

THE ATHENS MEETING



SPONSORED
BY THE
ROYAL NATIONAL
FOUNDATION

ATHENS
1964

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THE
FIRST
ATHENS MEETING



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*His late Majesty King Paul of the Hellenes
Founder and President of the Royal National Foundation.*

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*H.M. The King of the Hellenes
President of the Royal National Foundation.*

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THE ATHENS MEETING

THE ROYAL NATIONAL FOUNDATION, of which H.M. King Paul of the Hellenes was the Founder and President, following the inspiration of His late Majesty, has decided to hold, every other year, an international cultural gathering in the capital of Greece, to be called "The Athens Meeting".

The object of the Athens Meeting is to provide an opportunity for eminent contemporary thinkers from all over the world to express the human ideals and aspirations in the light of present knowledge and experience. Prominent representatives of the Arts, Sciences, Philosophy, Cults and other intellectual activities are invited to deliver their message by a talk.

The talks will be given in the open on the Hill of the Pnyx. Seven participants have been invited.

The talks will be translated into other languages and will be published by the Royal National Foundation for distribution to Universities, Academies, Libraries and other intellectual centres throught the world.

In extending this invitation to distinguished members of the international human community to participate in the Athens Meeting, His late Majesty King Paul had indicated that this was being so done in the spirit of Isocrates who said: "We call Hellenes all who partake of our Culture."

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Τοσοῦτον δι' ἀπολέλοιπεν ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν πε-
ρὶ τὸ φρονεῖν καὶ λέγειν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώ-
πους, οἱ ταύτης μαθηταὶ τῶν ἄλλων διδάσκα-
λοι γεγονάσι, καὶ τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὄνομα πε-
ποίηκε μηκέτι τοῦ γένους ἀλλὰ τῆς διανοίας
δοκεῖν εἶναι, μᾶλλον Ἑλληνας καλεῖσθαι τοὺς
τῆς παιδείσεως τῆς ἡμετέρας ἢ τοὺς τῆς κοι-
νῆς φύσεως μετέχοντας.

ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (6) ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΚΟΣ

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PROGRAMME

H. M. KING CONSTANTINE will welcome the Members of the Athens Meeting at a brief inaugural ceremony at the Parthenon on the Acropolis on Sunday May 31st, at 7.20 p.m., twenty minutes before sunset.

Each evening from Monday June 1st until Saturday June 6th, a Member of the Athens Meeting will speak on the Hill of the Pnyx, at 7.20 p.m.

The Hill of the Pnyx was where the ecclesia, the convention of the people of Athens, took place of old. Here it was that the orators, representing the people, addressed their fellow citizens. The little rocky hill commands the Agora, the Civic Centre lying below to the north, and faces the Acropolis to the east, crowned by the Temple of the Parthenon to the east, dedicated to Athena, Goddess of Wisdom and Peace. Between the Pnyx and the Parthenon lies the rock of the Areos Pagos, where justice was meted out, and where St. Paul addressed the Athenians.

H.M. King Constantine has graciously indicated His intention of attending the talks. All members of the audience must arrive at the site of the talks not later than 7 p.m.

The Members of the First Athens Meeting are: Lord Adrian; Prof. John Huston Finley Jr.; Prof. Werner Heisenberg; Prof. Taha Hussein; Prof. Arne Tiselius; Prof. Ioannis Theodorakopoulos and Prof. Hideki Yukawa.

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THE TALKS

One talk will be held each evening on the Hill
of the Pnyx at 7.20 p.m., as follows:

*cardiac
new
homeostat*

Monday June 1st

Lord Adrian, O.M., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.
"THE SEARCH OF THE MIND"

Tuesday June 2nd

Prof. John Huston Finley Jr.
"THE CLASSICS"

Wednesday June 3rd

Dr. Phil. Werner Heisenberg
"MATERIAL LAW & THE STRUCTURE OF MATTER"

Thursday June 4th

Prof. Arne Tiselius
"BALANCE & UNBALANCE IN SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS"

Friday June 4th

Prof. Hideki Yukawa
"INTUITION & ABSTRACTION IN SCIENTIFIC THINKING"

Saturday June 6th

Prof. Ioannis Theodorakopoulos
"GREECE AND THE WORLD"

Prof. Taha Hussein, of Cairo University, who
accepted H.M. King Paul's invitation, and is thus
a Member of the First Athens Meeting has been
obliged to withdraw owing to ailing health.

It is also much regretted that M. Jean Monnet
of France, economist, was ultimately not able to
free himself from previous engagements and thus
could not be included among the participants.

