DEAR READER,

“To research, to teach, to educate and form”: this mission statement calls upon us to recall, reinterpret, and continually reinvigorate the motto set in stone above the main entrance of Universität Hamburg. How can the University make education in the broadest sense possible? This question is just as important as those about the structure of degree programs or the financing of major research projects.

In this sense, to educate is to foster personal intellectual development and independence: it entails thinking about the relationship between the individual and society, her or his place therein, and how the individual can help shape the community in which he or she lives. With sustainability as a leitmotif uniting research, teaching, education, and organization, at Universität Hamburg we are intent on equipping the young people who come here to study with more than mere job-specific knowledge and skills.

This brochure provides an overview of the history of Universität Hamburg, its research projects, its degree programs and its importance for the city of Hamburg. Enjoy the read!

Prof. Dr. Dieter Lenzen, President of the University
UNIVERSITÄT HAMBURG: TO RESEARCH, TO TEACH, TO EDUCATE AND FORM

With over 42,000 students, Universität Hamburg is the largest research and higher education institution in northern Germany. As one of the best performing universities in Germany, Universität Hamburg unites a comprehensive range of degree programs with outstanding research. One hundred seventy degree programs reflect the University’s diversity. Around 700 professors and more than 4,500 academic staff carry out research and teach at the University’s eight faculties: Law; Economics, and Social Sciences; Medicine; Education; the Humanities; Mathematics, Informatics and Natural Sciences; Psychology and Human Movement Science; and Business Administration. Universität Hamburg is committed to the idea of sustainable science and scholarship and pursues a broad range of approaches to sustainability research and teaching in all of its faculties. The Center for a Sustainable University (KNU) is an incubator for developing and evaluating new academic procedures and methods for a sustainable university.

To strengthen international research cooperation and increase the internationality and mobility of academic staff and students, Universität Hamburg maintains strategic partnerships with universities on every continent, for example with Fudan University in China, Macquarie University in Australia, the University of California, Berkeley in the United States, and Stellenbosch University in South Africa.

With its several campuses, the University is present across the entire Hamburg metropolitan area. This includes the central Von-Melle-Park Campus, the climate and geosciences precinct on the Bundesstrasse Campus, the Eppendorf Campus dedicated to medical training, the Bahrenfeld Campus housing the physics institutes, and the Klein Flottbek Campus with its Biocenter and Botanical Garden. Further academic institutions at Universität Hamburg are, for example, the Observatory in Bergedorf and the Center for Wood Sciences in Lohbrügge.

Universität Hamburg looks back on a cosmopolitan and international tradition. Over 5,000 international students from more than 130 countries are enrolled at Universität Hamburg.

12,106 EMPLOYEES AT UNIVERSITÄT HAMBURG *

699 professors 4,539 research associates 4,759 employees in administration and technological support of which 2,593 work at the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE)

42,023 ENROLLED STUDENTS **

5,110 international students
23,354 female students 18,669 male students

* Source: 7 April 2016. HR statistics for 2015; Communication from UKE.
** Last updated 26 April 2016. Official statistics on students, value includes doctoral students and students on leave of absence.
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
HAMBURG-EPPENDORF

The University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE) is one of the most modern hospitals in Europe and treats almost 400,000 in- and outpatients every year. The Faculty of Medicine trains doctors and dentists and also carries out high-level medical research. Students of medicine and dentistry learn through practical experience at the patient’s bedside while simultaneously focusing on the science of medicine. In the Medical Skills Training Center (MediTreFF) students have access to models and modern, computer-controlled simulators. The UKE’s research areas are the neurosciences, health care, infection/inflammation, oncology, cardiovascular disease, congenital metabolic disorders, transplantation/stem-cell therapy, and molecular skeletal biology.
Hamburg’s university was the first university in Germany to be founded by an act of parliament. Its ceremonious opening on 10 May 1919 was also made possible by the activities of the group of burghers surrounding the later mayor Werner von Melle and the gifting of the lecture building by the merchant Edmund Siemers. The University’s roots, however, date back to 1613, the year the Academic Gymnasium was founded in Hamburg. The General Lecture Series (1895) and the Colonial Institute (1908) were further forerunners to Universität Hamburg.
The first female professor, Agathe Lasch, was a pioneer in Lower German linguistics. Appointed in 1923, she was murdered by the Nazis in 1942. The University actively pursues and supports historical research into its Nazi past. For example, eleven “stumbling blocks” memorialize members of the University murdered by the Nazi regime.

