

Editor with 50 pp. of manuscript that should add materially to the value of the papers when they appear later in the pages of the JOURNAL.

Publicity was very nicely handled by Harold Desfor and by Miss Melican of the Society Headquarters staff, who wrote and released two publicity stories each day, one mailed from Lake Placid and the other delivered at the same time by messenger in New York to the wire services, motion picture and television trade papers, and the New York daily newspapers. As a result of careful attention to publicity, this convention received better press coverage than any previous one.

The reaction of nearly all who attended was enthusiastic and, without being trite, it is safe to say that from nearly all viewpoints the 68th Convention was a success. There was one unfavorable aspect, however, that deserves mention. The remote location made it impractical for many members, who usually attend for one or two days, or who wished to hear specific papers, to be on hand. Under more customary circumstances, when a convention is held in New York City or in Hollywood, nearly one-half of the 400 to 800 members who attend do so on a daily basis. These members are persons whose interest is specialized or whose work prevents them from attending all sessions. They are the ones who stand to benefit most from papers and subsequent discussions. Being largely Associate and Student members, they will ultimately be the Active members of the Society and consequently will be accepting positions of future responsibility in the industry.

ANNUAL AWARDS

Growth of both motion pictures and television from a comparatively few basic ideas to the proportions of a major industry has been marked by occasional technical milestones, each primarily contributed by one individual. The Society attempts to recognize these important contributions by conferring several annual awards to persons adjudged most worthy of receiving such honors. This year, one entire session, Monday evening, was set aside for recognition of the work of twenty-one individuals.

New Fellows of the Society

President Sponable formally inducted the following as new Fellows of the Society:

Gerald J. Badgley, U.S. Naval Photographic Center
George L. Beers, Radio Corporation of America, RCA Victor Div.
Herbert E. Bragg, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
Fred W. Gage, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.
Raymond L. Garman, General Precision Laboratory, Inc.
Watson Jones, Radio Corporation of America, RCA Victor Div.
Frederick J. Kolb, Jr., Eastman Kodak Co.
John P. Livadary, Columbia Pictures Corp.
William B. Lodge, Columbia Broadcasting System
Boyce Nemeç, Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers
Charles Rosher, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
John H. Waddell, Wollensak Optical Co.
Emerson Yorke, Emerson Yorke Studio



Dr. Frederick J. Kolb, Jr., (center) of the Eastman Kodak Co., receives the 1950 Journal Award from Earl I. Sponable, President of the Society. At left is Charles R. Fordyce, also of Eastman Kodak Co., who received the Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award Medal.

Journal Awards

Frederick J. Kolb, Jr., of the Eastman Kodak Co., was presented the Journal Award for "Air Cooling of Motion Picture Film for Higher Screen Illumination," published in the December 1949 JOURNAL.

C. R. Keith, Western Electric Co., and *Vincent Pagliarulo*, then of the Western Electric Co. and now with Technicolor Motion Picture Corp., received honorable mention for "Direct-Positive Variable-Density Recording With the Light Valve," published in the June 1949 JOURNAL.

Robert Herr, *B. F. Murphey* and *W. W. Wetzel*, of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., received honorable mention for "Some Distinctive Properties of Magnetic-Recording Media," published in the January 1949 JOURNAL.

New Honorary Members

Dr. Edward W. Kellogg, long and well known to Society members as Director of Advance Development for RCA Victor Div., now retired, was formally made an Honorary Member of the Society.

Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Vice-President and Technical Consultant for RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N.J., was made an Honorary Member.

Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award

Charles R. Fordyce, of the Eastman Kodak Co., was presented the medal of the Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award for his efforts and the achievement of the development of triacetate safety base film.

Dr. Fordyce was born in 1902 at Springville, Iowa. After receiving his AB



Dr. V. K. Zworykin, (left), Vice-President and Technical Consultant of RCA Laboratories Div., is presented with the Society's Progress Medal by Earl I. Sponable, President of the Society.

and MA degrees from Cornell College in Iowa in 1925, he attended the graduate school of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., from which he received his PhD degree in 1929.

