

Михајло Идворски Пупин
“СИН СИРОМАШНОГ СРПСКОГ СЕЉАКА”
Документарни филм, трајање: 90 минута

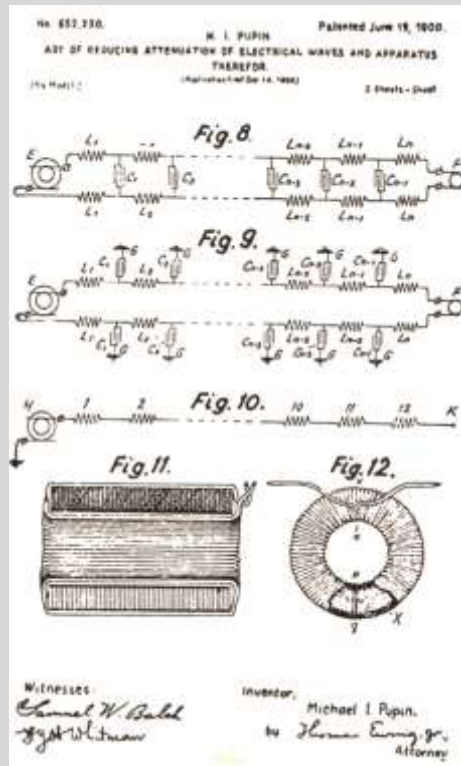
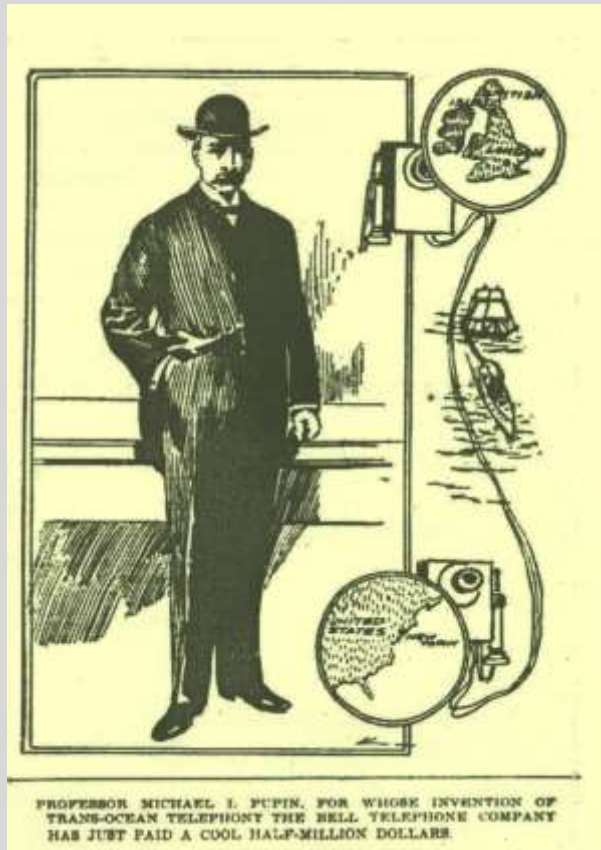














PAN-AMERICAN FOOD SHOW.

The Exhibit Trained by the Experts who are in Charge.

In the domain of foods and their preparation it is the domain of the Pan-American Food Show and Exposition. This is the first time in the history of the world that the products of all the American States and possessions are being shown in one place. It is the first time that the products of all the American States and possessions are being shown in one place. It is the first time that the products of all the American States and possessions are being shown in one place.

AND SHELLS GROWING IN A TANK.

Development of Mollusk-of-Nantux Industry on the California Coast.

The mollusk industry of Nantux, California, has been developed to a point where it is now producing a large quantity of shells for the manufacture of pearl buttons. The industry is now producing a large quantity of shells for the manufacture of pearl buttons. The industry is now producing a large quantity of shells for the manufacture of pearl buttons.

ARE TELEPHONES TO CIRCLE THE WORLD?

Professor Pupin's Invention Outcome of Five Years' Experiments in Electrical Laboratory at Columbia University.

Professor Michael Pupin, of Columbia University, has recently invented an apparatus by which he has demonstrated the possibility of telephoning across the ocean and exhibiting telegraphy at the rate of 1,000 words a minute for the present system of electric telegraphy which is merely used for sending letters and telegrams. This apparatus is called the "Pupin Telephone" and is the first step in the development of a system of telephoning across the ocean.

