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京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室

c071-019

BOX50

湯川秀樹



京都府左京区北白川追分町  
京都大学理学部  
物理学教室

湯川秀樹殿

在念湖女子校

東京都台東区上野公園

日本学術会議事務局

電話 下谷 (83) (〇〇) 一四一六番  
八一一〇番

京大  
18

湯川秀樹

別紙

日	時	A 会場 (湯川記念館)	B 会場 (人文科学研究所)	C 会場 (楽友会館)
18	午前	Field Theory A	Crystal Dislocation	Molecules
	午後	Field Theory B	Polymers	Metals
19	午前	W-particles and Cosmic Rays	Liquids	Intrinsic Magnetization
21	午前	Pi-mesons	Transport Phenomena	Antiferro- and Ferrimagnetism
	午後	Strong & Intermediate Coupling Theories	Irreversible Processes	Magnetic Resonance Absorption & Relaxation
22	午前	Nuclear Forces	General Methods in Statistical Mechanics	Dielectrics
	午後			Colour Centres
23	午前	Nuclear Reaction		Liquid Helium
	午後	Shell Models, $\beta$ -Decay		Superconductivity

調発第142号  
昭和28年 月 日

殿

国際理論物理学会議  
会長 湯川 秀 樹

お聞き及びのことと存じますが、本年9月日本において国際理論物理学会議が開催されます。この会議は国際純粹及び応用物理学連合 ( International Union of Pure and Applied Physics 略称 I. U. P. A. P. ) の活動の一環として日本学術会議が京都大学及び日本物理学会の協力の下に主催する国際学会であり、その本会議は9月18・19・21・22・23の5日間京都大学において開催されます。

貴下にはこの会議に御参加の上、会議の成功に御協力いただきたく存じます。つきましては、座席数の都合等を考え、兼て専門部会を通じて伺いました御希望に基き、貴下には別紙中◎を附した Session に御出席いただくよう予定しておりますからお含み願います。

なお、本会議の仮プログラム及び参加外国人名簿を同封いたします。正式のプログラム、論文予稿、参加者全員の名簿等は9月9日には印刷完了する予定であります。これは、参加者メタルとともに東京上野公園 日本学術会議事務局でお手渡しするか、御指定の場所に郵送するかの何れかにいたしたく、同封はがきにその指定を御記入願います。

(手渡しの際は9月9日より15日まで、午前9時～午後5時の間に日本学術会議事務局調査課でお受取り下さい。)

## 備 考

1. 本会議は午前の分は200、午後の分は200  
(22日に限り100)に開会されます。
2. 入場される際、会場入口で招待状御提示の上、出席者名簿に対  
する照会をお受け下さい。出席者名簿に記載のない方は入場出  
来ませんからその旨御了承下さい。なお、御出席の部会は御申  
込になったものが必しも全部認められない場合がありますが、  
御納得の行かない節がありましたら、  
東京都新宿区百人町4-400 東京教育大学大久保分室  
福田 信之  
あて至急御照会下さい。
3. 国立及び私立の大学、研究機関所属の方で京都以外から参加さ  
れる全員に対し、京都までの3等往復運賃(含急行料)程度の  
旅費(滞在費を含まず)を京都においてお渡しする予定であり  
ます。但し会社研究所に所属される方に配当出来ません。  
又組織委員会及び同専門部会委員の旅費は別途に支出されるの  
で、この旅費は支給しません。
4. 本会議出席の際は上着の着用は必しも必要ではありません。
5. 別紙表中赤丸を付した部会への御出席は、特に素粒子専門部会  
の推せんによるもので、討論御参加に便利のため、前方に特別  
席を設けてありますから御利用願います。
6. 京都の旅館のあつせんは委員会としては出来ませんが、下記の  
旅館で附近一帯の旅館をまとめて宿泊の世話をしている由です  
から滞在期間ならびに希望条件(2食付で600円位、800  
円位又は1000円位)を明記の上、貴下から直接申し込まれ  
るようおすゝめします。

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記  
京都市左京区聖護院春日通 鴨川東入  
泄田屋本館

(黄粒子)

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京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室

拜啓 このたび国際理論物理学  
会議開催に当りまして、きたる  
九月十五日（火曜日）午前十時  
から十一時三十分まで東京大学  
大講堂において開会式を行いま  
す。つきましては、なにとぞ御  
来臨下さいますよう御案内申し  
上げます。  
敬具

一九五三年九月五日

日本学術会議会長

龜山直人

式次第

経過報告 国際理論物理学会議 藤岡由夫教授  
組織委員会委員長 藤岡由夫教授  
歓迎の辞 日本学術会議会長 龜山直人教授  
あいさつ 国際理論物理学会議会長 湯川秀樹教授  
国際純粋・応用物理学連合  
幹事 P.フルーリー教授  
国際純粋・応用物理学連合  
会長 N.F.モット教授  
国際純粋・応用物理学連合  
副会長 J.C.スレーター教授  
文部大臣祝辞  
日本ユネスコ国内委員会会長祝辞  
あいさつ 国際純粋・応用物理学連合 小谷正雄教授  
日本国内委員会委員長

御来臨の節は、この案内状を受付にお示し下さい。  
九時四十五分まで御入場下さいますようお願いいたします。

Section A

18th (Fri) morning &amp; afternoon:

- Field Theory    A    Non-Local Theories  
                  B    Miscellaneous Problems in Quantum Field Theory

Field Theory A

- Chairman: J.R. Oppenheimer  
Co-Chairman: S. Sakata and H. Enatsu
- (1) H. Yukawa: Non-Local Field Theory
  - (2) C. Møller: On Field Theories with Non-Local Interactions
  - (3) R. Peierls: On the Non-Local Interaction
  - (4) H. Yukawa: Reviews of Work of Non-Local Theories in Japan

Field Theory B

- Chairman: R.P. Feynman  
Co-Chairman: R. Utiyama and S. Hayakawa
- (1) K. Nishijima: Many-Body Problems in Quantum Field Theory
  - 1a) H. Suuro: Many-Body Problems in Quantum Field Theory
  - (2) W. Heitler: Exact Theory of Line Breadth

19th (Sat) morning    COSMIC RAYS AND V PARTICLES

- Chairman: H. J. Bhabha  
Co-Chairman: M. Taketani and K. Nishijima
- (1) J. Bhabha: On the Multiple Meson Production.
  - (2) W. Heitler: Interpretation of Cosmic Ray Jets.
  - (3) R.E. Marshak: Cosmotron Experiments on Mesons.
  - (4) H. Fukuda: Models for V Particles
  - (5) A. Pais: On the Barytron-Meson-Photon System
  - (6) Comments and Discussions on New Particles.  
A. Pais, R. Peierls, R. Serber, S. Hayakawa, etc.

