of the U.S. Army, by his generous personal commendation to me after the publication of the first paper, provided the incentive to continue the work which led to the second paper.

Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal

Merle L. Dundon was awarded the Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal for contributions to the design and development of color products. The Citation, prepared by the Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal Award Committee, was read by the Chairman, Herman H. Duerr:

The Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal Award was established by the Society in 1955. It is awarded each year to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to the development of color films, processes, techniques or equipment useful for color motion pictures for the theater, television or other commercial uses. Previous recipients of the Kalmus Gold Medal are Wesley T. Hanson in 1956 and Wadsworth E. Pohl in 1957.

I have the honor and the pleasure tonight, as Chairman of the Kalmus Gold Medal Award Committee, to announce the selection for 1958. The recipient of the Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal for this year is Dr. Merle L. Dundon.

Dr. Dundon is presented this award for his many contributions to the design and development of color products such as Kodachrome-type color films, Eastman Color Negative and Color Print Film. In particular, the Award is in recognition for this valuable contribution to the development and improvement of the Eastman Color Intermediate Film, which has become an important link in the production of color duplicate negatives.

Dr. Dundon was graduated from Mt. Union College in 1917 with the Degree of Bachelor of Science. During World War I he was stationed at the American University Experiment Station of the Chemical Warfare Service. After the war he attended Ohio State University and received the Degree of Master of Science in 1920 and the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1922.

In 1923, Dr. Dundon joined the Research Laboratories of the Eastman Kodak Company, specializing in photographic chemistry and processing. In 1929 he was transferred to the Film Emulsion Department, where he is presently in the position of Assistant Manager of the Film Emulsion and Plate Manufacturing Division.

The Bronze Medal of the Société Française de Photographie was awarded to Dr. Dundon in 1924. Mt. Union College honored him with a Doctor of Science degree in 1943. He is an honorary member of several scientific societies and a Fellow of the Photographic Society of America.

To this distinguished list of accomplishments, the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers is proud to add the 1958 Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal Award.

In accepting the Award Dr. Dundon pointed out that among the many workers on color film and processes at Kodak Park in Rochester there has always been a fine spirit of cooperation and team work. Although he appreciated very greatly the honor of receiving this Award, he stated that it really represented a recognition of the work of many individuals working together as a team.

David Sarnoff Gold Medal Award

Albert Rose was awarded the David Sarnoff Gold Medal for contributions to the development of orthicon, image-orthicon and vidicon television pickup tubes. The following citation, prepared by the David Sarnoff Award Committee under the chairmanship of William B. Lodge, was read by Axel G. Jensen, Engineering Vice-President.

Albert Rose was born in New York City on March 30, 1910. He received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts from Cornell University in 1931 and the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Physics in 1935. From 1931 to 1934 he was a teaching assistant at Cornell University. He joined RCA in 1935 and since then has been a member of the research staff, first in Harrison and since the opening of the Princeton Laboratories in 1942, at Princeton, N.J.

Dr. Rose is well known for his work on television pickup tubes. In the early development of electronic television the Iconoscope was the most widely used pickup tube but it had a number of defects which made operation difficult and critical. Many of these defects were due to the use of a high velocity scanning beam. Analyzing the problem, Dr. Rose stimulated and participated in research toward a low-velocity

beam tube to overcome many of the existing problems. This work culminated in the Orthicon tube a description of which was published in 1939.

Pursuing this line during and following World War II, Dr. Rose led a research group in the development of the Image Orthicon which incorporated major advances resulting from studies in which he had been engaged during the preceding decade. Introduced in 1946, the Image Orthicon provided television for the first time with the answer to its need for a camera that might "see wherever the human eye could see." Since its introduction the Image Orthicon has been the eye of the television broadcast industry.

Subsequent study by Dr. Rose in the area of photoconductivity provided the basic contribution to the development of the Vidicon tube by the research group under his direction. The Vidicon has made possible a simple and economical link between the motion-picture and television arts, permitting the direct pickup and transmission of filmed program material.

Although others have contributed important features to the Orthicon, Image Orthicon, and Vidicon, Dr. Rose's continuing vision, scientific guidance, and stimulating leadership have been essential in the successful conclusion of all three projects.

Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award

The following citation, which had been prepared by the Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award Committee under the chairmanship of Gordon F. Sawyer, was read by Axel G. Jensen, Engineering Vice-President:

It is my privilege to announce that George Lewin, Chief of Pictorial Engineering for the Army Pictorial Service and a Fellow of our Society, is to be this year's recipient.

The Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award is given to the individual who, in the opinion of a special committee, was responsible for an invention or method likely to have the most beneficial effect on the recording and reproduction of sound and picture.

In their search for a worthy recipient the committee members are charged with the responsibility of reviewing inventions and methods concerned with sound recording and reproduction for the previous five years.

George Lewin entered the sound recording field in 1928 and has been constantly working for its betterment ever since. It was the unanimous opinion of our committee that Mr. Lewin's discovery and research on the phenomenon of transparency of magnetic coatings to infrared light sources and its application to dual sound reproduction from either the magnetic track or the underlying optical track was an invention of significance and method with great potential application.

In addition to this invention, George Lewin has made many practical contributions, both in equipment design and techniques employed in "dubbing."

In accepting the Award, Mr. Lewin said:

I welcome this opportunity to express my appreciation to the many people at the Army Pictorial Center who gave me the opportunity and helped me in the work