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WE'LL SOON TELEPHONE TO EUROPE



Not Only Telephony, but Rapid Telegraphy to be Achieved on Atlantic Cables.

The Atlantic Cable Company has recently announced that it has secured the right to lay a cable across the Atlantic Ocean, which will be used for telephony and telegraphy. This cable will be the first of its kind and will be the first step in the development of a system of telephoning across the ocean.

The cable will be laid from New York to Europe and will be used for telephony and telegraphy. This cable will be the first of its kind and will be the first step in the development of a system of telephoning across the ocean.

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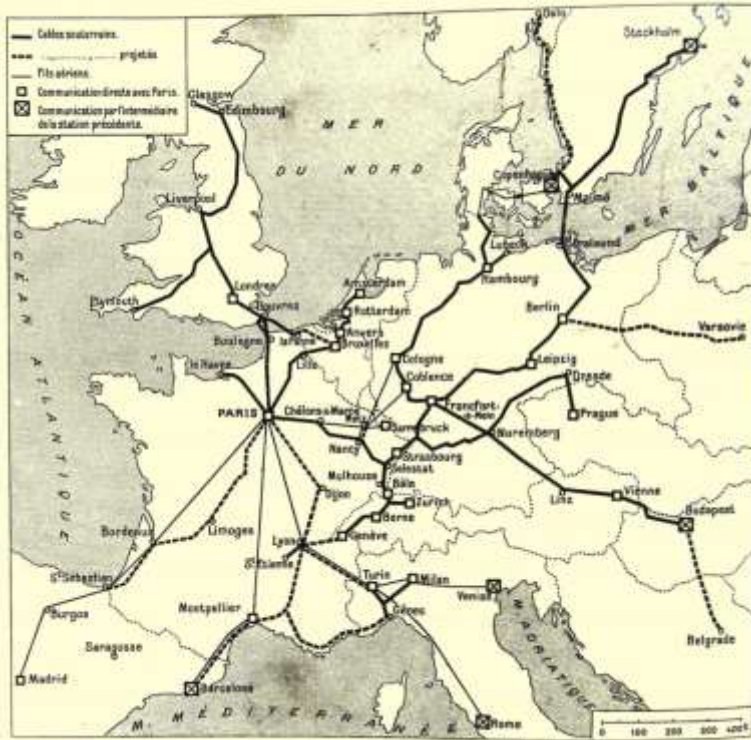
Doings of Americans In the German Capital

Test of Prof. Pupin's Underground Telephone System Made Between Berlin and Potsdam—A Famous Orchestra Coming Here—Fourth of July Celebration in Berlin—Large Exports of Paintings to United States—New Tennis Grounds Opened at Stuttgart.

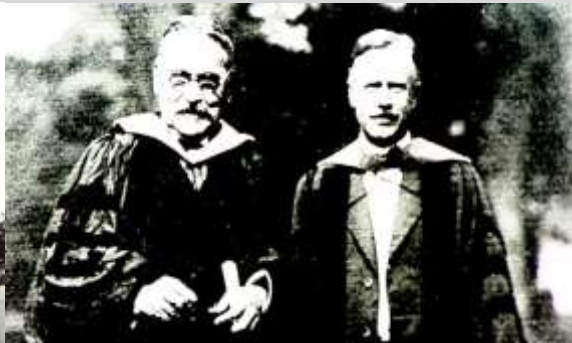


VILLE VISÉE par circuit direct.	NUMÉRO de circuit.	COÛT MOYEN de communication par 15 jours.	HEURE moyenne d'attente.	TARIF en francs et par 1 minute de conversation.
Londres	16	1.700	2 à 3 h.	7.50
Bruxelles	14	1.500	2 heures.	2.75
Anvers			id.	id.
Amsterdam	1	120	2 heures.	8.50
Rotterdam	1	100	id.	id.
Sarrebruck	5	325	10 min.	8.50 (suppl.)
Cologne	2	120	10 min.	8 *
Coblence	1	10	id.	id.
Mayence	2	50	id.	id.
Francfort	2	190	id.	id.
Hambourg	1	130	1 heure.	9.50
Berlin	5	800	10 min.	9.50
Vienne	1	70	id.	10 *
Prague	1	55	id.	10.10
Bâle	4	300	id.	4.25
Berne	1	80	id.	id.
Zurich	5	370	id.	id.
Genève	5	400	id.	id.
Lausanne	1	140	id.	id.
Turin	2	150	2 heures	7.50
Milan	1	130	10 min.	9 *
Madrid	1	75	2 heures	14 *