21st (Mon) morning    PI-MESONS

- Chairman: G. Wentzel  
Co-Chairman: S. Tomonaga
- (1) G. Wentzel: Experimental Work on Pion-Nucleon Scattering at Chicago University.
  - 1a) K. Aizu: Notes on the Phase Shifts of Pion-Nucleon Scattering.
  - (2) R.E. Marshak: Phenomenological Theory of Pion-Nucleon Interactions.
  - 2a) K. Brueckner: Not determined
  - (3) N. Fukuda: Theoretical Analysis of Pion-Nucleon Scattering.
  - 3a) K. Sawada: An Approximation Method for Pion-Nucleon Scattering.
  - 3b) K. Sawada: Electromagnetic Phenomena of the Pion-Nucleon System.

21st (Mon) afternoon    STRONG AND INTERMEDIATE COUPLING  
MESON THEORIES

- Chairman: R.E. Peierls  
Co-Chairman: S. Hayakawa
- (1) G. Wentzel: Recoil Effect in Strong Coupling Theory.
  - (2) S. Tomonaga: Fundamental Formalism of Intermediate Coupling Theory.
  - 2a) T. Ito: Application of the Intermediate Coupling Theory to Pion-Nucleon Scattering
  - 2b) S. Nakai: Strong Coupling Limit of the Intermediate Coupling Theory.
  - (3) L.I. Schiff: Lattice-Space Quantization of Nonlinear Field Theory.
  - (4) Discussions on Meson Theories.

22nd (Tues) morning NUCLEAR FORCE

(2)

Chairman: A. Proca  
Co-Chairman: P. Toyoda

- (1) R.E. Marshak: Recent Work in the United States
- (2) G. Breit: General Views.
- (3) M. Taketani: Studies on Nuclear Force in Japan

Discussion and Comments

- 3a) M. Levy
- 3b) M. Sugawara
- 3c) I. Sato
- 3d) H. Fukuda, N. Fukuda, S. Machida, K. Sawada
- 3e) S. Otsuki et al.
- 3f) H. Hasegawa

23rd (Wed) morning NUCLEAR REACTIONS

Chairman: E.P. Wigner  
Co-Chairman: H. Fukuda

- (1) R. Serber: Report on Recent Experiments in the United States.
- (2) J.A. Wheeler: Collective Model of Nucleus and the Interpretation of Fission Phenomena
- (3) S. Hayakawa: Formal Theory of Nuclear Reactions.
  - 3a) Y. Fujimoto: Deuteron Reactions.
  - 3b) L.I. Schiff: Interpretation of Electron Scattering Experiments.
  - 3c) P. Huber: Measurement of the Polarization of (dd) Neutrons: Comparison with the Theoretical Results based on the Konopinski-Teller Model of (dd) Reaction.

23rd (Wed) afternoon SHELL STRUCTURE AND BETA-DECAY

Chairman: C. Møller  
Co-Chairman: H. Yukawa and H. Enatsu

- (1) M. G. Mayer: Shell Structure of the Nucleus.
  - 1a) M. Umezawa: On Nuclear Moments
- (2) S. Nakamura: Study on Shell Structure and Beta-Decay in Japan
- (3) E.P. Wigner: Note on Beta-Decay
- (4) Y. Tanikawa: On the Interaction Form of Beta-Decay.
- (5) Discussion

Section B

18th (Fri) morning: CRYSTAL DISLOCATION

Chairman: Frank  
Co-Chairman: Y. Tani

- N. F. Mott: Difficulties in the Theory of Dislocations.  
T. Suzuki & H. Suzuki: Dislocation Networks in Crystals.  
R.R. Hasiguti: Internal Friction of Metals due to Crystal Imperfection.  
F. Seitz: Theory of the Kirkendall Effect.

18th (Fri) afternoon POLYMERS

Chairman: I. Prigogine  
Co-Chairman: S. Oka

- P.J. Flory: The Configuration and Properties of Polymer Molecules in Dilute Solutions.  
J.G. Kirkwood: The Theory of Visco-Elastic Properties of High Polymers.  
A. Isihara: Statistical Mechanics of Rubber Elasticity.  
E. Teramoto: Statistical Mechanics of Chain Polymers.

19th (Sat) morning LIQUID

(3)

Chairman: P. J. Flory  
Co-Chairman: A. Harasima

- J. E. Mayer: Theory of Liquids.  
J. G. Kirkwood: Statistical-Mechanical Theory of the Liquid State.  
A. Harashima: Statistical Mechanics of Surface Tension.

21st (Mon) morning TRANSPORT PHENOMENA

Chairman: J. G. Kirkwood  
Co-Chairman: T. Kihara

- J. de Boer: Quantum Theory of Transport Processes.  
S. Ono: Quantum-Statistical Theory of Transport Phenomena.  
T. Yamamoto: Statistical Mechanics of Irreversible Phenomena.

21st (Mon) afternoon IRREVERSIBLE PROCESSES

Chairman: J. de Boer  
Co-Chairman: S. Ono

- I. Prigogine: Some Recent Applications of Thermodynamics of Irreversible Processes.  
H. Takahasi: Statistical and Formal Theories of Fluctuation.  
N. Hashizume: Theory of Linear Dissipative Systems.

22nd (Tue) morning GENERAL METHODS IN STATISTICAL MECHANICS

Chairman: J. E. Mayer  
Co-Chairman: K. Husimi

- J. de Boer: Theoretical Treatment of the Quantum Properties of Condensed Systems.  
K. Husimi: Statistical Mechanics of Condensation.

