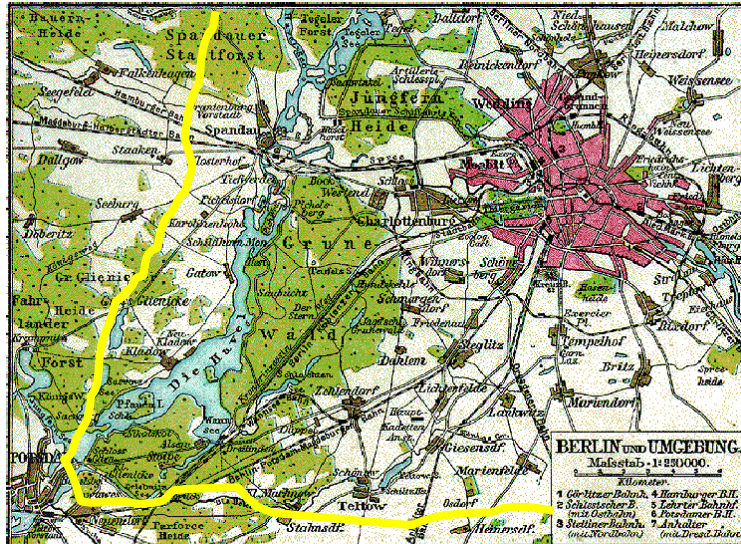


Sketch of The South-West Border of Berlin Today

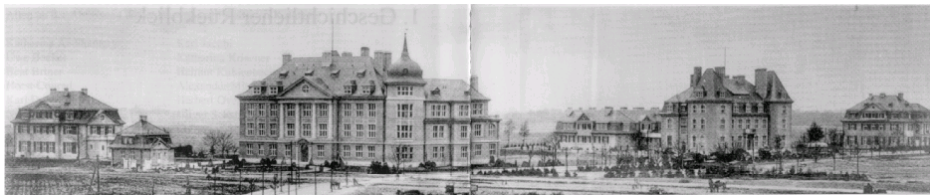


Berlin 1885

1908 Starting with a comparison of sciences in Prussia with that in France, England, and USA, Adolf von Harnack (protestant theologian) send a confidential paper to the Kaiser, suggesting to found several research institutes named "Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes for Scientific Research".

1910 The Kaiser was convinced and fully supportive:
 "... We need institutions which exceed the boundaries of the universities and are unimpaired by the objectives of education, but in close association with academia and universities, serving expressively the purpose of research ... it is my desire to establish under my protectorate and under my name a society whose task it is to establish and maintain such institutes

1911 Foundation of the "KWI for Chemistry" and the "KWI for Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry" (1. director: Fritz Haber) -- about 10 more institutes were founded during the coming 10 years.

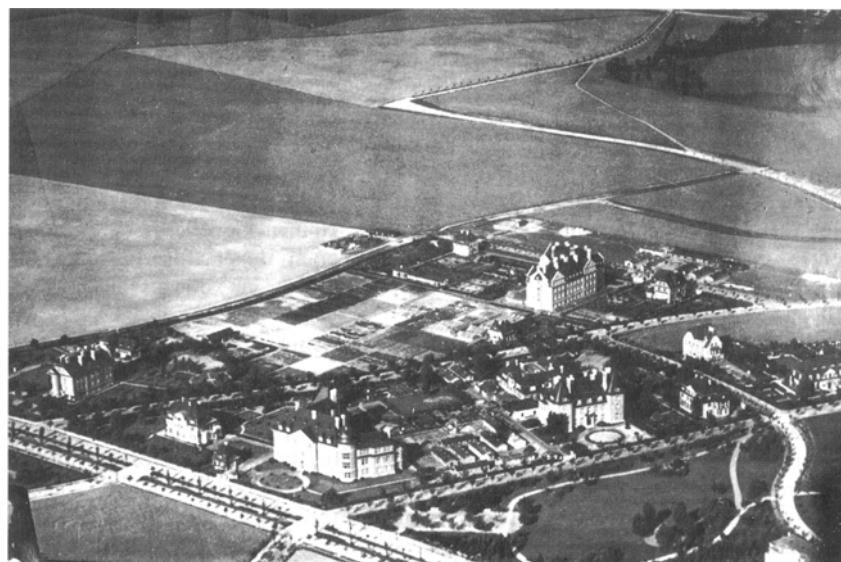


1912 Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry and for Physical-Chemistry and Electrochemistry -- Most right: Villa of Fritz Haber.