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LORD ADRIAN O.M. F.R.S. F.R.C.P.

LORD ADRIAN of Cambridge the eminent neurophysiologist has been associated throughout his career with Cambridge and Trinity College, of which he has been Master since 1951. He is also the first Chancellor of the University of Leicester.

Lord Adrian is a past President of the Royal Society, and was also elected, in 1954, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for that year.

Edgar Douglas Adrian was born in 1889. He became professor of Physiology in the University of Cambridge in 1937.

It was in 1932 that Dr. Adrian shared with Sir Charles Sherrington of Oxford the Nobel Prize for Medicine for discoveries concerning the functions of the neurone – the nerve cell and its processes.

In his early days he worked on the isolated nerve and established the way in which the nerve works – that a nerve conducts always the same size of impulse, irrespective of stimulus. In 1929, together with Dr. D.W. Brok, he developed the method for making the work of the nerves and muscles audible by converting the electrical response into sound.

By development of new techniques for which he was largely responsible, Lord Adrian studied reactions in the spinal cord and finally those in the brain itself. In 1934 he helped to develop Berger's discovery of the human brain waves.

Lord Adrian is much travelled and much decorated. He was created a Baron in 1955. In 1956 he led a delegation from the Royal Society which visited Russia. He has held the Chairmanship of two Committees to investigate radiation risks and also one under the auspices of W.H.O.

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PROF. JOHN HUSTON FINLEY, JR.

PROF. FINLEY was a student at Harvard in the 1920s and is now Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in that University. He is Master of Eliot House and thus heads a college within a college with 425 students and a staff of faculty associates.

Prof. Finley is a leading authority on the poets and historians of the ancient world. He teaches their ideas, in Greek, to advanced students. He also teaches the epics of the Western World, such as Homer's "The Odyssey"; Virgil's "The Aeneid"; Dante's "The Divine Comedy" and Milton's "Paradise Lost". Prof. Finley is known among scholars, inter alia, for his study on Thucydides, the Greek historian and on "Pindar and Aeschylus."

He also spent a year, 1925-26, as a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and the following year studied in Berlin under the great classical scholar, the late Werner Jaeger. He joined the staff of Harvard in 1933 becoming Eliot professor in 1945.

Matters educational share with the classics in Professor Finley's interests. Since he became Master of Eliot House in 1942 he has taken a major part in educational changes in Harvard. He was Vice Chairman of the faculty committee which wrote the famous Harvard report "General Education in a Free Society" in 1946. Since then he has taught general education courses, designed for the non-specialist. In 1960 he became Chairman of the General Education Committee and in recent years has helped to introduce student advising and group tutorial meetings into the Harvard Houses.

He was born in New York in 1904, and is the son of the late editor of the New York Times.

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DR. PHIL. WERNER HEISENBERG

PROF. HEISENBERG, the eminent Physicist, is a native of Würzburg, being born in that City in 1901. He started his career in Göttingen University in 1924 and two years later became a lecturer in Copenhagen University, while in 1927, at the young age of 26 he became a regular professor of Physics at Leipsig University.

In 1941 Prof. Heisenberg became Director of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institut for Physics in Berlin, but in 1946 he returned to Göttingen to become honorary professor and director of the famous Max-Planck-Institut für Physik.

In 1958 he became Administrator-Director of the Max-Planck - Institut für Physik and Astrophysik in Munich. Apart from his native Germany, Prof. Heisenberg has been honoured by Academies and Universities in Norway, Rumania, Philadelphia, Sweden, Holland, Rome, Denmark, Spain, London (Royal Society and Physical Society), the Vatican, U.S.A., Paris, etc.

After receiving the Barnard Medal in New York in 1929 and the Matteuci Medal of Rome in the same year, he became, aged but 31, Nobel Prize laureate for Physics in 1932, and, in the following year was awarded the Max Planck medal.

Prof. Heisenberg has produced over 120 treaties contributed to technical editions. His publications started in 1930 with the "Physical Principles of the Quantum Theory". In 1935 he published "Wandering in the Rudiments of Natural Science". In 1943 he wrote the "Physics of the Atomic Nucleus". In 1955 he wrote the "Picture of Contemporary Physics, while the title of his book in 1958 was "Physics and Philosophy."

