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(CE,CM,RS)

STEPHEN JAY GOULD TO SPEAK MARCH 30

COLUMBUS -- Noted Harvard University author and scientist Stephen Jay Gould will deliver the first annual Distinguished Research Lecture at The Ohio State University late this month.

Gould, widely considered to be one of the world's leading paleontologists, is also one of the few great scientist-authors, having written more than a half dozen best-selling books about science for the general public.

Gould will speak at 8 p.m. March 30 at Mershon Auditorium, 30 W. 15th Ave. The topic, "Human Equality Is a Contingent Fact of History," is based on a chapter from his book of essays, "The Flamingo's Smile, Reflections in Natural History." The lecture is free and open to the public.

Gould has been one of the most vocal of the major scientists attacking the efforts of religious fundamentalists to force adoption by public schools of creation science, a supposedly scientific approach to the Biblical account of creation.

He testified in a 1981 Arkansas court case over a state law requiring courses that include evolution as part of their content to give equal time to creation science as an alternative theory. The court ruled the state law an unconstitutional violation of
separation of church and state.

Gould received his undergraduate degrees from Antioch College and his Ph.D. from Columbia University. He began teaching at Harvard in 1967 as an assistant professor, rising to the rank of full professor six years later.

He is the Alexander Agassiz Professor of Zoology and the curator of invertebrate paleontology in Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology. He is also a member of the committee of professors in the department of biology and holds an adjunct appointment in Harvard's history of science department.

In 1981, he was chosen to receive one of the prestigious "genius awards" from the MacArthur Foundation. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a foreign member of the noted Linnean Society of London.

He was named Discover magazine's Scientist of the Year in 1981 and has received at least 18 other distinguished awards and medals from scientific and professional societies. He has received honorary degrees from at least 18 colleges and universities since 1982.

He is the current president of the Paleontological Society and serves on the advisory board for NOVA, the Public Broadcasting System's long-running science documentary program. He is also a member of the board of editors for the journal Science.

His literary awards include the 1981 American Book Award in science for "The Panda's Thumb"; the 1982 National Book Critics Circle Award and the 1983 Outstanding Book Award from the American Educational Research Association for "The Mismeasure of Man"; and the 1983 Phi Beta Kappa Book Award in Science for "Hen's Teeth and Horse's Toes."

For the past 13 years, he has written monthly magazine columns, first for Natural History and later for Discover, that center on some uncommon facet of nature. His Natural History column, "This View of Life," netted him the National Magazine Award in essays and criticism in 1980.

Gould's lecture is sponsored by the Office of Research and Graduate Studies and the research committee of the Council on Research and Graduate Studies.

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Contact: Kit MacLean, Office of Research and Graduate Studies, (614) 292-1582.

(EH/307)
Gould tells how random life really is

By Robert Gelchion

In the classic movie, "It's a Wonderful Life," George Bailey got to see how different the world would have looked if he'd never been born. The random chance of his birth, it turned out, had made a difference.

Comparing the movie and evolution, Harvard professor Stephen Jay Gould noted how fickle evolution is. If the world were to start over, evolution certainly would follow another path and the world we know would be quite different, he said.

In our world, evolution produced human beings who fundamentally are alike. Our differences are merely, and literally, skin deep, Gould said. But that result is an accident of evolution and history.

"Human equality could not have been predicted by understanding how evolution works," said Gould, a world famous author and scholar on evolution. "Other outcomes were possible. To get one particular outcome, thousands of antecedent events had to occur. Any one of these other pathways would have made sense from an evolutionary standpoint, as much sense as the way it is.

"This is the way it worked out. But it didn't have to work out that way."

Gould's remarks came at the First Distinguished Research Lecture March 30 to a full house at Mershon Auditorium. The speech was sponsored by the Office of Research and Graduate Studies and the Research Committee of the Council on Research and Graduate Studies. His talk, "Human Equality is a Contingent Fact of History," was based on a chapter of the same name in his book, The Flamingo's Smile.

Evolution is such a random process of change and adaptation that it would have been possible for a modern world to exist in which there were different species of humans, Gould said. Indeed, some people in recent times believed that racial groups were genetically different.