During the ceremony to mark the change of rector on 9 November 1967, students unfurled a banner reading “Under the gowns—the musty odor of a thousand years.” In 1969 the Hamburg University Act was the first higher education reform act in the Federal Republic of Germany to do away with the traditional organizational structure of the university, which vested all power in the institution’s permanent professors (known as the *Ordinarienuniversität*).

Scientific institutions founded in the nineteenth century, such as the Botanical Garden or the Observatory, belong today to the University. This is also true of the scientific collections that belonged to the Hamburg Museum of Natural History until World War II and are now part of the Center of Natural History (CeNak).
A UNIVERSITY OF FAMOUS FIGURES

Nobel Prize winners such as the physical chemist Otto Stern and the physicists Wolfgang Pauli, Isidor Rabi, and Hans Jensen, as well as the philosopher Ernst Cassirer, the art historian Erwin Panofsky, the legal scholar Magdalene Schoch, and the peace researcher Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker all worked and researched at the University. Many alumni of Universität Hamburg are prominent public figures, such as the best-selling author Cornelia Funke, the astronaut Alexander Gerst, and the late former federal chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who passed away in 2015.

Construction of the Haus der Erde (House of the Earth) next to the Geomatikum is currently underway; the new home for the University’s area of excellence in climate and Earth system research is due to be completed in 2019.

2019

MOVING FORWARD: A SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSITY

Sustainability is the overarching concept at Universität Hamburg, and the University commits to pursuing sustainability not only in research, teaching, and studies but also in its relationship to society more generally. The Center for a Sustainable University, established in 2011, functions as a think tank and platform for exchanging ideas on all topics in sustainability. Our aim is to forge a “University for a Sustainable Future” to ensure our viability in research, teaching, education, and higher education development for generations to come.
Universität Hamburg is northern Germany’s largest and most diverse center of research. It is committed to researching sustainability and specifically promotes research projects on sustainability. Universität Hamburg’s research profile comprises seven key research areas. These include Climate, Earth and Environment as well as Photon- and Nanosciences, both of which have been awarded clusters of excellence by the Excellence Initiative of the German federal and state governments: Integrated Climate System Analysis and Prediction (CliSAP, 2007) and The Hamburg Centre for Ultrafast Imaging (CUI, 2012). Further successful key research areas at Universität Hamburg are: Neurosciences; Manuscript Research; Infection Research and Structural Biology; Particle, Astro- and Mathematical Physics; and Health Economics. Universität Hamburg places special value on support for young researchers.

In addition to existing doctoral programs in the faculties, the Hamburg Research Academy (HRA) has been established as a cross-faculty and inter-university graduate institution under the
aegis of Universität Hamburg to provide young researchers with excellent training opportunities. Successful research depends upon cooperation with strong partners.

In Hamburg, these are largely non-university research institutions such as the Max Planck Institutes, the Leibniz and Helmholtz Associations as well as organizations such as the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (IFSH), the Hans-Bredow-Institut, and the Institute for the History of the German Jews (IGdJ) and the Research Center for Contemporary History in Hamburg (FZH).
THE EARTH SYSTEM OF TOMORROW

Will the Gulf Stream continue to bring sufficient warmth to Europe? How fast is the Arctic sea ice melting? What factors steer the Earth system? In the key research area Climate, Earth and Environment, we pursue fundamental questions about the processes and characteristics of the Earth system, in particular in the fields of climate, environment, and biodiversity research. Our scientists research how humans can respond to climate changes and more generally flux on a global scale, what ecosystem services we use, and how we can maintain and protect our resources.