In July, 1929, Dr. Fordyce became associated with the Eastman Kodak Company as a chemist in the Kodak Park plant. The following 15 years he devoted to research work on the manufacture of cellulose derivatives and their commercial uses for photographic film base and for plastics. In 1944 he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Kodak Park's Department of Manufacturing Experiments and in 1947 Superintendent of that Department, which position he holds at the present time. His duties include supervision of experimental and plant development work on the manufacture and improvement in quality of photographic film. He is the author of several technical papers on the chemistry of cellulose esters and of over fifty patents, most of which concern cellulosic materials and their uses for photographic film and plastics.

Dr. Fordyce has served as Secretary of the Division of Cellulose Chemistry of the American Chemical Society from 1939 to 1944 and as Chairman in 1948.

Progress Medal Award

Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Vice-President and Technical Consultant, RCA Laboratories Div., Princeton, N.J., was presented with the Society's annual Progress Medal Award, in recognition of outstanding contributions to the development of television.

Dr. Zworykin was born in Mouron, Russia, in 1889. He was graduated from the Petrograd Institute of Technology with the degree of Electrical Engineer. At the close of World War I he came to the United States and promptly became

a citizen. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh in 1936. Soon after coming to this country, Dr. Zworykin joined the research staff of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. where he worked in the fields of photoelectric emission and television. Some of this work involved photosensitive devices for sound motion pictures. Dr. Zworykin's conception at this time of the principles of the iconoscope and the kinescope laid the basic foundation for his work on the development of all-electronic television.

In 1929 Dr. Zworykin became associated with RCA as Director of the Electronic Research Laboratory, and in 1947 he was made Vice-President and Technical Consultant of the Radio Corporation of America, RCA Laboratories Division.

Although Dr. Zworykin has probably contributed more than any other man to the science of television, he has not confined his talents to this one phase of the electronics art. His broad interest in varied fields of endeavor has always been an outstanding characteristic of his scientific work. This is illustrated by the fact that the U.S. Patents which he holds range from gun-fire controls to devices for reducing star motion in astronomical instruments.

Dr. Zworykin has made important contributions to the technical literature on television and electronics through publication of technical articles and in particular through coauthorship of four books: *Photocells and Their Applications*, *Television*, *Electron Optics and the Electron Microscope*, and *Photoelectricity and Its Application*.

Guest Speaker

Terry Ramsaye, coming to the Convention as the sage of New Canaan, Conn., and Consulting Editor of the *Motion Picture Herald*, noted: "We have all come a long way to be here tonight . . . not measuring miles but rather milestones of progress of this Society. An observer seasoned with experience must realize that, when he scans the agenda of this convention and surveys the array of scientific skills and achievements represented in the registration and this audience.

" . . . there is evidence of a growing consciousness in the Society of its development into an order of entity which the industry, with its arts of expression and communication, has never had before. It has had to come by evolutionary processes."

[From the speaker's inimitable and widely ranging recollections of scientific and economic developments, only the following paragraphs are recorded.]

"The currently widening horizons of this Society arrive in a most timely fashion. For far too many years the technology, the engineering, was something special. It was apart and far remote from the predominant interests of the industry. A large proportion of the early scientific magic for the movies came from Rochester in a can. And after the can arrived the rest was done largely by rule of thumb and little secret formulas in the hip-pockets of the cameramen and what we called 'laboratories.' I can well remember when about 1914-15 I had to exert extreme pressure to get cameramen of the movies to use panchromatic negative. Some of the best of them told me it was the bunk

"The basic motion picture originated in sources far external to the amusement world, including Room 5 of the Edison Laboratories. Color became a commercial fact from a technological group centered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, led by Dr. Kalmus. Sound was added to the implementation of the screen from the outside, too, from such sources and contributors as DeForest, Case and Sponable, the Telephone Company and General Electric. I hardly need to comment about television. . . . Every big scientific and technical enhance-