

## **Dr. Jacob Bronowski to present series of four lectures on the "Identity of Man"**

**October 6, 1965**

Dr. Jacob Bronowski, Deputy Director and Fellow, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, and a leader in the modern movement of Scientific Humanism, will present a series of four lectures on "The Identity of Man" during a two week period beginning Tuesday, October 19.

The series, one of the most important to be presented by the recently gathered academic community on Torrey Pines Mesa, will be jointly sponsored by The Salk Institute and the University of California, San Diego. The four lectures will be held on succeeding Tuesdays and Thursdays, October 19, 21, 26 and 28, at 8:00 p.m. in Sherwood Hall, La Jolla. They are free and open to the public.

Dr. Bronowski originally delivered "The Identity of Man" lectures as the inaugural series of the newly founded Man and Nature lectures in March of this year at The American Museum of Natural History in New York. He will open his series in La Jolla speaking on "A Machine or a Self? Man's Crisis in Self-Confidence." For the first lecture he will be introduced by Dr. John S. Galbraith, Chancellor of UCSD.

The second lecture will be "The Machinery of Nature: Science as a Construction from Experience," with the introduction by Dr. Jonas Salk, Director of the Salk Institute. The third lecture is titled "Knowledge of the Self: Art as an Identification with Experience," with the introduction by Dr. Harold Urey, Professor of Chemistry-at-Large of the University of California. The fourth lecture will be "The Mind in Action: The Complementary Experiences of Art and Science," with the introduction by Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel, President of The Salk Institute.

Dr. Bronowski was born in 1908 in Poland, but lived in Germany during the First World War. He came to England in 1920 and read mathematics at the University of Cambridge from 1927 to 1930. He was a Wrangler in that year and continued mathematical research at Cambridge from 1930 to 1933. In the following years, he published numerous papers in algebraic geometry and topology and, more recently, in mathematical statistics and in mathematics applied to biology.

Dr. Bronowski left university teaching in 1942 to become head of a number of statistical units dealing with the economic effects of bombing. In his wartime research he was a pioneer in the development of operational research methods. He was Scientific Deputy to the British Chiefs of Staff Mission to Japan in 1945 and wrote the classical British Report, "The Effects of the Atomic Bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki." From 1945 to 1950 he was engaged in research for the Government in applying mathematical methods of analysis and forecasting to the economics of industry.

In 1950 he became Director of the Coal Research Establishment of the National Coal Board. There he was responsible for the research which culminated in the discovery of the new process for making smokeless fuel which is now going into commercial production in Great Britain. He was in charge of the full development of this process as Director-General of Process Development in the National Coal Board from 1959 to 1963.

Dr. Bronowski was on loan to UNESCO as head of the Projects Division in 1948 and on leave of absence as Carnegie Visiting Professor to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1953. During his stay at

Massachusetts, he delivered the lectures on Science and Human Values which initiated the discussion of the two cultures and which have since become famous in book form.

He has written two widely known and authoritative books on literature: "The Poet's Defense" (1939) and "William Blake, A Man Without a Mask" (1944). A revised edition of the latter book containing a new introduction, "The Turbulent Age," was published in July of this year as "William Blake and The Age of Revolution."

Dr. Bronowski is well known for radio and television talks. These include "The Face of Violence," an opera "My Brother Died," and "The Abacus and The Rose: A New Dialogue on Two World Systems." "The Face of Violence" (published in 1954) won the Italia prize for the best dramatic work broadcast throughout Europe during 1950 and 1951.

The combination of scientific and literary interest has made Dr. Bronowski a leader in the modern movement of Scientific Humanism. His book "The Common Sense of science" (1951) reinterprets the development of scientific ideas in a way which makes them meaningful to scientists and nonscientists at the same time. His recent works include a book of intellectual history, "The Western Intellectual Tradition" (with Professor Bruce Mazlish) (1960), and a book of his television programs on the concepts of modern science, entitled "Insight" (1964).

In January 1964, Dr. Bronowski became a Senior Fellow of The Salk Institute which is composed of men devoted to the study of man as a whole, including his biological, mental and social development.