced labour for I.G. Farben in the Buna/Monowitz concentration camp.

After a long dispute between Holocaust survivors' associations, student initiatives and the university administration, the square in front of the IG-Farbenhaus was renamed from "Grüneburgplatz" to "Norbert-Wollheim-Platz" in 2015. The university, however, moved its main address to the newly named "Theodor-W.-Adorno-Platz".

## IG-Farben Haus (abb.: IG)

9



The IG-Farbenhaus (or "Poelzig Building") was designed by Hans Poelzig and built as the central administration for I.G. Farben AG from 1928 to 1931. When it was completed, it was one of the largest office buildings in Europe. I.G. Farben AG was the largest chemical company in the world at the time and was formed in 1925 from the merger of several chemical companies, including Bayer, Agfa, BASF and Hoechst.

During the Nazi dictatorship, I.G. Farben was one of the companies most important to the war effort and the biggest profiteers of the war. They appropriated chemical plants in the territories occupied by the Wehrmacht and had up to 100,000 forced labourers working for them. In 1943, I.G. Farben built the only concentration camp for private purposes, "Monowitz", near the Auschwitz death camp. The people gassed in the German concentration camps were murdered with the poison gas "Zyklon B", which was sold to the SS by a subsidiary of I.G. Farben.

From 1945-1995 the building was the European headquarters of the American armed forces. Since 2001 it has been used by the Goethe University.

### Specifics:

- To enhance the monumental appearance, the storey heights are higher at the bottom than at the top.
- The house is divided into six transverse buildings (Q 1-6), counting from the left as seen from the meadow to the right
- There are several paternoster lifts that can be used daily until 5 p.m.
- The two libraries in Q1 and Q6 can each only be accessed via the 3rd floor

### Facilities:

- Faculties 06, 07, 08, 09 and 10
- Library Centre Humanities (BzG)
- TheCafé „Rotunde“ on the ground floor
- Servicepoint of the University Computer Centre (HRZ) in Room 301 (ground floor, left to the Rotunde)
- Permanent exhibition on the history of I.G. Farben on the 1st floor

## Back: Casino (abb.: Cas)



Part of the N Poelzig' 8% E-%N , which also includes the IG-Farbenhaus and the . ) R6%#building. The N Cas  
"! N refectory is located there, as well as the banquet hall on the ground floor and several event halls on the  
first floor. Also on the 1st floor is the BurgMensa of the Studentenwerk.

## IG-Farben Haus Annexe (abb.: NG)

10



Part of the N Poelzig' 8% E-%N , which also includes the IG-Farbenhaus and the Casino. Offices and seminar  
rooms of the theological departments are located here. From time to time, events of the Department 03 also  
take place there.

## Right: Campus-Trinkhalle

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Former porter's lodge that was handed over to the AstA for use by the university administration in 2013. The Trinkhalle is open daily and offers coffee, tea and cold non-alcoholic and alcoholic drinks and serves as a student meeting place and open space.

The Trinkhalle is run by a student plenum, open to all students to join in.

## Further right: Gisèle-Freund-Platz

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A small weekly market has been held on this square every Thursday from 9am-5pm since spring 2016.

On the corner of Hansaallee and Bremer Straße there is also the only supermarket near campus (REWE, open Mon-Sat: 7am-2pm).

## random white house

11



Until the completion of the second construction phase, the offices of the construction management were located here. After that, individual staff members of the Department of Catholic Theology moved in.

At the end of 2014, the AStA was given one of the offices for use by the university administration. At the end of 2015, two more unused offices were appropriated by students (doors and locks were changed) and converted into student open spaces. After negotiations between AStA, student groups and the university administration in spring 2016, the random white house was divided between the students and the Department of Catholic Theology (also structurally).

Since then, student events and the AStA's legal, labour law and social counselling have been held here regularly. In addition, the house is open daily as a learning and meeting place for students. Hot and cold drinks are available for a donation.