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PROF. TAHA HUSSEIN

PROF. TAHA HUSSEIN who was born in Magaga in 1889, first studied at the azhar and later at the Egyptian University. He took his Doctor's degree in 1914 and later at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1918. In 1919 he was appointed professor of Ancient History and in 1925 of Arabic Literature in the Egyptian University. From 1930 to 1932, he was Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

In later years Prof. Hussein became Rector of the University of Alexandria, Minister of Education, and Member of the Senate. He is now Member of the Supreme Council for Arts, Literature and Social Sciences. He is also President of the Council of the Arab Language in Cairo. Among his other activities he is President of the Roman Club. He is also one of the Editors-in-chief of the "El Goumhouria". He is a corresponding Member of many foreign Academies and Societies. He has many honorary degrees including a Doctor's degree of Athens University. He is the recipient of many medals, titles and prizes.

Prof. Hussein has written over 50 books of a diverse nature, including novels, literature, critical essays, history, philosophy and educational works. The majority have been translated into many languages. Notable among his works are: "Chosen Pages of the Poetry of Greece", "Ibn-Khaldon and his Philosophy", "The Wednesday Conversations", and "The Days".

Prof. Hussein lost his sight at a very youthful age.

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PROF. ARNE WILHELM KAURIN TISELIUS

PROF. TISELIUS was born in Stockholm in 1902. He received his scientific education at Uppsala, where he became Dr. of Phil. in 1931. In 1934-35 he studied at Princeton University. In 1938 he became professor of biochemistry at the University of Uppsala. In 1948 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for his research on electrophoresis and absorption analysis, especially for his discoveries concerning the complex nature of the serum proteins.

Prof. Tiselius has built up an internationally well known research group in biochemistry and biophysics with a growing number of Swedish and foreign collaborators. The Institute of Biochemistry in Uppsala, built in 1952, of which he is head, has become particularly known for separation and characterization of biochemical substances, particularly proteins.

He became the first Chairman of the Swedish Natural Science Research Council in 1946-50 and the first chairman of the research council of the Society for Cancer Research in 1951-55, in which years he was also president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

In 1947, Prof. Tiselius became vice President of the Nobel Foundation and since 1960 has been its President. Since 1947 he has also been member of the Nobel Committee for Chemistry.

In 1956-7 he was President of the Stockholm Royal Academy of Sciences, and in 1960-61, President of the Uppsala Royal Society of Sciences. He is Dr. Hon. of a dozen universities. Prof. Tiselius is also Member of, Hon. member of, Foreign or Corresponding Member of some forty Academies or Institutes and has many medals among his distinctions.

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PROF. JOHN THEODORAKOPOULOS

PROF. IOANNIS THEODORAKOPOULOS was born in Sparta in the County of Laconia, in 1900. He studied both Philosophy and philology in the Universities of Vienna and Heidelberg. In 1930 he became a lecturer in the University of Thessaloniki, becoming a professor of Philosophy at that University in 1933, and at Athens University from 1939, and has continued as such with an interruption in 1945 when he became Minister of National Education.

In 1955, Prof. Theodorakopoulos visited the United States at the invitation of its Government, remaining there for eight months and attending many congresses. In 1958, he toured Germany, at the invitation of its Government, delivering many lectures.

In 1960 he again visited Germany, and also Switzerland to attend international Congresses. In that year he was also elected a Member of the Athens Academy, of which he was the President for 1963. He holds many honorary degrees in overseas universities and is a member of many international Philosophical Institutes and Societies. He is also the Chairman of the Greek National Theatre.

Prof. Theodorakopoulos has published many treatises, mostly in Greek, but some in German, from 1927 onwards. Many of his works have Plato as their subject, but also Plotinus, Origen and recent philosophers. His pen has been prolific, except during the war years. In 1960 he published "Philosophie und Religion", and other works. More recently he has written about Hellenism in the world.

His interests include the Theatre, Music and Gardening.

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PROF. HIDEKI YUKAWA

PROF. HIDEKI YUKAWA who was born in Japan in 1907, is the son of a professor of Kyoto University, at which he himself was educated. He first became a lecturer at that University in 1932. In the following year he moved to Osaka University and became an assistant professor of Physics there until 1936. In 1939 he became professor of Physics at Kyoto University which post he still holds.

In 1935, when at Osaka University, Prof. Yukawa published a paper entitled "On the Interaction of Elementary Particles" in which he proposed a new field theory of nuclear forces and predicted the existence of the meson. Encouraged by the discovery of one type of mesons in cosmic rays in 1937 by C. Anderson, he devoted himself to the development of the meson theory. In 1947, the meson, which he had predicted, was discovered by G. Powell. Since 1947, he has been working for the construction of an unified theory of various types of elementary particles based on the idea of the "Nonlocal field".

In 1948, Prof. Yukawa was invited as visiting professor to the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, while from 1949 to 1953 he was a lecturer at Columbia University in New York, after which he returned to Kyoto.