This is why the Cluster of Excellence Integrated Climate System Analysis and Prediction ( CliSAP) investigates natural and human-induced climate change. With the help of computer models, CliSAP’s scientists make predictions about potential developments, taking into account questions arising in the fields of sociology, economics, communication, and peace research. The results form the crucial basis of decisions made by politicians, stakeholders, and society more generally. Aside from Universität Hamburg, the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (MPI), the Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht, Centre for Materials and Coastal Research (HZG), and the German Climate Computing Center (DKRZ) are involved. CliSAP also provided the impetus for forging the network KlimaCampus Hamburg with further partners. The Cluster of Excellence brought forth the University’s first central research center, the Center for Earth System Research and Sustainability (CEN). CEN bundles all University research on the Earth system and climate carried out in both the natural and the social sciences and creates space for new topics and projects. Among the projects coordinated by CEN since 2016 are a federal research program on sea-level change, an EU project on the future of fishing and aquaculture in Europe, and a collaborative research center (SFB) devoted to the flow of energy in the atmosphere and the ocean.

CEN promotes the development and implementation of research projects and supports its members in acquiring external funding. The Center provides a forum to educate academia and the public about the challenges and findings of Earth system research.
Rising seas endanger low-lying islands: beach erosion in the Bahamas
Size-dependent fluorescence of quantum dots

ULTRAFAST LASERS, MAGNETISM, AND ATOMIC PROCESSES

Photon- and Nanosciences integrates a broad spectrum of successful projects investigating questions in basic research. Topics range from magnetism, laser and quantum physics, and nanotechnology to biophysical problems such as the decoding of molecules using ultrafast lasers and cutting-edge radiation sources at the research campus in Hamburg-Bahrenfeld. The areas of application for basic research in these fields are diverse. Research with laser rays has enabled us to develop precision medical technologies such as laser scalpels for surgery or new types of hard disk and storage media. Research into nanoparticles opens up new therapeutic approaches in medicine.

This key research area is part of an extensive network and has been successful in acquiring interdisciplinary projects in which the University works together with external partner institutions: In addition to two collaborative research centers, since 2012 the area has focused particularly on the real-time observation of ultrafast processes in atoms and molecules through its excellence cluster The Hamburg Centre for Ultrafast Imaging (CUI). The goal of this research initiative is to decode the way in which molecular bonds develop and break, thus enabling us to use this knowledge to steer such mechanisms, for example, to generate complex biologically and medically relevant substances.
Scatter image originating from the structural analysis of a protein using X-Ray lasers
FROM BRAIN TO BEHAVIOR

All behavior and experience originates in the brain. Scientists at Universität Hamburg and the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE) conduct research in the Hamburg Center of Neuroscience (HCNS), in particular into the development of brain functions, the interaction of sensory systems, and memory. Decision-making, the regulation of emotions, the adaptability of the brain over the course of a life as well as disturbances to these functions (for example, through sensory inhibitions, multiple sclerosis, or degenerative disease) form further focal points of research. Interdisciplinary projects in medicine and psychology, for example, the Collaborative Research Center “Multi-Site Communication in the Brain” (SFB 936), focus on research into neuronal codes for complex functions. Scientists in informatics, psychology, and medicine taking part in a German-Chinese research cooperation entitled “Cross-Modal Learning: Adaptivity, Prediction and Interaction” are investigating the interaction of sensory systems in humans as well as in artificial systems such as robots. Various national and international grants and honors, such as a participation in the large-scale European Union Human Brain Project, the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize awarded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), and advanced grants from the European Research Council (ERC) testify to the quality of neuroscientific research in Hamburg.
Active brain cells
DECODING THE MYSTERIES OF MANUSCRIPTS

Whether centuries-old Arabic Koran and Biblical manuscripts or fragments of Homer’s *Iliad*, manuscripts shaped the world’s cultures long before the printed book did. Even today they play an important part in many non-European cultures. At Universität Hamburg around sixty scholars work in the collaborative research center “Manuscript Cultures in Asia, Africa and Europe” (SFB 950), a research unit unique worldwide for its regional breadth and disciplinary composition. A total of nineteen mostly niche disciplines are involved in research on the diverse world of manuscript cultures from an historical as well as a comparative perspective, including twelve from the fields of Asian, African, and European philology. Art history, historical musicology, history, *Volkskunde* and cultural anthropology, as well as materials sciences and informatics complement these philological disciplines. The next step will involve establishing cooperation with wood science, mineralogy, food chemistry, and radiology, as well as substantially expanding our activities towards the natural sciences and medicine. Research will be supported further by an archaeometric laboratory equipped with state-of-the-art technology capable, for example, of restoring invisible characters in a manuscript using a special camera that projects light at various wavelengths onto the parchment.