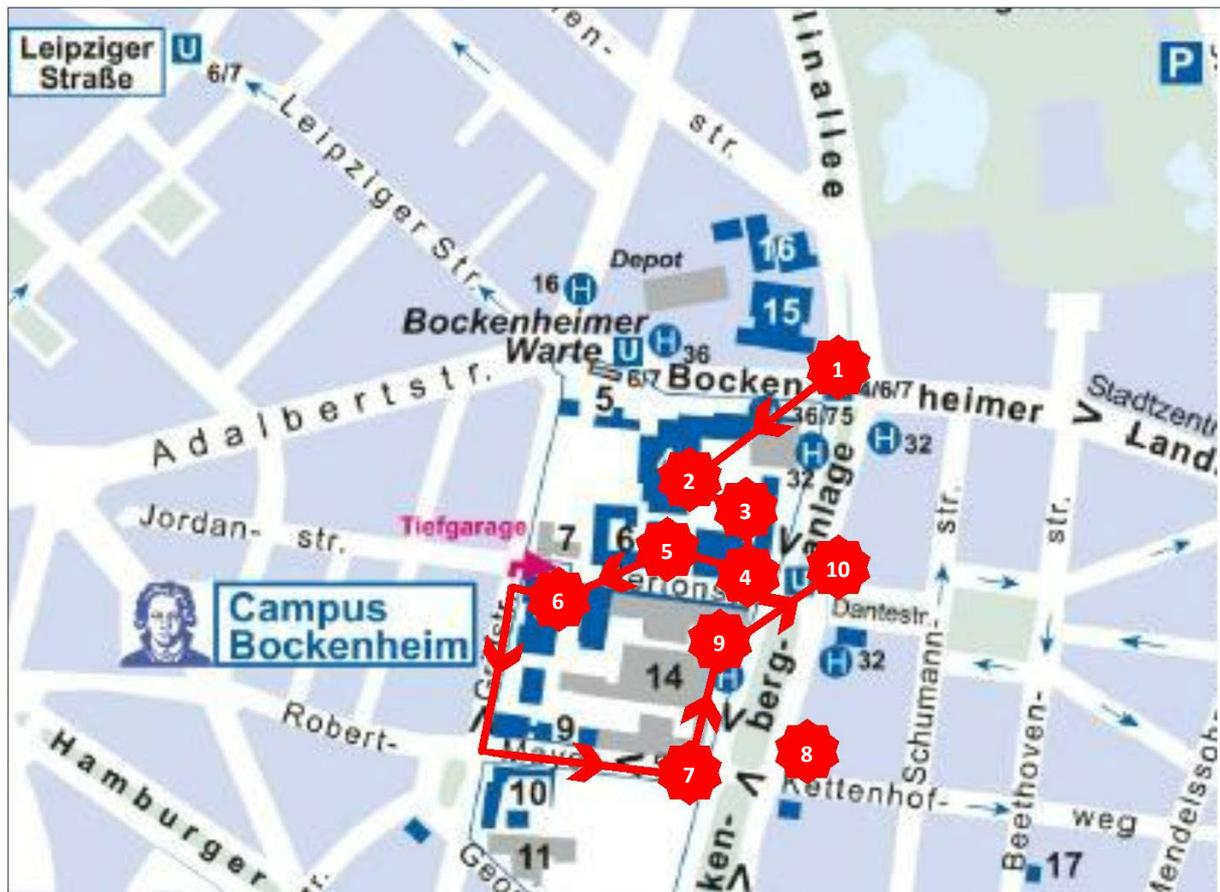
## Right: Presidium and Administration (abb.: PA)



Opened in spring 2013 as part of the second construction phase (together with PEG, NO, MPI). It houses the offices of central Goethe University institutions, as well as the Presidential Board. On the ground floor is the Senate Hall, where the highest body of the university (the Academic Senate) meets monthly.

At the rear of the building is Goethe University's printing centre, where posters and brochures can be commissioned.

## Overview Campus Bockenheim



The Bockenheim campus was the main area at the time of the university's founding in 1914 and was home to the majority of students until the departments of Social Sciences, Educational Sciences and Psychology as well as the university's Presidential Board moved here in 2013.

Currently, only the Department of Computer Science and Mathematics (12) is still located entirely on the Bockenheim campus. However, the move to the Riedberg campus is planned soon.

## University Library Johann Christian Senckenberg (abb.: UB)

1



Built in 1964 according to plans by Ferdinand Kramer. Since 1.1.2005, the Frankfurt City and University Library (StUB) and the Senckenberg Library (SeB) have jointly been the "Johann Christian Senckenberg University Library".

The UB provides works from all subject areas and includes several reading rooms and a café on the ground floor. Literature can be ordered or reserved via the UB homepage and then borrowed at the circulation desk for 4 weeks. An extension is possible up to three times for a further 4 weeks each time, if the book has not already been reserved by someone else.

## New Mensa (abk.: NM)

2



Built in the 1970s. It used to house the central refectory, the student secretariat and other facilities. Currently, the seminar rooms on the first floor are used by various departments for courses and tutorials.

### Facilities:

- Cafeteria Bockenheim, ground floor
- KfZ-Referat of AStA (Car Rental)

## Juridicum

3



Built in 1970, it used to house the Departments of Law (01) and Economics (02) as well as the University's Presidential Board and other central facilities.

Currently, the rooms are being used by several institutes that have not yet been given rooms on the Westend Campus (Asian Studies, Art History, Islamic Studies, Musicology).

### Facilities:

- Language Centre of Goethe-University (7th floor)
- Akademy for Educational Research and Teacher Training (10th floor)

## Art History Library/City Library and Islamic Studies Library

4



Built in 1970, the entrance to the library is via the Juridicum on the ground floor. The structural condition of the library attracted media attention in 2013 because the roof was leaking and the library could only be opened during daylight hours due to the risk of electric shock. Since the planned move of the institutes to the Westend Campus is still delayed, the roof was thoroughly renovated.