Prepared Discussions:

- S. Katsura: On the Theory of Cooperative Phenomena  
M. N. and A. W. Rosenbluth: Equation of State Calculations by Fast Computing Machines

Section C

18th (Fri) morning MOLECULES

Chairman: C. A. Coulson  
Co-Chairman: M. Kotani

- M. Kotani: Methods of Approximation in the Theory of Electronic Structure of Molecules.  
Per-Olov Löwdin: Recent Simplifications in the Molecular Orbital Theory of Calculating Energy Levels.  
J. C. Slater: Work on Molecular Theory in the Solid State and Molecular Theory Group, M. I. T.  
R. Mulliken: Intermolecular Charge-Transfer Forces.

18th (Fri) afternoon METALS

Chairman: J. C. Slater  
Co-Chairman: T. Muto

- C. A. Coulson: A New Approach to the Electronic Theory of Solids.  
J. H. Van Vleck: Cohesive Energy of Alkali Metals  
E. Wigner: Theory of Cohesion in Metals.  
L. Onsager: Diamagnetism of Metals.

Prepared Discussions:

- A. Morita: Band Structure of Semi-Metals.  
R. Peierls: On Diamagnetism of Metals

19th (Sat) morning ELECTRON THEORY OF INTRINSIC MAGNETIZATION

(4)

Chairman: L. Néel  
Co-Chairman: T. Nagamiya

J. C Slater: Configuration Interaction and Ferromagnetism.  
T. Matsubara & T. Yokota: Band Theory of Antiferromagnetism.

21st (Mon) morning ANTIFERRO- AND FERRIMAGNETISM

Chairman: C. J. Gorter  
Co-Chairman: R. Kubo

L. Néel: Ferrimagnetism.  
T. Nagamiya: Antiferromagnetism of  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  
K. Yosida: Problems of Anisotropy Energy of Antiferromagnetics and of Ferrites.  
T. Okamura: Resonance Absorption in Ferrites.

Prepared Discussions:

K. Yosida: The Origin of Anisotropy Energy of  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  
H. Watanabe: The Temperature Dependency of Susceptibilities of Ferrites on the Basis of the Theory of Ferrimagnetism.  
T. Nagata: On the Ferrimagnetism of Rocks

21st (Mon) afternoon MAGNETIC RESONANCE ABSORPTION AND RELAXATION

Chairman: J. H. Van Vleck  
Co-Chairman: T. Muto

N. Bloembergen: Magnetic Relaxation in Solids.  
R. Kubo & K. Tomita: Line Broadening of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Absorption.  
H. Kumagai: Resonance Absorption Experiments of Paramagnetic Salts.

Prepared Discussions:

T. Muto and M. Watanabe: On the Spin-Lattice Relaxation in the Nuclear Magnetic Absorption in Solids  
K. Tomita and S. Koide: Dependence of Paramagnetic Resonance on Frequency and the Crystalline Anisotropy.

22nd (Tue) morning DIELECTRICS

Chairman: F. Seitz  
Co-Chairman: S. Miyake

H. Fröhlich: Electrons in Dielectrics.  
J. Yamashita: Quantum Theory of Dielectrics.  
K. S. Krishnan: Polarization Field in Ionic Crystals.  
Y. Takagi: Ferro- and Antiferroelectricity.

Prepared Discussions:

H. Kawamura: On the Electric Conduction of Dielectrics under Strong Electric Field  
(Newly added)

22nd (Tue) afternoon: COLOUR CENTRES

Chairman: H. Fröhlich  
Co-Chairman: R. Kubo

F. Seitz: Theory of Colour Centres in Alkali Halides.  
Y. Uchida & M. Ueta: Recent Experiments on Colour Centres of Alkali Halides.  
T. Inui & Y. Uemura: Theory of the Electronic Structure of Colour Centres.

Prepared Discussions:

T. Nagamiya, T. Kojima, Z. Kanamori and . Morita: Application of the Wigner-Seitz Method to the F - Centres (Newly added)

23rd (Wed) morning: LIQUID HELIUM

(5)

Chairman: L. Onsager  
Co-Chairman: M. Toda

- L. Onsager: Introductory Talk.  
C. J. Gorter: Recent Researches in the Netherlands concerning Liquid Helium. (not definitive)  
S. Nakajima: Two-Fluid Theory of Liquid Helium  
R.P. Feynman: Atomic Theory of Liquid Helium.

Prepared Discussions:

- T. Nishiyama: On the Theory of Sound Waves Applied to Energy Spectra of Helium  
II Liquid (Newly added)  
K. Kamiya: A Quantum Theory of Boson Assembly (Newly added)  
K. Husimi: Uncertainty Relations and Ground States (Newly added)

23rd (Wed) afternoon: SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

Chairman: N. F. Mott  
Co-Chairman: K. Ariyama

- H. Fröhlich: Superconduction.  
Y. Kitano: On the Phase Transition caused by the Interaction between Electrons and  
Lattice Vibrations.  
M. Toda: On the Theory of Superconductivity  
(discussion) Y. Kitano, H. Nakano, S. Nakajima & S. Hayakawa:  
Remarks on Fröhlich's Theory of Superconductivity.

Prepared Discussions:

- H. Ichimura: Statistical Mechanics of Electron-Lattice System

IMPORTANT

ATTENTION: All Members!  
You will miss the important and practical informations indispensable  
for your attendance to Kyoto Conference, if you do not read this guide  
book first of all.