The head of Salomon, manuscript from the nineteenth century
Investigating a manuscript with an X-Ray fluorescence spectrometer
INFECTION RESEARCH AND STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY: PURSUING PATHOGENS

AIDS, Hepatitis, or SARS—infections are among the world’s greatest threats to human health. They form the focus of this key research area and, together with other university and non-university research institutions, Universität Hamburg has established one of seven partner sites affiliated to the German Center for Infection Research (DZIF). The Hamburg alliance concentrates on newly emerging infections in Europe caused, for example, by climate change or more intensive travel and migration. Its particular strength is its interdisciplinarity: leading scientists in clinical medicine, molecular biology, virology, and chemistry come together here to pursue research. Research carried out within the DZIF has been funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research since 2016 as part of the second phase.

Due to its proximity to the Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), the newly founded Centre for Structural Systems Biology (CSSB) currently under construction on the research campus in Hamburg-Bahrenfeld provides access to the most modern X-Ray radiation sources (Petra III) and new laser techniques. X-Ray lasers will make it possible in the future to observe dynamic, biological processes at high resolution. The CSSB will also establish a space for high-end cryo-electron microscopy available to several users simultaneously. In a similar vein to computed tomography in medicine, this technique enables us to depict the tiniest structures three-dimensionally at molecular level. The CSSB collaborative project aims to explain the effects of disease down to the atomic level. Findings generated by basic research at CSSB are utilized in applied research within the context of the DZIF, for example, to develop medicines.
In the lab scientists search for weak spots on pathogens.
ON THE VAST UNIVERSE AND THE TINIEST BUILDING BLOCKS OF MATTER

What are the building blocks of matter? What do dark matter and dark energy consist of? What is the structure of space and time? What is the origin and history of our universe and what does it consist of? These are the questions occupying researchers in the key research area Particle, Astro- and Mathematical Physics. The Departments of Physics and Mathematics together with the Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY) participate in this key research area. Work ranges from developing mathematical-theoretical models in the context of string theory and experiments in particle physics using the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva to cosmological and astrophysical observation using various telescopes. Our research is part of a worldwide network and takes place mainly in major international collaborations all over the globe. The methods and technologies we develop in our research have an enduring influence on numerous areas in science and society.

In Hamburg, we have developed exceptional expertise in combining observational, experimental, and theoretical research. Leading researchers make the intersection between these three areas unique. Within this key research area, we have managed to acquire large-scale alliance projects, for example, the Collaborative Research Center “Particles, Strings and the Early Universe,” “Physics with the CMS Experiment” funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), and the Research Training Group “Mathematics Inspired by String Theory and QFT” funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).
Galaxies, dark matter, and cosmic magnetic fields form a net-like structure on the largest scales of the Universe.
HEALTH ECONOMICS: INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH FOR HEALTH CARE PROVISION

Medicine today is full of possibilities—but what health services can our health care system fund? How can we best use the money available for the benefit of patients? Medicine and economics merge in health economics. More than sixty researchers work at the Hamburg Center for Health Economics (HCHE) at Universität Hamburg on solutions to current and future challenges in health service provision. One of the largest of its kind within Europe, the Center is unique for the high degree of interdisciplinarity fostered through cooperation with the Faculties of Medicine, Business, Economics and Social Sciences, and Business Administration. Its excellent research has earned the HCHE funding from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the European Commission. Health economics researchers look for ways to achieve the greatest possible benefit under a restricted budget in the health care system. To do so, they develop models that prioritize both economy and high quality of services. HCHE’s research focuses on five areas: financing the health care system, health economic evaluation, public health, hospitals and doctors, and markets for pharmaceuticals.

One of five research areas: pharmaceutical markets
Demographic change leads to higher costs for the health care system.
Academic training at Universität Hamburg is grounded in the basic principles of learning through research and encouraging students to develop both academic and social independence. The principle of sustainability is not just a subject of study but also a hallmark of teaching and studies. The Center for a Sustainable University (KNU), established in 2011, is a platform for exchange and an incubator for issues and topics relating to sustainability. The Center supports Universität Hamburg in its endeavor to become a “University for a Sustainable Future” on both strategic and operative levels.