## Offenes Haus der Kulturen

5



Built in 1953, partly through donations from American officers. The building served as a "reeducation measure" and was intended to serve as a free space for students to practise democracy. The building does not belong to the university but to a foundation of the AStA and the Student Union and is thus administered purely democratically, which is unique for German universities. The AStA's counselling services, evening events, lectures, film screenings and parties take place here every week.

In addition to the facilities listed below, it also houses the offices of the AStA (ground floor), the political university groups (1st floor), four working group rooms (1st + 2nd floors) and a large ballroom (1st floor).

### Facilities:

- Café KoZ (Communication Centre, ground floor)
- Protestkeller (Workshop, Basement)
- Party celler (Basement)
- „Pupille– Cinema at the Uni“ (Festsaal, 1st floor)
- Student dormitory with 60 places (2nd + 3rd floor)
- Uni-Kita - Day care centre at Goethe University e.V. (EG)

## Hörsaalgebäude (abk.: H)

6



In the (old) lecture hall building are the small lecture halls H 1-14 and the large lecture halls H I-VII. It is important to distinguish here between the lecture hall designations in Arabic and Roman numerals. Courses from Department 03 and other departments continue to be held here.

This is also where the big carnival party "Quartier Latin" takes place every spring, organised by the AStA.

### Facilities:

- Café Struwelpeter (ground floor)

## ehemals: AfE-Turm

7



Built in 1972, at the time the tallest building in Frankfurt at 116 m. Until March 2013, the departments 03-05 and the Language Centre were housed here. It was demolished on 04.02.2014. The abbreviation AfE meant "Department of Educational Science", but it was closed again before the building opened.

The AfE Tower was the site of numerous university political disputes. For example, in the 1990s the refectory on the ground floor was occupied by students and used as a self-administered tower café (TuCa). Later, the students appropriated a seminar room on the 5th floor and the TuCa moved there from the ground floor. Students met here for reading circles, autonomous tutorials, group plena or to study and hang out. After the move to the PEG, the university did not offer TuCa a room and it was occupied again. Now the "TuCa in exile" is located in a converted tea kitchen on the first floor of the PEG.

The urban development company AGB Holding is planning to build two new high-rise buildings here as part of the N D # ' 6. > 2 ( 8N . However, planning here has been stalled for years.

## formerly: Institute for Comparative Irrelevance (abb.: Ivi)

8



Following a general student assembly on 03.12.2003, the former, then vacant Institute for English and American Studies at Kettenhofweg 130 was occupied by students. The "Institute for Comparative Irrelevance", which had already been founded a year earlier, moved in there and ran the house under the motto "Theory, Practice, Party". The institute served as a meeting place for students and political groups, organised concerts and parties, readings and congresses. It was also inhabited by some students. Every semester, the "Frankfurt Counter-University" took place there, a week with lectures, seminars and exhibitions on critical topics that were neglected in everyday university life.

The occupation was tolerated by the university administration for many years. However, after the building was sold to Franconofurt AG, it was evicted by the police on 22 April 2013. The investor got the building from the university for the low price of 1 million euros, supposedly to build a day-care centre there. After the police eviction, however, he sold the building for twice the price. Since then, the listed building, built in 1953, has stood empty and unused.

## Senckenberg Naturmuseum

9



Not part of the university. The Senckenberg Natural History Museum is one of the largest natural history museums in Germany and shows the diversity of life today (biodiversity) and the development of living things (evolution). Since 2013, the museum has been expanded to the former university rooms in the historic Jügelhaus (the university's first seat).

## Institut for Social Research (abb.: IfS)

10



The Institute for Social Research (IfS) at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University was founded in 1923 by a foundation of the merchant Hermann Weil and his son Felix Weil. After its beginnings with an academic Marxism in the early years, the Institute acquired its scholastic significance when Max Horkheimer took over as director in 1931, making it the central research centre of Critical Theory.

The IfS was closed by the Nazis on 13 March 1933. Most of the Institute's permanent staff (including Horkheimer, Pollock, Fromm, Löwenthal, Marcuse, Neumann, Kirchheimer and Adorno) went into exile in New York and continued to run the IfS from Columbia University. In the early 1950s, the Institute returned to Frankfurt and was run as a private foundation as an institute at the university. The institute building was erected in 1951.

Since 2001, the Institute has been directed by Axel Honneth, a student of Jürgen Habermas. Since 1985, it has housed the Theodor W. Adorno Archive, established by the Hamburg Foundation for the Promotion of Science and Culture.

As of September 2016

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<http://www.fb03.uni-frankfurt.de/39706511/studienberatung>