GUIDE BOOK

for

KYOTO CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON THEORETICAL PHYSICS

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Prepared by

KYOTO COMMITTEE  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Kyoto, Japan  
September 1953

I. General Schedule in Kyoto

SECTION		A	B	C	
18th. (Fri.)	Morning 9.00 : 12.00	Field Theory A	Crystal Dislocation	Molecules	Ladies' Programme prepared  (see p. 5)
	Lunch & Rest Time	Lunch prepared at each Sections			
	Afternoon 14.00 : 17.00	Field Theory A (continued) Field Theory B	Polymers	Metals	
	Evening 18.30	Reception by the President of Kyoto University (at Miyako Hotel)			
19th. (Sat.)	Morning 9.00 : 12.00	V-Particles & Cosmic Rays	Liquids	Intrinsic Magnetization	9.00 - 12.00 Informal Meeting on Microwave Spec- troscopy at Meeting Hall of Fac. Sci., Kyoto Univ.
	Lunch & Rest Time	Lunch prepared at A Section for all Members. Commemorative Picture taken after Lunch			
	Afternoon 13.30 : 18.30	Sightseeing in Kyoto City			
Evening 20.00	Beer Party for (A) Physicists only	Beer Party for (B), (C) Physicists only at C-Section			
20th. (Sun.)	Full Day 9.00 : 18.00	Sightseeing in Nara or Sightseeing in and around Kyoto City			
21st. (Mon.)	Morning 9.00 : 12.00	Mesons	Transport Phenomena	Anti-Ferro & Ferro Magnetism	Ladies' Programme prepared  (see p. 5)
	Lunch & Rest Time	Lunch prepared at each Sections			
	Afternoon 14.00 : 17.00	Strong & Intermediate Coupling Theories	Irreversible Processes	Magnetic Resonance Absorption & Relaxation	
	Evening 19.30 : 22.00	Symposium on Magnetic After-Effect			18.00 Executive Committee of IUPAP at Tsuruya Restaurant

General Schedule in Kyoto (continued)

SECTION		A	B	C	
22nd. (Tus.)	Morning 9.00   12.00	Nuclear Forces	General Methods in Statistical Mechanics	Dielectrics	
	Lunch & Rest Time	Lunch prepared at each Sections			
	Afternoon 13.00   16.00	Free Time	13.00   16.00	Colour Centers	
	Evening 16.30	Garden Party at Nomura's Villa (Hekiunsô)			
23rd. (Wed.)	Morning 9.00   12.00	Nuclear Reactions		Liquid Helium	
	Lunch & Rest Time	Lunch prepared at A & C Sections			
	Afternoon 14.30   17.00	Beta-Decays & Nuclear Shell Model		Super-Conductivity	19.45 - 21.15 Symposium on Charged Highpolymers & High- polymers Solutions at Tsuruya Restaurant.
	Evening				
24th. (Thur.)	Morning 10.00   12.00	Informal Meeting on Field Theories			
	Lunch & Rest Time	Lunch prepared	Symposia at Osaka University		
	Afternoon 13.30   16.00	Continuation of Morning Meeting			

II. Transportation Service

1. Regular bus service

Regular bus service is provided between Hotel and Conference Halls as below:

Time table

	Morning				Afternoon			
	Hotel	Sec. C	Sec. A	Sec. B	Sec. B	Sec. A	Sec. C	Hotel
18th. (Fri.)	8:25	8:40	8:50	8:55	17:30	17:40	17:50	18:00
19th. (Sat.)	"	"	"	"				
21st. (Mon.)	"	"	"	"	17:30 18:00	17:40 18:10	17:50 18:20	18:00 18:30
22nd. (Tue.)	"	"	"	"	13:00	13:10	-	13:30
23rd. (Wed.)	8:25	8:40	8:50			17:30 18:00	17:40 18:10	17:50 18:20

2. Other transportation service (according to the schedule order)

Sept. 19th.

- a. Vehicles will be sent to Hotel 12:50 to fetch the ladies to join the commemorative photographing and sightseeing in the afternoon.
- b. Buses leave Section A 13:30 for Kyoto-sightseeing.

Sept. 20th.

- c. Buses leave Hotel 9:00 for Nara (or Kyoto) sightseeing.

Sept. 21st.

- d. Cars will be provided at each meeting place for the participants of the Executive Committee of IUPAP.

Sept. 22nd.

- e. Transportation will be provided by City at Hotel between 15:30 to 16:00 for attending the garden party in the afternoon.

Sept. 23rd & 24th.

- f. Those who wish to start for Osaka in the afternoon 23rd are asked to wait at Hotel for vehicles dispatched from Osaka.
- g. Two buses will be provided for transportation for Osaka on 24th as below.
  - 10:00 (Miyako Hotel).....for New Osaka Hotel
  - 16:30 (Section A).....for Osaka Reception hall.
- h. Baggages for Osaka on 23rd and 24th will be taken care at Miyako Hotel to be sent directly to New Osaka Hotel by frieght service.

Individual service

- i. Cars are prepared at each section during the conference period for individual use. Information center is ready to help you when needed.

III. Notice of Meeting-place and Lectures

1. Please do not forget your name card and to wear the badge on entry into the conference room.
2. As to the room arrangement, refer to the attached sheet, Appendix.
3. Each hall has Information Center.  
Use the following numbers for telephone call from outside:  

Section A:	Yoshida 4111,	extension-294
Section B:	" "	, extension-298
Section C:	" "	, extension-235

  - a. A squad of interpreters is ready to help you at each Information Center for any occasions.
  - b. Daiichi Bank, post office, telegraph office and Japanese Travel Bureau are available at Section A. as follows:  

<b>Daiichi Bank (exchange)</b>	<b>Sept. 19 (12:00 - 13:30)</b>
	<b>Sept. 22 (12:00 - 14:00)</b>

Post office (mail and commemorative stamp service) throughout the conference period.  
Telegraph office (telegram service) "  
Japanese Travel Bureau (booklets or pamphlets available. The staff is ready to give you advices as to your excursions or sightseeings.) "
    - c. Application for International telephone call will be taken care at Information Center.
4. Posters for lecture will be delivered to you at Hotel on the previous day. They are expected to be brought by the lecturer to the personnel in charge of posters at your lecture hall or to Information Center.
5. Re-opening of lectures after intermission should be known by bell-ringing. A lamp on the lecture table is to tell time or anything else about proceeding of your lecture.
6. The attached lunch card, after properly filled, should be given to Information Center every morning. It is needed for preparation of lunch for the day. Lunch for Sept. 19th is served at Section A for all members. Green tea service is available in the recess room at all time.

Supplement.