It led some people to pervert science to justify their own racism, Gould said. It's a tragedy, he noted, that some people used science to prove that certain racial groups were inferior.

In the 19th century especially, some scientists presented dubious "proofs" that the white race was higher up the evolutionary ladder than other races, Gould said. But evidence gathered in this century has conclusively proven them wrong.

The world we live in today contains only one human species. Tests on the genetic material of human beings show that there is an insignificant amount of genetic differences among us.

Gould also argued that there has been insufficient time for evolution to cause profound genetic differences between human beings.

The modern human species, Homo sapiens, emerged out of Africa 200,000 to 250,000 years ago. Much of the world thought differently just a half century ago. Some scientists published work claiming there was a hierarchy of human evolutionary development. White races were at the top, Black and Indian groups were at the bottom.

But this belief was never based on data, Gould said. "It was more a reflection of their social prejudices than it was the dictates of biological information.

"I hate to see science misused for social purposes. I have always been offended by the history of scientific views on race, that there are deep, ineradicable differences between groups."

Those in power have used this view to justify the denial of basic human rights to racial groups and to women, Gould said.

During his visit to Ohio State, Gould also expressed other opinions.

• He said advocates of creationism are using a dishonest and phony argument because they are masquerading religion as science. "The evolution-creationism debate is really a socio-political issue that has little to do with science."

• The general level of scientific literacy in this country is "abysmal." Science education in the primary and secondary schools is inadequate, he said, and half of all high-school science teachers do not have a thorough scientific background.

• In Europe science has been part of the liberal-arts tradition since the time of Galileo, he said. But in the United States there is a prejudice against science.

• Scientists need to be more willing to educate the public about their work.

While generally happy with most science reporting, Gould said the press needs to concentrate more on science as a continuous process and not as a series of "flashy" events.

• The Toronto Blue Jays will win the American League East, predicted Gould, an avid baseball fan. The Red Sox, who won the division in 1988, have been badly damaged by the loss of left-handed ace Bruce Hurst to the San Diego Padres.
Lecture name changes

Lectures by distinguished scholars who are able “to communicate the excitement of their scholarly enterprise...” now will bear the name of a man who has headed research and graduate studies since 1983.

What has been known as the Distinguished Research Lecture since early 1988 has been renamed the Jack M. Hollander Distinguished Research Lecture.

The first lecturer in the renamed Hollander lectures will be John Kenneth Galbraith, the Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics at Harvard University. Galbraith, who has written extensively on economics, will speak here in spring quarter 1990.

Hollander has been involved in teaching and research for 30 years and has been Ohio State’s vice president for research and graduate studies since July 1983. He plans to retire in August.

The Research Committee of the Council for Research and Graduate Studies proposed the Distinguished Research Lecture in spring of 1988 and Hollander endorsed the proposal. The committee stated as a goal of the series “to bring to campus the most distinguished scholars, who are known for their ability to communicate the excitement of their scholarly enterprise to an educated but not necessarily expert audience of students, faculty and community residents.”

The first lecturer, Harvard paleontologist Stephen J. Gould, filled Mershon Auditorium.
JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH LECTURE SET FOR APRIL 3 AT OHIO STATE

COLUMBUS -- Economist John Kenneth Galbraith will speak at The Ohio State University April 3.

Galbraith will deliver the Hollander Distinguished Research Lecture at 8 p.m. in Mershon Auditorium. The program is free and open to the public. Parking will be available south of Mershon in the Ohio Union Parking Ramp.

Galbraith is the Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics emeritus at Harvard University. A former editor of Fortune magazine, Galbraith is a past president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the American Economic Association. He also is a member of the American Agricultural Economics Association.

Galbraith's two most recent books are "Economics in Perspective," a history of economics, and "Capitalism, Communism and Coexistence," which he co-authored with Stanislav Menshikov for simultaneous publication in the United States and the Soviet Union.

