

The Second International Meeting on Ferroelectricity

Kyoto, September 4-9, 1969

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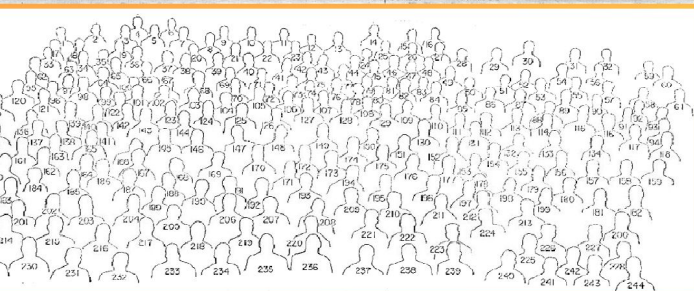
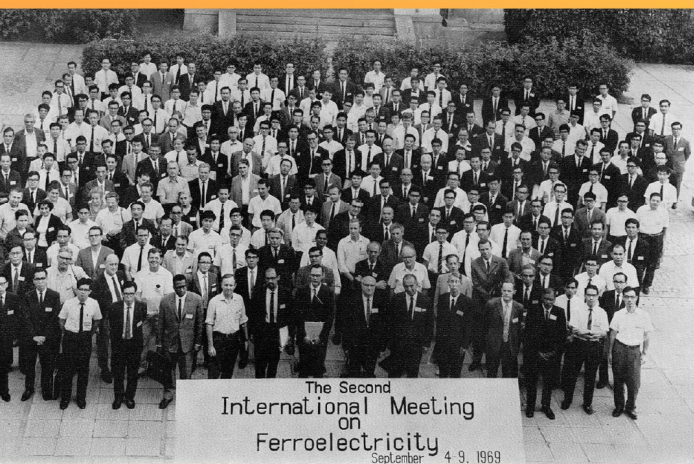
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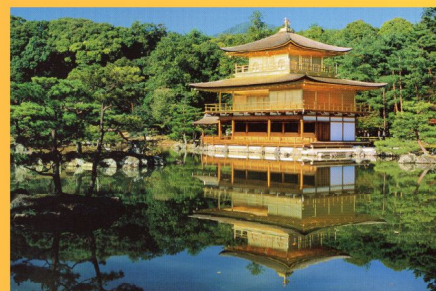
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M. Tanaka	79. A. Gane	120. L. P. P.	161. H. Hase	202. K. Watanabe	243. M. P. P.
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An "International Conference" should serve brotherhood of Man. Coming from different countries with different insights, problems, prejudices, our opinions will clash, our convictions change, but we should part with a deeper understanding and as friends. That is our wish for this Meeting.

Faraday once remarked: "In knowledge, that man has to be condemned and despised who is not in a state of transition." In materials research we would not go quite that far, to condemn and despise all materials outside their range of phase transitions, but certainly a deeper understanding of causes of transitions is one of the key problems in molecular science today. Therefore this Conference, concerned with a specific type of transition, its consequences and uses—with the "ferroelectrics".

Charged with introducing the subject, allow me to act like Don Quixote, who attacked some established wind mills (Fig. 1). He came to gain and so will I, but at least the battle is joined without delay. Let me speak about the search for ferroelectrics, about the role of long-range vs. short-range forces, and about frequency response.



Fig. 1. Don Quixote and the wind mills.

From

"Do we really understand ferroelectricity?"

by A.R. Von Hippel

J. Phys. Soc. Japan 28 (1970) 1

Opening lecture of the meeting

FOREWORD

The present Supplement to the Journal of the Physical Society of Japan contains the record of lectures and accompanying discussions presented at the Second International Meeting on Ferroelectricity held in Kyoto, Japan, on September 4-9, 1969. The Meeting was organized by the Science Council of Japan and sponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, under the auspices of the International Union of Crystallography, the Physical Society of Japan, and the Crystallographic Society of Japan.

As the name implies, it was the second international meeting devoted to the subject, the first meeting being held in Prague, Czechoslovakia in June, 1966 by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. It is understood that such meetings should be held at regular intervals under the sponsorship of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, under the care of the Solid State Commission. The next meeting, the Third International Meeting on Ferroelectricity, is to be held in Edinburgh, United Kingdom in 1973, to be organized by Professor W. Cochran. The four-year interval from the present one was chosen to avoid the coincidence with the General Assembly of the International Union of Crystallography.

The present meeting took place in the Kyoto Kaikan, Okazaki, Kyoto. The meeting occupied 4 full days and one afternoon in two parallel sessions. The attendance was 298; 84 from abroad and 214 domestic participants. The overseas participants consisted of 24 from Soviet Union, 24 from United States, 7 from France, 6 from Germany, 6 from Czechoslovakia, 4 from Switzerland, 3 from United Kingdom, 2 from Australia, Canada, India and Italy each, and 1 from Israel and Korea each. The papers read amounted to 158. The contributed papers were restricted to those topics which are of physical interest, excluding the application side. For this reason, a one-day session, the Symposium on the Application of Ferroelectricity was organized by the Applied Physics Society of Japan and was held in Tokyo after the Meeting. Several overseas participants gave lectures there.

It would be appropriate here to give a brief history concerning how the present meeting came to existence. The first move towards the planning of the meeting started as early as 1964, following a letter from Dr. H. H. Wieder of U.S.A. who wrote to Professor T. Mitani of the Hokkaido University proposing an international meeting on ferroelectricity to be held in Japan in 1966 or 1967. After his suggestion we began to discuss seriously the feasibility of holding an international meeting on that subject, as none of us had ever thought of the possibility of this before that time. The point on issue was whether such a meeting would have enough attendance from abroad, since Japan is rather far removed from the rest of the scientific world. We were aware that there had been several scientific conferences held in Japan, including some very big ones, but we were not quite sure that ferroelectricity was a subject wide enough to justify an international meeting for itself.

A little after we had decided to start our move towards a goal of holding a meeting in 1967, we were informed that Dr. J. Fousek of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences had also been planning a similar meeting in Prague for the year 1966. We therefore decided to postpone our meeting to some later date, with an understanding that international meetings on ferroelectricity should henceforth be held at regular intervals, possibly under the sponsorship of International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, the Prague Meeting being the first such meeting, and our meeting being the second one. And all this became reality, and I do not have to tell the story further as everything went exactly according to schedule from then on.

Finally I have to mention that this meeting was made possible by the financial aid of various concerns. In addition to the national budget allocated to the Science Council of Japan, we had a sum of \$3,000 from I. U. P. A. P., which was used to cover part of the travel expenses of some of the invited participants. For this we would like to acknowledge our appreciation to Professor C. C. Butler, the secretary of the I. U. P. A. P. and Professor G. W. Rathenau, the ex-chairman of the Solid State Commission. A sum of more than ¥8,000,000 was contributed from various industrial firms. We are especially grateful to the Financing Committee, chaired by Dr. S. Kaya, the Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo.

Hidetoshi Takahashi
Chairman of the Organizing Committee

