

THE SECOND TYKOCINER MEMORIAL LECTURE

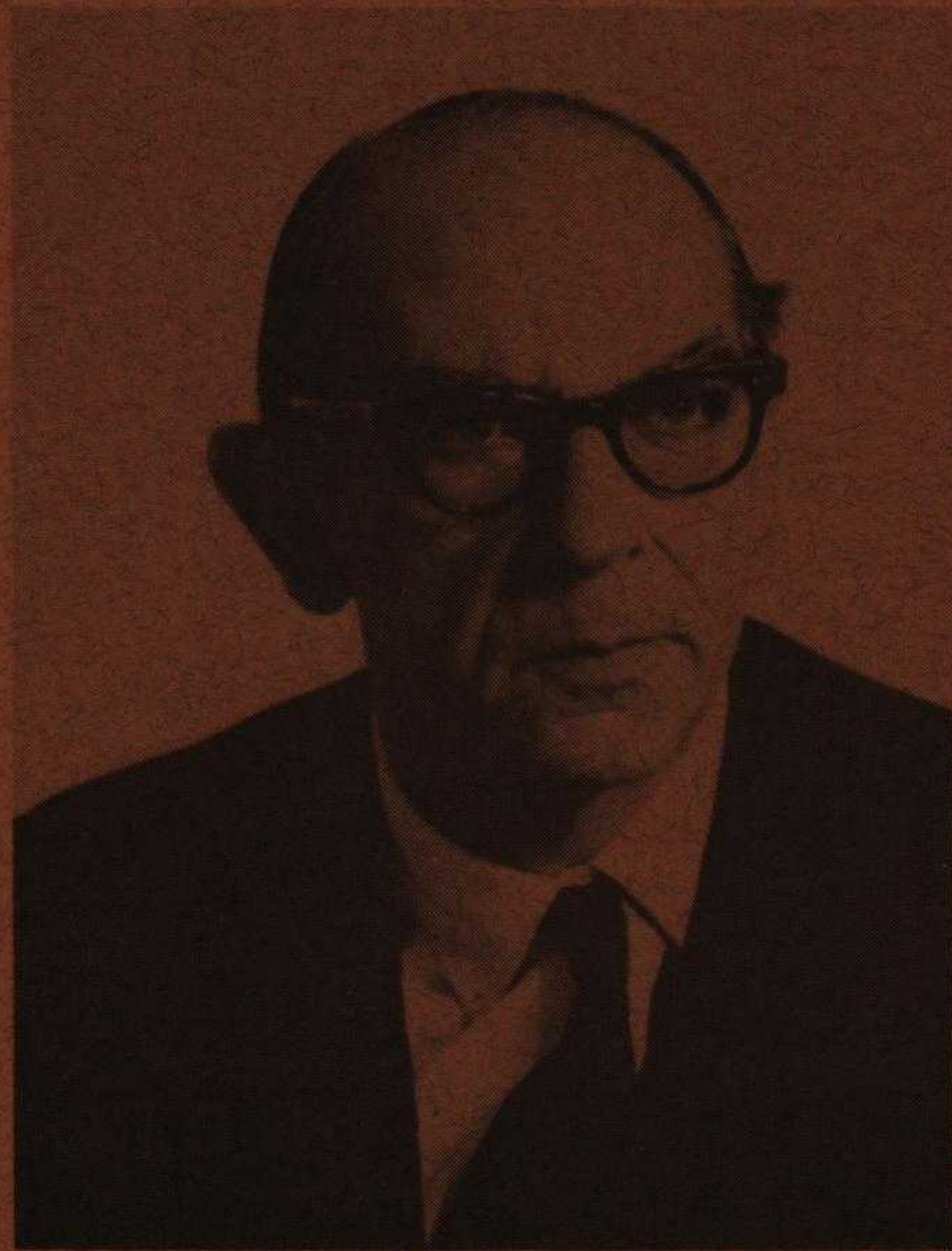
The Divorce between the Sciences and the Humanities

Sir Isaiah Berlin, C.B.E., F.B.A.

112 Gregory Hall

March 14, 1974

8:00 P.M.



SIR ISAIAH BERLIN, C.B.E., F.B.A.

Sir Isaiah Berlin was born in 1909 and educated at St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. For the greater part of his life he has been a scholar at Oxford. He was first a Fellow of All Souls and then of New College from 1932 to 1966. He became Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory in 1957, a position he held until he was named president of Wolfson College, Oxford, in 1967. During the war, he served in the Ministry of Information and with the British embassies in Washington and (for a brief period) Moscow.

Sir Isaiah has visited extensively in the U.S. He was four times a Visiting Professor at Harvard, and has also held appointments at Princeton, the University of Chicago, Bryn Mawr, and the City University of New York.

His major publications include the book, *Karl Marx*; essays on the philosophy of history, *Historical Inevitability*, *History and Theory*, and *The Hedgehog and the Fox* (on Tolstoy's determinism); and *From Hope and Fear Set Free*, a Presidential Lecture to the Aristotelean Society.

His current work deals with Vico and Herder, enemies of the Enlightenment (Hamann and de Maistre), and a three-part study of critical turning points in the history of political thought.