NOTICE: All Lecturers

Please do not forget to pin the label microphone on your breast before you start your lecture!

IV. Courses of Sightseeing Trips

Sept. 19. Sightseeing in Kyoto City (Invitation by City)

(12:00) Lunch at Hall "A" ..... (13:30) Leave Hall "A" ..... (13:45 - 14:35)  
Shugakuin Rikyu (Imperial Detached Palace) ..... (15:00 - 15:45) Nijo Castle ....  
.... (16:00 - 16:30) Kyoto Hotel, rest ..... (16:40 - 17:30) Heian Shrine .....  
(17:45 - 18:15) Kiyomizu Temple ..... (18:30) Back at Miyako Hotel.

Sept. 20. a. Sightseeing in Nara  
b. Sightseeing in and around Kyoto

a. (9:00) Leave Miyako Hotel ..... (10:30 - 11:00) Nara Hotel, rest .....  
Kasuga Shrine ..... Sangatsu Do (Temple) ..... Daibutsu (Great Image of Buddha)  
..... (12:30 - 14:00) Nara Hotel, lunch ..... (14:30 - 15:30) Horyu-Ji (Temple)  
..... (16:00 - 16:30) Nara Hotel, rest ..... (18:00) Back at Miyako Hotel.

b. (9:00) Leave Miyako Hotel ..... (9:20 - 11:00) Tojiki Kaikan (Pottery  
Center) ..... Sanjusan-gen Do (Hall for 1001 Kwarons) ..... Higashi Honganji  
(Temple) ..... (12:30 - 13:30) Kyoto Hotel, lunch ..... (14:00 - 14:50) Kawashima  
Textile Co. .... (15:30 - 16:30) Katsura Rikyu (Imperial Detached Palace) .....  
(16:50 - 17:30) Arashiyama ..... (18:00) Back at Miyako Hotel.

Programme for Ladies

Sept. 18.

(10:35) Leave Miyako Hotel ..... (11:00 - 14:00) Ura Sen-ke, tea ceremony  
with lunch ..... (14:30 - 15:00) Japan Lace Company ..... (15:30 - 16:30)  
Tatsumura Textile Company ..... (16:40) Miyako Hotel.

Japanese participants: Mes. H. Yukawa, Y. Fujioka, M. Kobayasi, G. Araki  
Mr. Miyazaki (Interpreter: W. Kawakita)

Sept. 21.

(10:35) Leave Miyako Hotel ..... (10:50 - 14:00) Seifu-So (Late Lord Saionji's  
Villa). Demonstration of Flower Arrangement. Lunch served in Japanese style .....  
(14:40) Daigo Sanbo-In (Sub-temple) ..... Zuishin-In (Sub-temple) ..... (16:00)  
Kanshu-Ji (Temple) ..... (16:30) Miyako Hotel.

Japanese participants: Mes. H. Yukawa, S. Tomotika and G. Araki  
(Interpreter: W. Kawakita)

IV. Courses of Sightseeing Trips

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.... (16:00 - 16:30) Kyoto Hotel, rest ..... (16:40 - 17:30) Heian Shrine .....  
(17:45 - 18:15) Kiyomizu Temple ..... (18:30) Back at Miyako Hotel.

Sept. 20. a. Sightseeing in Nara  
b. Sightseeing in and around Kyoto

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Programme for Ladies

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Japanese participants: Mes. H. Yukawa, S. Tomotika and G. Araki  
(Interpreter: W. Kawakita)

Places of Interest in Sightseeing Courses

K Y O T O

(Sept. 19)

Shūgakuin Rikyu (Imperial Detached Palace)

It was originally built between 1632 and 1654 by Iyetsuna, the third general of Tokugawa Shogunate, for the purpose of dedication to the then Ho-o (retired emperor in holy orders) Gomizuno. It is said that the Emperor loved this part of the capital so much that he himself planned the garden. This Imperial detached palace covers, including the mountain forest at the back, about 40 acres and is divided into the upper, the middle and the lower sections. Historically esteemed tea houses and beautiful gardens are characteristic of each mansion. Of these three, however, the upper section is most beautiful. It is laid out without living houses, now famous for its uniqueness, because it was meant for the occasions of the emperor's garden parties. The pond-garden that belongs to it is the largest one in the group measuring 6.6 acres. Countless large trimmed trees standing around the pond and on the artificial hills present the views that are majestic beyond words. The technique used in the trimming of these trees indicate that this phase of garden art, which had been developing during the Momoyama Period, had reached the grand climax at this time.

The pond-garden, unlike others of the similar type, is so arranged that it serves as the vantage point where the far famed scenic wonders outside may be enjoyed. The Rin-un-tei which stands on the artificial hill commands the best view of the locality, while Kyusui-ken on the island also brings the scenery at the west within one's vision. The island has three bridges respectively made of different material, wood, stone and earth. This pattern is called by the architects "Three-bridges" and said to be devised in those days (early Edo). In the former days, there was a tea-house called Shi-shi-sai, although it is no longer preserved. At any rate, this is a sort of observation garden from which the views within and without can be admired. The gentle curves in the contour of the promontory, the shallow and clear water in the pond, the Rikyu style stone lantern at the rear of Rin-un-tei, Takimi (waterfall-viewing) stone lantern at the foothill -- all compose views of rare beauty.

On our way back to the city center we can see, if not raining, washing and drying process of Yuzen manufacture on the open bank of the Takano River as we cross Takano Bridge. Still going down we see across the river Tadasu-no-Mori (grove) which hides Shimogamo Shrine from our sight built in 1628 and famed for its annual festival, Aoi-Matsuri. Imadegawa Street. Seen on the right is the campus of Doshisha University. Next to its western outlook is a typical Japanese house for Kuge (court noble) kept in its original shape.

Gosho (The Imperial Palace Park)

Our bus goes through the Park without stops. Since the end of the 14th century, till Emperor Meiji transferred the capital to Tokyo, this had been the Emperor's residence. Even now the most important court ceremony, Coronation, is held at its innermost hall called "Shishinden." A couple of trees, a cherry tree on the right hand and a mandarin orange on the left, in front of Shishinden, the former headquarters of the government, at the both side of the main entrance. They were planted and grown by the Imperial Guard Divisions, one called "Right-side of the Emperor" and the other "Left-side of the Emperor." These trees will be seen also at Heian Shrine as we visit there later. The present building of Gosho has been re-established in 1855.