A native of Canada, Galbraith studied at the universities of Toronto, California and Cambridge. He has taught at California, Cambridge and Princeton.
He served as deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administration in the early 1940s, was principal organizer and head of the wartime system of price control until 1943, and director, in 1945, of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, which powerfully corrected wartime claims as to the accomplishments of air warfare.


President Truman awarded Galbraith the Medal of Freedom and France President Francois Mitterand accorded him the rank of commandeur in the Legion of Honor.

The Hollander Lecture is sponsored by the Office of Research and Graduate Studies and the Research Committee of the Council of Research and Graduate Studies. The goal is to bring to campus world renowned scholars who can share the excitement of their scholarly enterprise with a wide audience.

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Contact: Cathy Lamb, Research and Graduate Studies, (614) 292-1582.
JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH
THE 1986 HOLLANDER DISTINGUISHED RESEARCH LECTURE

The Ohio State University Presents

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF COLUMBUS

United States of America

WASHINGTON, D.C.

One of America's most influential economists, John Kenneth Galbraith, will deliver the Second Annual Hollander Distinguished Research Lecture. Professor Galbraith's lecture, "The Great Transition—East and West," will focus on the changes taking place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and their effect on U.S. policy and international relations. John Kenneth Galbraith has been both a witness to and a participant in many of the seminal events of the twentieth century. He is the author of dozens of books, including several international best sellers on economics and social change. Professor Galbraith served as deputy administrator in the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply during World War II, was U.S. ambassador to India during the Kennedy Administration, was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Truman, and is a former editor of Fortune magazine. The recipient of many awards and honorary degrees, he is currently the Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics Emeritus at Harvard University.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3 • 8 P.M. • MERSHON AUDITORIUM

Free and open to the public. First come, first served. Parking available at the Zenith and Ohio Union Parking Garages on the Ohio State campus.

Sponsored by the Office of Research and the Department of Political Science of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences.
NEWS ADVISORY:
JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEWS

Economist John Kenneth Galbraith will speak on "The Great Transition -- East and West," Tuesday, April 3, at 8 p.m. at Mershon Auditorium on The Ohio State University campus. Galbraith will focus on the changes taking place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and their effect on U.S. policy and international relations.

Galbraith will be available for interviews with news reporters from 1:15 to 2 p.m. that day. Reporters who wish to schedule an interview are asked to call Tom Spring or Steve Sterrett in the Office of University Communications at (614) 292-2711 by 5 p.m. Monday, April 2.

Reporters also are welcome to attend Galbraith's evening lecture -- the Hollander Distinguished Research Lecture -- which is free and open to the public. Parking will be available south of Mershon in the Ohio Union Parking Ramp. Reporters wishing to tape Galbraith's lecture should call Tom Spring or Steve Sterrett at 292-2711 by Monday. We then will arrange to provide you with a mult box for a live feed.

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UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS
Economist to lecture at OSU

By Juli A. Grant
Lantern staff writer

World renowned economist John Kenneth Galbraith will lecture at Ohio State's Mershon Auditorium next week.

Galbraith has been invited to deliver the Hollander Distinguished Research Lecture at Ohio State on April 3 at 8 p.m. The title of his lecture is "The Great Transition - East and West."

Although no agenda has been presented, the sponsors presume Galbraith will discuss the current state of economic affairs between the West and Eastern bloc countries.

Galbraith's lengthy list of accomplishments include the Medal of Freedom, awarded by President Truman, and the rank of Commandeur in the Legion of Honor, granted by President Francois Mitterand.

Galbraith has had a lengthy career in economics, politics and education. In the 1950s he worked for Adlai Stevenson and chaired the Economic Advisory Committee of the Democratic Advisory Council.

In the 1960s he served on President Kennedy's convention staff and was U.S. ambassador to India. In 1968, he served as floor manager at the Democratic Convention for Eugene McCarthy.

More recently he was editor of Fortune magazine and president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has taught at the University of California, Princeton, the University of Cambridge and Harvard.

He is presently the Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics Emeritus at Harvard University.

Galbraith's two most recent books include "Economics in Perspective" and "Capitalism, Communism and Coexistence," which he co-authored with Stanislav Menshikov for simultaneous publication in the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

The Hollander Lecture is an annual event sponsored by the Office of Research and Graduate Studies and by the Research Committee of the Council of Research and Graduate Studies.