The Second Tykociner Memorial Lecture

Welcome

Harry S. Broudy, Professor of Philosophy of Education

Introduction of the Speaker

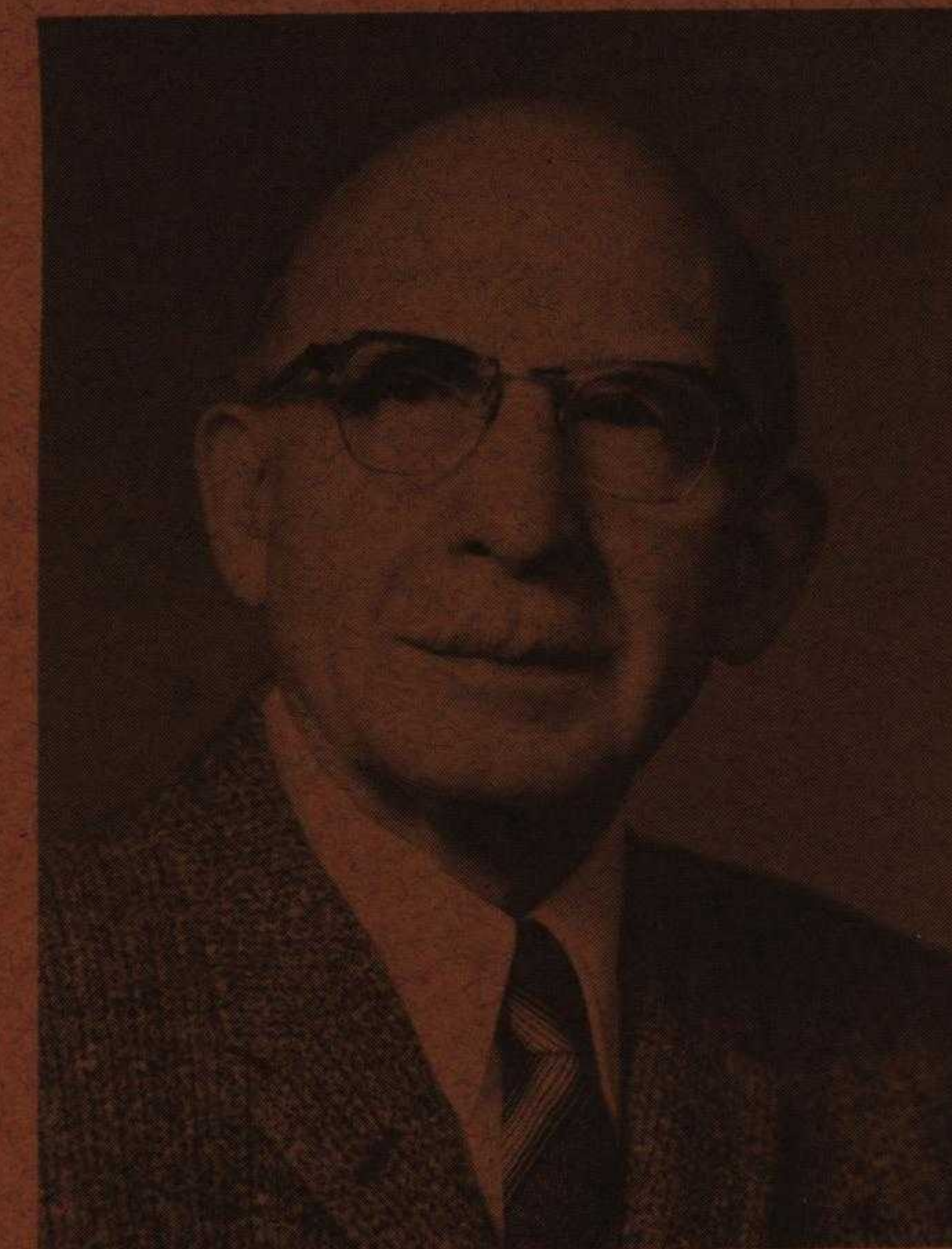
Max H. Fisch, Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus

Speaker

Sir Isaiah Berlin, C.B.E., F.B.A.

The Divorce between the Sciences and the Humanities

The first Tykociner Memorial Lecture, presented in 1972, commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the first public demonstration of sound-on-film by Professor J. T. Tykociner.



JOSEPH TYKOCINSKI TYKOCINER

1877-1969

The active career of Professor Tykociner as engineer and scientist spanned more than seventy years. The first fifty years of his work were mainly in the physical sciences, beginning as a pioneer in the field of radio. He is probably best known for his invention of sound-on-film, successfully demonstrated in 1922 at the University of Illinois. In all this work his motives were humanistic; his goals were to improve communications as a tool for education and to improve understanding among peoples. His last score of years was devoted with intensity to the study of the science of research which he named zetetics; this field encompasses the humanities, arts, and social sciences as well as the physical sciences. His dream of integrating all research and knowledge has led to the establishment of this lecture series, made possible by the Tykociner Memorial Fund. The subject of this lecture is particularly relevant to the spirit of Professor Tykociner's intellectual quest.