On the way to Nijo Castle along Marutamachi Street we can glance at the buildings of Kyoto Prefectural Office.

Nijo Castle (Or Imperial Detached Palace, Rikyu, now owned by City)

It was originally built in 1603 by Iyeyasu, the first general of Tokugawa Shogunate, as his residence. Because it was not intended for battle but for peaceful visits the walls and the gates are built in simple and elegant style. The third general Iyenitsu completed this construction with repairing some parts, adding a new annex or extending the moats with

a citadel proper surrounded by them. The interior of the castle is richly furnished with gorgeous works of the famous painters and carpenters in those days and is now one of the precious relics of the Momoyama Period (the late 16th century). Among those artistic masters engaged in this huge construction are Kobori Enshu, one of the feudal lords, Daimyo, and a great genius in tea ceremony, flower arrangement and garden art, who was in charge of the whole construction, as it is believed today, and showed his originality especially in laying out the gardens, and Tan-yu Kano, one of the most celebrated painting masters of the time. The Ninomaru (secondary quarter) is especially admired for its sumptuous drawing room and the excellent Fusuma-e (pictures or designs painted on sliding door or screens). The castle was brought into the Imperial Property in Meiji Era as a detached palace. The lawn attached to the Honmaru Palace (citadel proper) is, in striking contrast to the ancient stony garden of the Ninomaru Palace, made in western style introduced first in Meiji Era. The pond-garden in the ground of this castle is supposed to have been completed in the fifteenth year of Keicho (1610). As it was first intended to be admired from the rectangular drawing room, the main stress was laid on the arrangement of rocks at the east and the north. However, in the third year of Kan-ei (1626), as a new building was erected at the south in preparation for the visit of Emperor Gomizuno new rock-compositions were constructed at the southern part of the garden. Thus, the garden acquired what may be termed Sampo-shomen, or triple-front style.

The garden is a spacious one, the pond alone measuring 1500 square meters. Excellent Gogan-compositions, the large Horai island, and the small crane and turtle islands, all made of enormous rocks, the magnificent waterfall, the ponderous stone bridge -- each represents the best of the Momoyama technique. Although the name of the builder is not definitely known, the fact that it shows the technique of great Kentei suggests the possibility that it is the work of some one in the school of this famous master. The stone lantern, made in the Kamakura Period, which stands near the stone bridge at the west and which harmonizes with the building nearby, indicates that lanterns began to be used in gardens about this time.

In a corner of the Honmaru garden is left a foundation-stone of the now corrupted castle-tower. The view of the old capital in its brilliant days looked over from the top of this five-storeyed tower must have been a charming one. The two warehouses outside the inner moats were meant to keep yearly tax-rice collected for the Shogunate.

After rest at Kyoto Hotel we go to Heian Shrine on Sanjo Street crossing Sanjo Bridge on the Kamo River.

#### Heian Shrine

Passing through the red giant Torii (symbolic gate of Shinto shrines) and Ote-mon, the two-storeyed gate with red-painted railings, we reach at Heian Shrine, built in 1895 in commemoration of the 1100th anniversary of the establishment of this city as the capital. It was built exactly copying after the old headquarters building of the first governmental office of the ancient capital Heian-Kyo (Heian-Kyo, meaning "City of Peace," was built in 794 by Emperor Kanmu, founder of Kyoto City). The square ground in front of the main building is divided into the upper and lower parts by a couple of a stone steps in the middle. The upper part is named Ryubi-Dan (Dragon Tail). The main building also painted red is supported by fifty-two columns and the top of the roof is crowned with a couple of golden dolphins. A beautiful tower house is situated at each end of the corridors extending from the both sides of the main building towards south. One at the east side is called "Soryu" (Blue Dragon) while the other is called "Byakko" (White Tiger). The beauty of these well-balanced buildings with gold and red colors is inexpressible. The large gardens behind the shrine consist of two parts and are designed in "Excursion" style initiated in Kamakura Period and enjoyed popularity during the Muromachi and Momoyama (1555-1623) Periods and down to the early years of the Edo Period. However, careful consideration is given to match the architecture form of the shrine. The pattern of the gardens follows the naturalistic tendency of the time and represents nature as it is. But the whole atmosphere of the gardens is in a word typical aristocratic of the noble court.

Directing our course for Kiyomizu-Dera we pass Awata-guchi, known as having been resided by the masters of swordsmith and ceramics, and see on the left the gates of Chion-In and Yasaka Shrine. Chion-In was built in 1234 by one of the disciples of Saint Hohenen on his tumb yard. Saint Hohenen was a leader of the Buddhistic religious reformation and was subjected to the worst persecutions at the hands of the old regime, even after his death. Yasaka Shrine, widely known because of its convenient location and of the adjoining Maruyama Park, is frequently visited and worshipped by business men to receive divine favors. The shrine was built by General Iyetsuna Tokugawa in a peculiar style as a sanctuary, later called "Gion Style" after the name of this section of the city.

Kiyomizu Dera (Temple)

This temple was first established in Nara toward the end of the Nara Period, in 778, by a Buddhist monk Enchin, and later transferred to the present place after the transfer of the capital to Kyoto. The object of worship is Kwannon, the goddess of mercy, with eleven faces. The expansion of the temple was helped by Sakanoue Tamuramaro, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Being a branch temple of Kofuku-Ji in Nara, its sect Hosoh is rare in Kyoto. The temple has been burned down many times through frequent fightings fought between monks of Enryaku-Ji Sect, Kyoto, and those of Kofuku-Ji Sect, Nara.