With the Universitätskolleg (UK), the Hamburg Center for University Teaching and Learning (HUL), and the Center for Continuing Education (ZfW), Universität Hamburg has established a system that aims to shape all phases of study according to the principle of sustainable academic achievement. The Universitätskolleg is already actively preparing students for the transition from school to university and also provides them with ongoing assistance in honing their academic writing skills. In order to continually improve upon quality in teaching, the Hamburg Center for University Teaching and Learning (HUL) conducts research on the conditions for good teaching. In addition to a variety of professional training programs and coaching sessions, it offers the only postgraduate master’s program in higher education teaching Germany-wide: the Master of Higher Education (MHEd). The Center for Continuing Education accommodates the ever-evolving demand for professional and continuing education. As well as bundling the University’s activities in continuing education, the Center cooperates with academic units within the University and with non-University institutions to develop these programs and opportunities further.

In response to current societal challenges to teacher training, Universität Hamburg has also established the “ProfaLe” project, which investigates how teacher behavior can encourage learning within individual subjects under changing social circumstances.
SUSTAINABLE STUDY
STRENGTH THROUGH DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONALITY

Beyond the classic disciplines such as education, law, economics, medicine, or mathematics there are many fields and subject combinations among Universität Hamburg’s over 170 degree programs that are rarities at German universities: Tibetan studies, sign language, international criminology, marine ecosystem and fisheries science, or politics, economics and philosophy, to name but a few.

Universität Hamburg’s international outlook is reflected in the courses it offers. Students can choose from a total of twenty-two English-language and eight German/English master’s programs, such as Health Economics and Health Care Management, South Asian Studies, Integrated Climate System Sciences, and Peace and Security Studies. Universität Hamburg’s international network further enables students to gain experience studying abroad at one of over 300 universities located in more than fifty countries. The University Language Center provides subject-specific preparation for study abroad in seven languages and supports international students who need to improve their German.

Universität Hamburg is a popular place to study worldwide: Each semester more than 5,000 students from around 130 countries enroll in courses at the University—that corresponds to around 12% of the student body. Most come from Turkey, Russia, and China. Around 20% of our doctoral students come from abroad—and this figure is increasing.
GOOD ACADEMIC ADVISING

Universität Hamburg guarantees professional support to students in all matters relating to their studies. The Campus Center offers prospective students, applicants, and currently enrolled students a one-stop-shop for all information and advising opportunities relating to studying: Services for Students (SfS), the Center for Academic Advising and Psychological Counseling (ZSPB), and the Office for Students with Disabilities and Chronic Illnesses. Further advising opportunities are available in the academic offices located within the faculties. For those students with a yearning for foreign lands, the Outgoing Students Team has plenty of advice.

With its Family Office, Universität Hamburg strengthens the compatibility of study or work with family life.

And what happens after graduation? The Career Center provides individual assistance to graduates, including advice on job applications, information on setting up as a freelancer, industry and company careers events, and much, much more. For young researchers there is a comprehensive program of academic qualification as well as the cross-university Hamburg Research Academy (HRA).

The University’s Start-Up Service offers assistance to entrepreneurs in academia, for example, through the EXIST program of the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi). Alumni associations within the individual disciplines and the Alumni Universität Hamburg e. V. association keep graduates connected with their Alma Mater.
The University understands itself as a place of life-long learning and offers—partly in cooperation with partner institutions—a number of opportunities for people of all ages to breathe the Campus air. Youngsters between eight and twelve years old can experience science and research first-hand during the six exciting lectures given each autumn at the Children’s University Lectures. For many years this popular event has inspired thousands of children to learn and discover the world around them.

Starting in June 2017, school students with a particular interest in math, informatics, the natural sciences, and technology can work on their own projects in northern Germany’s first research center for school students, the Schülerforschungszentrum (SFZ). In addition, the University hosts a Girls’ and a Boys’ Day as well as various school holiday internships where school students can try their hand at science and scholarship. School students about to embark on their high school leaving certificate can get to know each other at Uni-Tag and the University encourages highly talented teenagers with the Junior Studies program that runs parallel to their high school studies. Mature adults can take advantage of our Open Study Program. On top of all this, the Center for Continuing Education offers a comprehensive range of contact and online courses for professional training in various disciplines.

