

THE 1941 RUMFORD AWARD OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

IN 1797, the erstwhile American, Benjamin Thompson, then Count Rumford of Bavaria, sent to John Adams, president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the sum of five thousand dollars. Rumford requested that the income of this fund be used to award, every two years, a gold and a silver medal to a worker in America who had made, in the opinion of the academy, outstanding contributions to the subject of heat or light. The first award was made to Robert Hare in 1839 for his invention of the compound or oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has recently awarded the Rumford medals to Dr. Vladimir Kosma Zworykin, associate director of the Research Laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America. He is an expert in photocells and their application, has played a major rôle in the development of television, assisted materially in the development of the electron microscope and is the writer of many scientific papers. His entire record is such that the academy feels fully justified in selecting Dr. Zworykin as the latest recipient of this honor.

The citation made by Professor Norton A. Kent, chairman of the Rumford Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, follows:

Born in Russia, educated in the Petrograd Institute of Technology and the Collège de France, Paris; a naturalized citizen of the United States; a doctor of philosophy of the University of Pittsburgh; associated with the R.C.A. Manufacturing Company since 1929 and associate director of the R.C.A. research laboratories since 1934; recipient of the Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize in 1934 and the Modern Pioneer Award in 1940; inventor of the Iconoscope—the instrument which forms the very core of the complicated mechanism at the television transmitting station, and director of a group of men responsible for its development; holder of a number of patents relating to the Kinescope—the receiving device in television; inventor, also, of the electron multiplier and many devices in electronics; writer of various scientific papers.

Dr. Vladimir Kosma Zworykin, to you the American Academy of Arts and Sciences will award the Rumford Medals to-night [October 8].

You and we are parts of a great fraternity, membership in which transcends the bounds of nationality—the Society of Scientific Men.

Years ago this country welcomed you to its shores. Your life with us has borne fruit of immense value to the people of your adopted land.

It is with high regard and great pleasure that the members of the Rumford Committee offer your name to the academy as that of the Rumford Medalist of 1941, these medals being awarded to you for your "Invention of the Iconoscope and other Television Devices."

DR. JESSUP SUCCEEDS DR. KEPPEL AS PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION

DR. FREDERICK P. KEPPEL, since 1922 president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, will retire on November 18. Though Dr. Keppel will not be charged with administrative duties after that date, he will remain as educational adviser to the corporation.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, under the leadership of Dr. Keppel, has devoted during his nineteen-year administration more than \$150,000,000 to the promotion of education in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies. Funds have been provided for specific undertakings and long-time projects in the fields of library service, fine arts, scientific and educational research, general education and for colleges and universities.

In professional fields, large grants have been made to the American Law Institute; to Columbia, Chicago, North Carolina and Atlanta universities; to library schools, and to the American Library Association; more than \$3,000,000 for the extension and development of library services throughout the United States; to Harvard University, \$1,000,000, for the development of its School of Dental Medicine; to other agencies, varying amounts, for the study of education in medicine, architecture, forestry, dentistry, fine arts teaching and for the effectiveness of teaching modern languages and the social sciences.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, chartered in 1911 by the New York State Legislature, was created by Mr. Carnegie as his largest and final trust in this country, "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States." Its total resources are more than \$165,000,000, annual expenditures have averaged over \$5,000,000, and it has granted more than \$182,000,000 in its thirty years of work.

Dr. Walter A. Jessup, since 1934 president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, will succeed Dr. Keppel as president of the corporation on November 18. He has been a trustee of the corporation since 1934, a member of its executive committee and a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington since 1938.

With election to the presidency of the Carnegie Corporation, Dr. Jessup becomes chief executive officer of two separate philanthropies, each of which has its own board of trustees, offices and functions. Under his presidency the two bodies continue as distinct corporate entities, without modification of the role of either. Dr. Jessup's work in the dual capacity recalls the arrangements under which in 1921-23 Dr. Henry S. Pritchett was at the head of the corporation and of the foundation, and in 1919-21, Elihu Root