The present building, which is famous for its 50 feet high "Butai" (Stage), was completed in 1633 by the third General Iyemitsu. (By the way, it might be interesting to know that people in Kyoto often say "I jumped from the Stage of Kiyomizu." when they made bold to buy something very expensive or do something which requires firm determination.) At the end of the narrow ascent, leading our way from Higashiyama Street up to the temple, we see behind the red-painted gate a belfry on the left and a fine decorated gate "Nishi-Mon" (West Gate) on the right. Both were built in 1607 and show the fine work by sculptors in the late Momoyama Period. Nishi-Mon is built in a peculiar form with eight feet. Attached to the temple are a couple of gardens taking in the natural valley of the mount Higashiyama. The garden of Joju-In, living quarters for monks, of Kiyomizu-Dera, is in the northern yard. With the natural background of Higashiyama, embracing two ponds called "Crane" and "Tortoise" (this motif being based on the belief that these creatures live exceedingly long spans of life), Joju-in is known as the place where the Buddhist monk Gesho, one of the active members of Meiji Revolution, lived and met with kindred spirits.

Sandwiched in between lines of low roofs of tiny shops for chinawares and souvenirs, Gojo-Zaka (slope) takes us down to the wide street Gojo-Dori. This section is lived by numerous ceramists, famous masters as well as unknown workers in small factories, and is famous for Kiyomizu-Yaki (pottery), one of the most important products of the city.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Sept. 20)

Sanjusang-gen Do (Temple Hall)

The construction of this building was started in 1251 and took 15 years to complete. It is the oldest building in Kyoto. Spaces between the poles in the inner temple are counted thirty-three in numbers and the name Sanjusang(33) came from this. The number 33 was believed to be a sacred number because Kwannon (Buddhist diety of mercy) was said to have shown her mercy in thirty-three occasions. The hall enshrines 1001 Kwannons with 17 feet principal image in the middle. One is awe-inspired by rows and rows of Buddhist images gleaming dimly in their aged golden coat. On the long veranda behind the hall is observed the yearly contest of archers which was initiated in 1565.

Higashi Honganji (Temple)

The main gate was built in 1911. Another gate at the right side having the Imperial Crests, golden chrysanthemum, on its doors, is made exclusively for the Imperial messengers visits. The main building, built in 1895, is the biggest in Kyoto as a wooden construction. Different from the ordinary pattern of temple structure the central building is the place for worshipping the wooden image of Saint Shinran (the founder of Shin Sect) and the most space of the large hall is matted for frequently visiting devotees. The temple for Buddha's image is thus added aside the hall. This unique form appeared after Momoyama Period. In spite that the religious body of Honganji Sect was splitted by the General Iyoyasu in 1602 each branch still keeps enormous numbers of devotees overall the country. The successive popes are descendants of Saint Shinran and the title and the property are hereditary. Untill the abolition of the peerage based on the new Constitution promulgated after the second World War, the pope had been given the title of count.

One of the interesting exhibits is a thick rope made of women's hair. It is said to be dedicated by women devotees throughout the country to enable erecting the huge columns of the hall.

Katsura Rikyu (Imperial Detached Palace)

At first, this palace was built as the mansion of Imperial Prince Katsura in about the early part of the 17th century, but at present is made Imperial Detached Palace. The whole works of the mansion and gardens had been set about on the condition that no limit would be put on time, expenses and design. The pond was originally constructed for Prince Hachijo-no-Miya Tomohito with the backing of Toyotomi Hideyoshi and later expanded twice. It is an enormous affair covering about 10 acres, and is constructed so beautifully that it can well be called a representative garden, not only of the Momoyama Period, but of all ages.

Some of the features in the building and the style of the garden indicate that the pond, the building named Kojoin and the part near the tea-house called Geppa-Ro, were completed in or about the Keicho Era, while many of the rock-compositions in the pond-garden, and the structures including the tea-house named Shokin-Tei, Shoiken, Tatsuta, Manji-Tei, the Machiai (the waiting room used in the tea ceremony), etc., were added at the time the second extension work was undertaken.

The special feature of this pondgarden is that it offers an endless variety of Scenes and pleasures. Each one of the buildings standing in it is equipped with a tea-garden of its own, while all of these sectional gardens, harmonizing with one another, compose a symphony of colors and shapes glorious beyond words. Here the garden art of Japan reaches the height seldom scaled by any other.

As the garden is possessed of such beauty and dignity, the sceneries outside are not only useless, but even disillusioning. Hence tall trees and bamboo forests are planted around it to exclude them. In the ground plan of the pond, and in the stone-compositions, the highest type of artistry is manifest. The stone lanterns arranged in it include many types -- the Oribe style, the Triangle Snow-Viewing style, the Firefly style, the Sanko style, etc., while the water-basins are represented by the Sickle style, the Date style, the Masu style, etc. The paved stones known as Shin-no-tobiishi are famous the country over. These designs of the gardens are nothing but the fruit and glory of the labor of the great Kobori Enshu and at the same time are ideal type of beauty cherished by the Japanese. Those pictures decorating the mansion and tearoom are the masterpieces of Tan-yu.

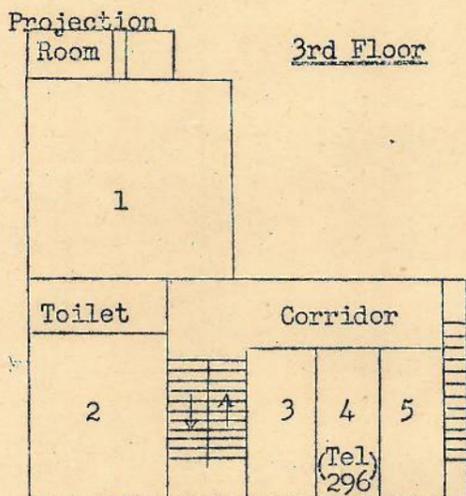
Arashiyama (Park)

The most noted place in the western part of the city which has been famous for the maple trees since the ninth century. The modern citizens of Kyoto also find it as a place for weekend recreation and seasonal outdoor parties. Kameyama Park taking in the natural views of a whole hill is on the north side of the Hozu River. Across the bridge, Togetsu-Kyo, at the left side is Horin-Ji, a temple known for the traditional visit by girls of 13 years on April 13th every year, which is believed by most Japanese parents to be strictly observed in order to drive away evils from their daughters life.