Kaiser Wilhelm II, Adolf von Harnack, followed by Emil Fischer and Fritz Haber walking to the opening ceremony of the first two KWG institutes

October 1912



Arial view of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes for "Chemistry" and for "Physical-Chemistry and Electrochemistry" -- around 1918

A glimpse at the history of the Fritz-Haber-Institute of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

- 1911 Foundation of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry (first director: Fritz Haber)
- 1914 Research and production
-1918 of chemical weapons (mustard gas, etc.)
- 1918 Haber received the Nobel-price for the development of the ammonia synthesis



Fritz Haber and
Albert Einstein at
the "FHI" -- 1915

- 1933 Haber leaves Germany

A glimpse at the history of the Harnack House

1926 Letter by A.v. Harnack to G. Stresemann on the need to establish an institute to bring foreign scientists to Berlin to an "institute for guest scientists".

7.5.1929 formal opening (79. birthday of Harnack)
... everyone we know was there and gave talks,
e.g. Einstein, Debye, Heisenberg, Hahn, Laue, ...

Harnack's great idea of the function of the Harnack House only worked for a short period. Since about 1933 there were lectures by the "KWI for Anthropology and Eugenics" on "clean race" and "race hygenics".

1935 Commemoration ceremony for Fritz Haber who had died Jan. 1934 (by Max Planck and Otto Hahn).

1941 Lecture by Max Planck on the dangers of nuclear fission.

... Harnack House -- continued

1942 Albert Speer invites generals and nuclear scientists, Heisenberg talks about *The military use of nuclear energy*. Q: How big would be an atomic bomb to destroy a city, e.g. as big as London? **Heisenberg: about the size of a pineapple.** Q: how long does it take to build one? **Heisenberg: about 3-4 years.**

25.4.45 Russian troops take Berlin

14.7.45 US army takes the Harnack House (officers club)

Aug. 1994 The US army leaves Dahlem and returns the Harnack House to the MPG.

Oct. 1994 1. Workshop on DFT Computations... (E. Pehlke et al.)

Nov. 1996 2. Workshop on DFT Computations... (J. Neugebauer et al.)

1998/99 major renovation of the Harnack House

Aug. 1999 3. Workshop on DFT Computations... Trieste (P. Kratzer et al.)

July 2001 4. Workshop on DFT Computations... (A. Schindlmayr et al.)

A glimpse at the history of the Fritz-Haber-Institut der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

1911 Foundation of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry (first director: Fritz Haber)

1914 Research and production of chemical weapons -1918 (mustard gas, etc.)

1918 Haber received the Nobel-price for the development of the ammonia synthesis

1933 Haber left Germany

After World-War II

The Kaiser-Wilhelm-Society was renamed into Max-Planck-Society

1953 Our institute was renamed into Fritz-Haber-Institut der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

The FHI became a centre of basic research in the fields of catalysis, surfaces, and interfaces.

Fritz-Haber-Institute of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft present structure and topics of research

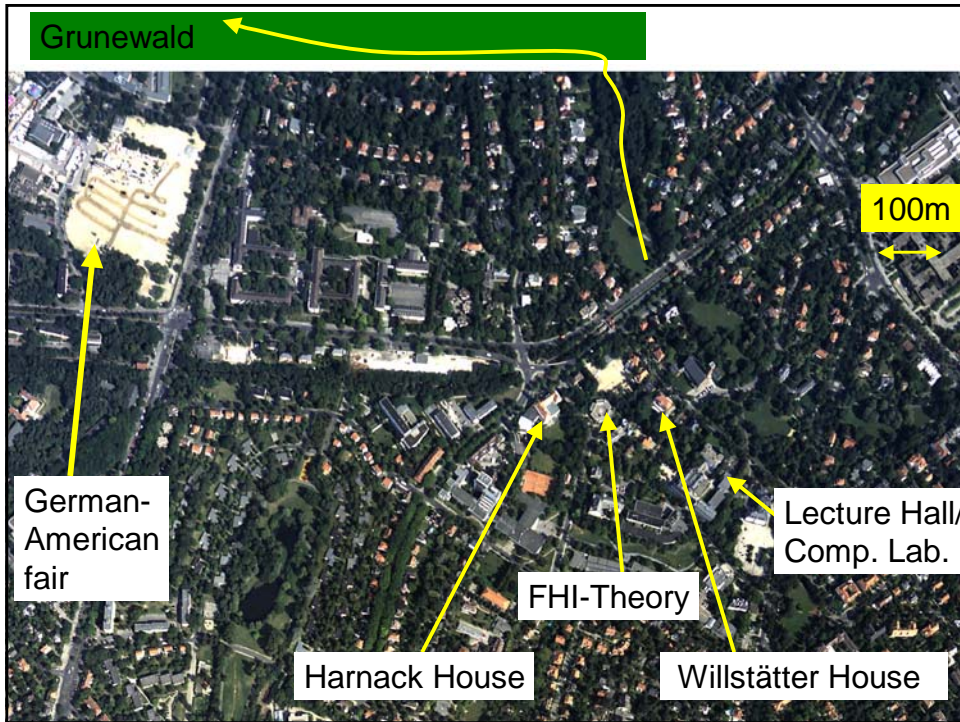
For the whole institute there is a collegiate structure with rotating executive director.

