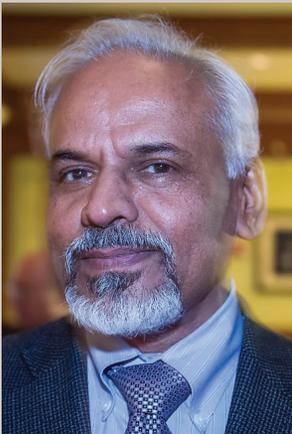


WEBEX SEMINAR | Thursday, May 7, 2020 | 3:30 - 4:30 p.m.

THE IMPACT OF ABDUS SALAM: A GREAT SCIENTIST AND AN INSPIRATIONAL HUMANITARIAN

Born in a family of modest means in an oppressed community, Salam pulled himself onto the high ground of human achievement by the force of his own personality. He became a great scientist laced with rich and grand ideas, and shared the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics with Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg; spent most of his adult life in England and Italy while maintaining close ties with Pakistan; knew many scientists all across the world, both distinguished and nascent, as well as politicians and generals, and felt at home with all varieties of people; skillfully used high-level connections to build fine international institutions such as the International Center for Theoretical Physics or ICTP (which now bears his name) and the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS, now The World Academy of Sciences), both in Trieste, Italy. Salam used these institutions to organize first-rate scientific meetings and acted as a one-man standard bearer for science in many third world countries, now known politically correctly as developing countries; worked tirelessly to establish centers of excellence in several of them; relentlessly advocated the advancement of science in developing world, especially in Arab-Islamic countries, as a means for economic development. Salam's concern for developing countries was genuine and he was, in a certain sense, a universal man; it was he who wrote and believed that, "Scientific thought is the heritage of [all] mankind."



KATEPALLI SREENIVASAN

- University Professor and Eugene Kleiner Chair for Innovation
- Physics Department, Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Tandon School of Engineering, and NYU Abu Dhabi New York University

Educated in India, Australia and the Johns Hopkins University, Katepalli R. Sreenivasan taught at Yale for 22 years as the Harold W. Cheel Professor of Mechanical Engineering and later held joint appointments in the Departments of Physics, Applied Physics and Mathematics. Between 1987 and 1992, he was the Chair of the Mechanical Engineering Department and, in 1989, (the equivalent of) the Acting Dean of Engineering and Applied Science. In 2002 he moved to the University of Maryland as Distinguished University Professor, Glenn L. Martin Professor of Engineering and Professor of Physics,

and served for a year and a half as the Director of the Institute for Physical Science and Technology. He was then appointed as the Director of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy, where he holds a concurrent professorship in the name of the Center's founding director, the late Nobel Laureate Abdus Salam. He has been a visiting professor at Caltech, Rockefeller University, Cambridge University, and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, among others.

Sreenivasan's research expertise is fluid dynamics in a broad sense. He is the author of some 240 research papers, and has been instrumental in creating new entities such as the Topical Group in Statistical and Nonlinear Physics of the American Physical Society. He is greatly interested in human rights, especially as they apply to scientists, and presently holds a unique position with respect to international science and science policy, especially in developing countries.



Open to the public. Click [HERE](#) to register for this WebEx Seminar.

For more information, contact Nicole Finley at kingman@purdue.edu

www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/dls

Hosted by Discovery Park