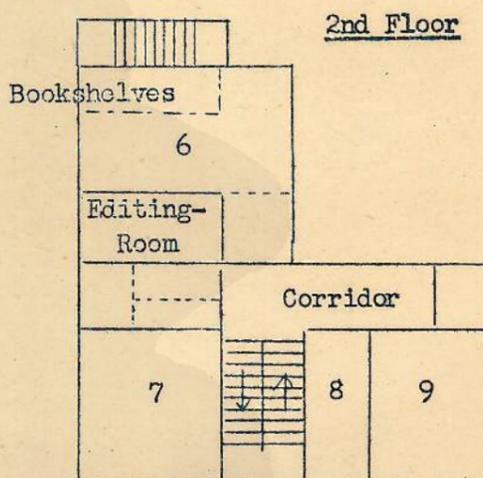
No tourist should miss the thrill of shooting down the 10 miles rapids of the Hozu from Kameoka to Arashiyama.

APPENDIX

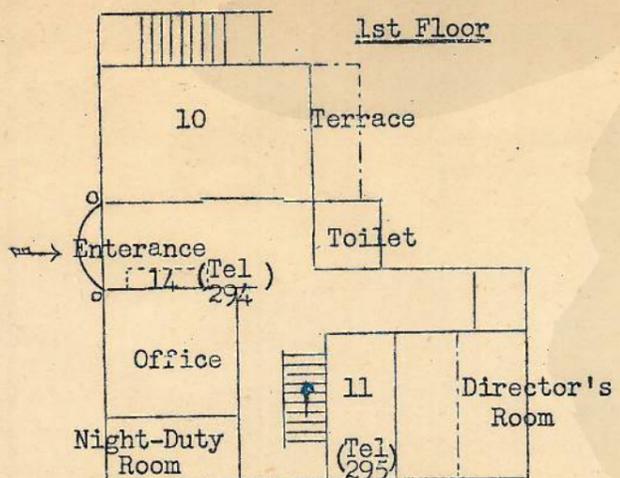
The Map of the Meeting Place A  
 Research Institute for Fundamental Physics



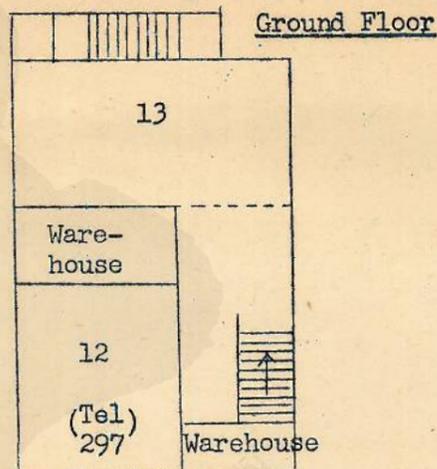
- 1. Lecture-Hall
- 2. Japanese Participants' Anteroom (Preparatory-Room)
- 3. Discussion-Room
- 4. Elemental Particles Committeemen's Room (Discussion-Room)
- 5. Assistants' Room



- 6. Foreigners' Anteroom
- 7. Office, the International Conference (Public Relations Office of the Science Council of Japan)
- 8. Instructors' Room
- 9. Discussion-Room



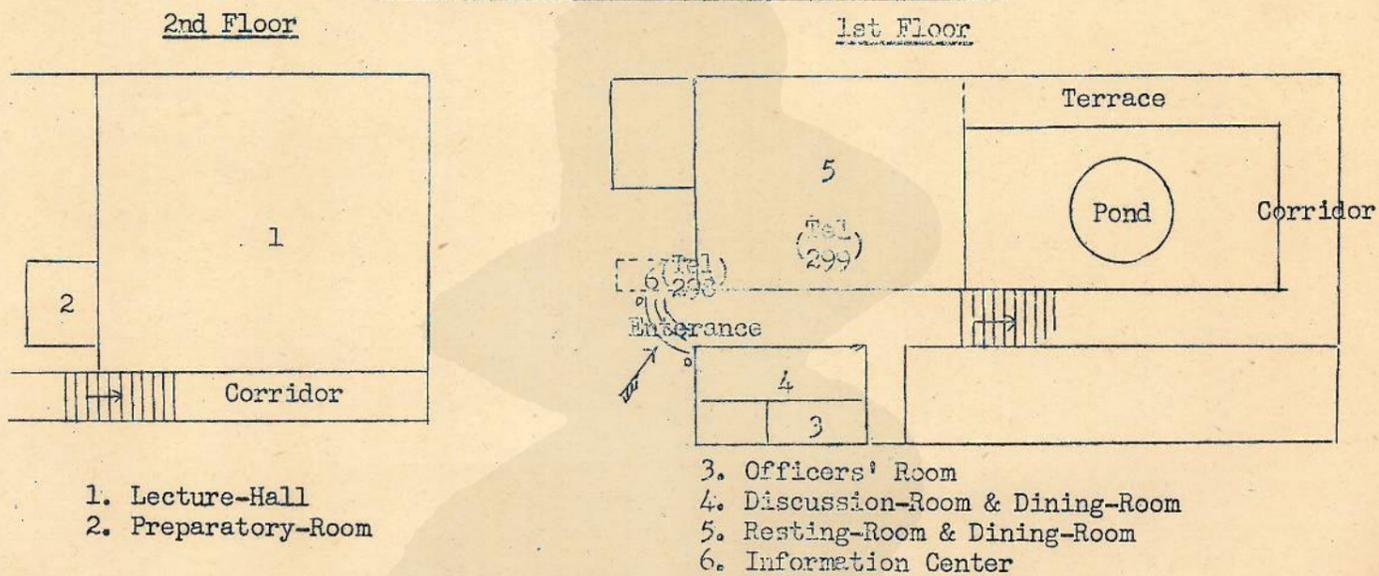
- 10. Lobby
- 11. Organizing Committeemen's Room, Main Office of Kyoto Committee
- 14. Information Center



- 12. Council-Room & Dining-Room
- 13. Dining-Room

APPENDIX

The Map of the Meeting Place B  
 Research Institute for Humanistic Science



The Map of the Meeting Place C  
 Rakuyukaikan