General goal: basic research related to catalysis and chemical and physical properties of interfaces and surfaces

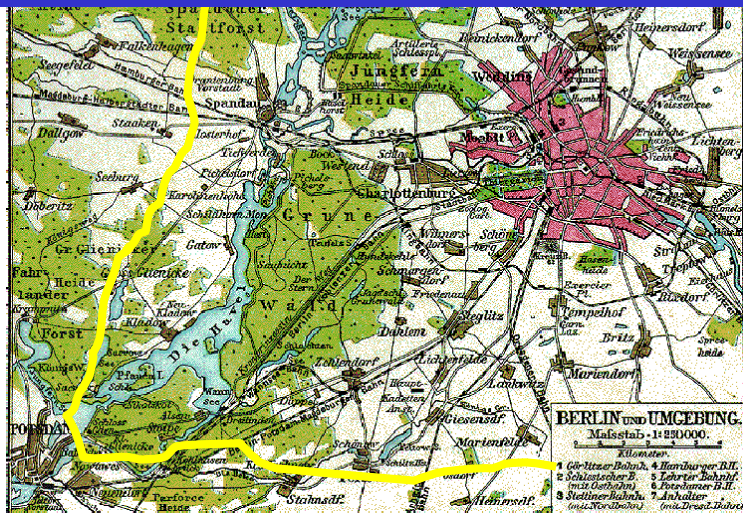
There are 5 departments (and 5 directors)

- Inorganic Chemistry (Robert Schlögl)
- Theory (Matthias Scheffler)
- Chemical Physics (Hajo Freund)
- Surface Physics (Alex Bradshaw-- on leave of absence)
- Physical Chemistry (Gerhard Ertl)





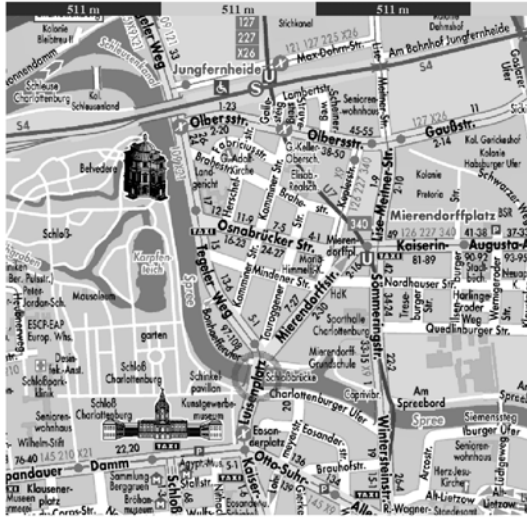
Sketch of The South-West Border of Berlin Today



Berlin 1885

Tomorrow's excursion starts at 1:30 p.m.
at the Harnack House
or at 2:00 p.m. at "Schlossbruecke"

Excursion on Saturday, July 28, 2001



1:30 p.m. Departure at Harnack Haus (we rented a bus, but this is only for participants and lecturers). It is recommended that you had lunch before.

You may also decide to go earlier and to meet us at

2:00 p.m. "Schlossbrücke" close to the Schloss Charlottenburg (see map). Note, that we leave from there by boat (company: Reederei Winkler), and the boat will cast off at 2:20 p.m.

Boat tour on the river Spree, going, e.g. to Berlin Mitte (government district, museum island, etc.) to Oberbaumbrücke and back to Friedrichstrasse.

10 min. walk to the museum island to visit the

ca. 5:00 p.m. Pergamon museum.

Then a 15 min. walk to the

ca. 6:30 p.m. Reichstag, going up to the top of the glass dome. Then a 20 min. walk through the "Tiergarten" (Berlin's central park) to the

7:30 p.m. Siegessäule.

Going to the top of the Siegessäule, and then continuing the walk through the Tiergarten (another 15 min.) to the

ca. 8:30 p.m. "Cafe am Neuen See", a nice Biergarten, where we take a Bavarian style dinner.

11:30 p.m. sharp !!! our rented bus departs from the Cafe am Neuen See, going back to the Harnack House. ... you should feel free to miss the bus and to explore the Berlin night life.

If you get lost, you may call the "emergency phone" of Matthias Scheffler: 0170 78 59 591



2.12.1928: 60. birthday of Fritz Haber

Today at 2:00 p.m.

Our photo at the
Haber-Linde