Prof. Yukawa is an Honorary Doctor of many Universities and member of overseas Academies of Science. He was awarded the Imperial Prize of the Japanese Academy in 1940, and the Order of the Decoration of Japan in 1943, becoming Member of the Japanese Academy in 1946. In 1949 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics.

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THE ROYAL NATIONAL FOUNDATION

THE CHARTER of the Royal National Foundation defines its purpose as that of "Raising the moral, social, educational and living standards of the Greek people".

The Royal National Foundation was conceived by H.M. King Paul, then Crown Prince, when the war had forced him to continue the struggle from Egypt against the invader who had occupied the country. He there thought of the guidance for the proper application of democracy that the people of Greece would require after victory was assured. On May 25th, 1947, less than seven weeks after ascending the throne, His late Majesty, King Paul, formally inaugurated the Royal National Foundation at a ceremonial assembly of the Athens Academy.

The R.N.F. is never desirous of assuming work which should be under the jurisdiction of others, unless with their agreement or at their request. The R.N.F. is so constituted, however, that it is able to sponsor pilot experimental schemes which require flexible administration. Many projects have therefore been initiated with the full approval and blessing of other authorities who have later taken over the work at a more advanced stage. The actual operational activities of the R.N.F. present, in consequence, a picture of continual change and flux, mingled with projects of a more permanent nature.

The main theme of the endeavours of the R.N.F. is cultural, though during the early days, in a period of exceptional stress, more attention had to be given to aspects of education to meet the needs of the urgency of the moment.

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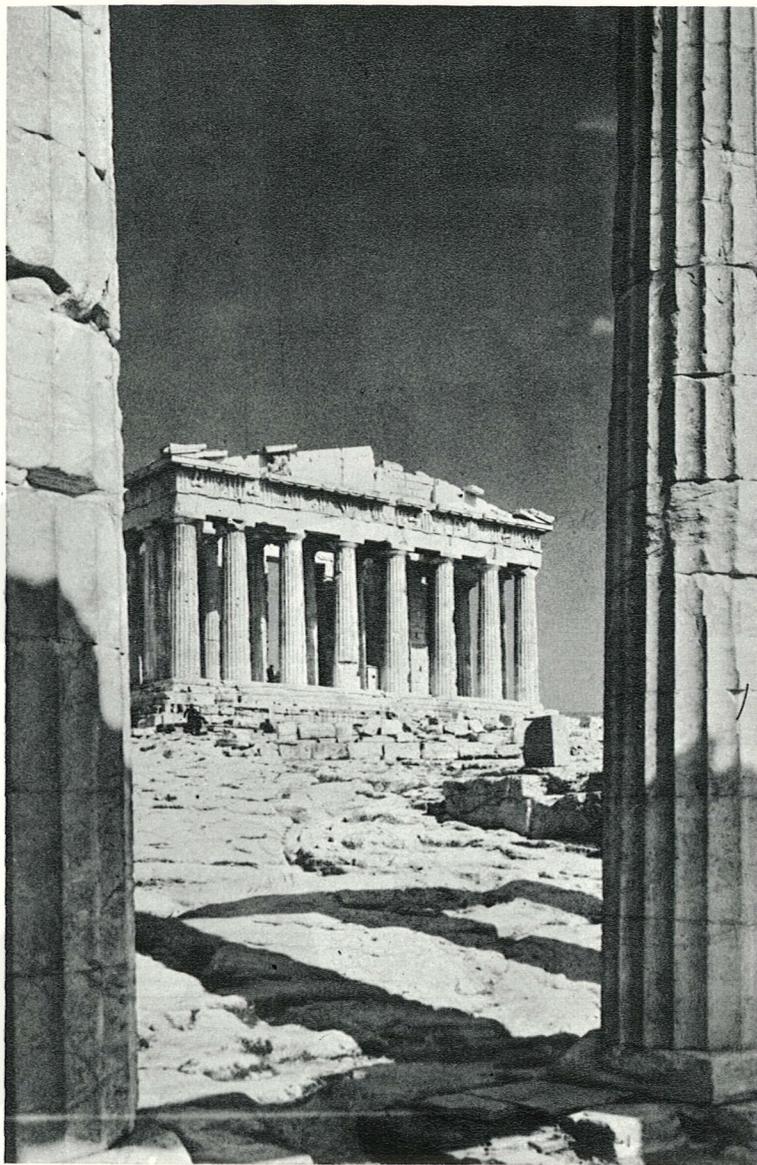


The Acropolis as seen from the Hill of the Pnyx.

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The Parthenon.

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