Richard Stoddard, special assistant to the vice president of Research and Graduate Studies, said the aim of the Hollander Lecture is bringing high caliber people to the OSU campus to present their ideas to the students and general public.

"Dr. Galbraith is a very influential thinker in these matters. This is a great opportunity to hear an important thinker and his views," said Stoddard.

The program is free and open to the public. Attendants may park south of Mershon in the Ohio Union Parking Ramp.
Hollander lecturer

NOTED ECONOMIST John Kenneth Galbraith, professor emeritus at Harvard University, will deliver the Hollander Distinguished Research Lecture at 8 p.m. April 3 in Mershon Auditorium. The lecture, on "The Great Transition — East and West," is free and open to the public.
Eastern Europe topic of lecture

Galbraith says U.S. should offer to help through hardships.

By Juli Grant
Lantern staff writer

To ease the economic hardship created by Perestroika, The U.S. should provide aid to further the transition of Eastern Europe to a democratic society, said John Kenneth Galbraith at a lecture in Mershon Auditorium Tuesday.

"Up until now, I think it has to be said that Perestroika has been a disappointment... One day the Russians may say to themselves, Well, this liberation, this perestroika, involves too much hardship," Galbraith said. "I have long advocated that we join with West European countries and with Japan in a real effort to ease this transition, so that liberty and hardship don't seem to go together," he said.

Galbraith spoke at a press conference at Bricker Hall, and later gave a lecture entitled "The Great Transition - East and West" to a capacity crowd at the auditorium.

Galbraith's lecture attempted to explain the cause and effect of Eastern Europe's and the Soviet Union's shift from pure communism to more capitalist ideals.

He said communism's failure was partially due to the fact it began to encounter tasks that Marx and Lenin did not anticipate. One of these tasks was the production of consumer goods and services. The economic model set by countries such as Japan and the United States could not be adapted to the communist system, he said.

Galbraith then noted that communism failed because it could not adapt to changing circumstances, and that the United States could learn from that lesson.

"The centralized planning system could not contend with the diversity and the constant change in consumer wants and consumer demands," Galbraith said.

Galbraith called for the release of less urgent consumer goods and services to the market. He also supports increased production of resources, plants, and the equipment required for the establishment of consumer goods. He said loans from state banks should facilitate this process.

"I would, however, be much more cautious about releasing basic food, rents, and health services. Here, hardship and suffering would be acute," Galbraith said. "Government changes in these areas would involve actions that Westerners would find unacceptable," he said.

Galbraith encouraged Eastern European countries to adopt many aspects of capitalism, but not all. He said that capitalism has its own share of bureaucratic problems.

"As I've noted on foreign policy, we now sit on the sidelines. Here, in the case of domestic needs, we have presidential speeches as a substitute for any serious action that might cost money," Galbraith said.

Although many people agree with Galbraith's political and economic ideas, there are those who disagree.

Lars G. Sandberg, OSU professor of economics, said he feels Galbraith is a great speaker and writer, but that his contribution to economic science is not so great.

"As an undergrad at Harvard, I attended some of his lectures and thought he was great. But I feel his contribution to science is modest," said Sandberg.

Ed Ray, OSU professor and chair of the department of economics, says he disagrees with some of Galbraith's ideals, although he feels Galbraith has made some valuable contributions.

"His view on how the economy works is not one that I share, but he played a powerful part in the process of creating consumer activism," Ray said.

Galbraith's history includes serving on the campaign staff of Adlai Stevenson in 1962, and supporting John Kennedy as part of Kennedy's convention staff in 1960. Galbraith was the U.S. ambassador to India from 1961 to 1963, and was floor manager for Eugene McCarthy at the 1968 Democratic Convention. He was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Truman, and was accorded the rank of Commandeur in the Legion of Honor by French President Mitterand. He is presently the Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics Emeritus at Harvard University.

Galbraith's visit to Columbus was sponsored as part of the Hollander Distinguished Research Lecture Series.