The University also opens a number of its lectures to the public and is a regional contact for students of the British Open University. Every second year the University opens its doors to Hamburg’s public at the Night of Knowledge, a long evening of experiments, lectures, and workshops.
A UNIVERSITY FOR ALL
MORE THAN RESEARCH: SPORTS AND CULTURE ON CAMPUS

The University is not just a place of research; it enriches Hamburg’s leisure and cultural life with its various inspiring events and courses. One of these is Knowledge on Tap, where researchers turn the Hanseatic city’s bars and cafés into spaces where the public can quench its thirst for knowledge. The University also maintains intensive ties to the Hamburg cultural scene. Three times a year the Thalia Theater’s Nachtsyyl bar hosts the talk show Wahnsinn trifft Methode (Madness Meets Method), which focuses in every episode on a topic in the arts, culture, and everyday life. Further joint events with the Ernst Deutsch Theater, the Deutsches Schauspielhaus, and the Staatsoper Hamburg pepper the University’s cultural calendar.

University Music’s chamber choir, symphony orchestra, oratorio choir, and jazz big band represent the University beyond the Campus. The Monteverdi Choir has been touring for more than fifty years and is often guest artist at international festivals in Germany and abroad. The choir and orchestra perform each semester in the Laeiszhalle, while the jazz big band Skyliner makes its mark on Hamburg’s jazz scene. And on stage, the University Players delight audiences twice a year with English-language theater.

For those with athletic ambition, University Sports offers three fitness studios, water sports, sport trips, and competitive games and sports.

The talk show Wahnsinn trifft Methode (Madness Meets Method): much deodorant was deployed in the show devoted to sweat.

Sailing is one of more than eighty sports offered by University Sports.
The Lippert Telescope (a 60 cm-long refractory telescope) began operating in 1914.

THE OBSERVATORY AT UNIVERSITÄT HAMBURG

The Hamburg Observatory is one of Universität Hamburg’s jewels. Although founded over two hundred years ago, the “new” Hamburg Observatory in Bergedorf is only around one hundred years old. Fifteen buildings, eight of which are equipped with domed roofs and telescopes, nestle in the large, 3.3 ha historical park atop the Gojenberg. Almost completely preserved in their original condition, the buildings reveal the developments taking place in telescope technology from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. One of the buildings houses the large refracting telescope dating from 1911, one of the largest lens telescopes in Germany. These days the Observatory’s historical telescopes are used only intermittently; today our scientists mostly avail themselves of international large telescopes and satellites within the framework of research cooperation. The Hamburg Observatory also operates its own telescopes in locations beyond Bergedorf, for example, the robotic telescope TIGRE in Mexico. In 2015 a station of the European radio telescope LOFAR operated jointly by the Hamburg Observatory and Universität Bielefeld was inaugurated in Norderstedt, near Hamburg. Lectures, observations, and an open house day afford the public insight into the history of the Observatory and the world of astronomy. The Astronomy Workshop gives school pupils the opportunity to learn about astronomy, and holiday courses packed with practical experiments give senior school students with an interest in physics a taste of life as a student of astrophysics.
Whether in medicine, business administration, the natural sciences or the humanities, the University’s thirty-five scientific collections are a veritable gold mine. Universität Hamburg is home to millions of specimens and objects originating from many periods of the Earth’s natural and human history. Over ten million of these belong to the Center of Natural History (CeNak). The collections not only provide visitors with insight into science and research through public exhibitions; they are also a terrific resource for researchers. Using the latest methods, scientists can examine the objects, some of which are millions of years old and have been in the University’s possession for nearly a century, to illuminate a myriad of scientific mysteries.

In addition to housing research collections, several museums hold public exhibitions. Examples include the Geological-Paleontological Museum, home to one of Germany’s most significant collections of amber; the Mineralogical Museum, which archives minerals, precious and semiprecious stones, and ores; and the Zoological Museum, the fourth largest of its kind in Germany. All belong to CeNak at Universität Hamburg. Institutional activities are coordinated by the Center for Collections and Museums and the Collections and Museums Network. These ensure that objects and specimens are properly stored and preserved for optimal use in research, teaching, and education.
The mollusk collection includes more than 10,000 species, in particular snails, mussels, and cuttlefish.
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