COMMUNICATIONS DONNÉES PAR UNE STATION DE TRANSIT			
Stockholm ... (par Berlin)	5	variable	10.40
Copenhague ... (par Berlin)	id.	20	id. 12.80
Budapest ... (par Vienne ou Francfort)	id.	15	id. 11.80
Barcelone ... (par Montpellier)	id.	40	id. 11 *
Rome ... (par Turin)	id.	5	id. 12 *
Venise ... (par Milan)	id.	1	id. id.



Etat actuel des communications téléphoniques entre Paris et les principales villes d'Europe.



Welt--Blatt

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Pr. 10 Wirtz, Samstag, den 7. April 1917 44. Jahrgang

Abbruch unserer Beziehungen zu Amerika. Aufstellung amerikanischer Truppen an der Grenze von Mexiko. Ribots Phrasengewäsch. Der Metropolit von Moskau über die „Kannille England“.



Der zwölfte Feind.
Der große Bruder Jonathan soll der Götze aus der Reihe fallen.
(Der Engel ist nicht der Feind, sondern der Herr.)

WILSON APPROVES STAFF'S ARMY BILL

Explains That He Regards the
Selective-Draft Plan as
Best in Emergency

AS A TEMPORARY POLICY

Hopes for Permanent Peace and Says
We Can Shape Our Future Military
Needs After the Crisis.

No. 53 Wirtz, Samstag 19. April 1917 44. Jahrgang

Englands letzte Hilfe.

Originalzeichnung von Hans Rastler.



NEW EXPLOSIVE MAY WIPE OUT SUBMARINES

New York, May 29.—American inventive genius which gave the Germans the submarine will knock it from their hands and will throw into the world war an explosive 10,000 times as powerful as dynamite, according to the announcement made by noted scientists here today.

Professor Michael I. Pupin, a member of the National Research Council declared scientific methods have been perfected that will soon solve the submarine problem.

The second announcement of a new and powerful contribution to America's war power was made by Dr. D. De Wattoff who declared that he, working with his son, had accidentally discovered a powerful new explosive which they had named "terrorall."

"I am going to be very conservative in the estimate of my new explosive" he said. "It is 10,000 times more powerful than dynamite and a five grain tablet would destroy the Woolworth building."

THE KIND WE NEED

Forty years ago Michael Idvorsky Pupin, coming from the Balkans, walked up Broadway wearing a red fez, was kidded by some American hoodlums, whereupon he waded in and cleaned up the bunch. Recently he invented a device to overcome the atmospheric condition known as static interference in wireless telegraphy, and he had donated it to our army and navy. We will trade William I. Bryan and his entire rag carpet sewing circle of pacifists for another such Balkan as Michael Idvorsky Pupin. (The Republikan -Journal, April 2, 1917.)

Predicts Solution of Submarine Peril

New York, May 29.—The early solution of the submarine menace by American inventors was predicted by Professor Michael I. Pupin, member of the National Research Council, at a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences.

"The Germans ought to have known that the same inventive genius which gave them the submarine will also knock it out of their hands," said Professor Pupin.

"They did not know it but they will very soon."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1922.

My dear Doctor Pupin:

I accept with regret your resignation as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. In doing so I want to express to you the thanks of the Government and people of the United States of your services as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics since its organization in 1915.

I take this occasion to record recognition and appreciation of the fact that, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Aircraft Communications, during the World War you undertook to develop a reliable means of communication between aircraft in flight, and that, by virtue of experiments conducted and directed in your own laboratory, you were successful in contributing in an important respect to the development of one of the great marvels of our age, the radio telephone.

I regret that you cannot continue to devote your talents to the scientific study of the problems of flight as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Most sincerely yours,



Dr. Michael I. Pupin,
Columbia University,
New York City.

FROM IMMIGRANT TO INVENTOR

Professor Pupin, Inventor of the
Loading Coil for Telephone Uses
Tells Story of His Life.

Michael I. Pupin, professor and inventor, has recently told his life story in a fascinating volume "From Immigrant to Inventor," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Here is the story, says the Telephone Review, N. Y. C. of a man who rose from serfdom's helper on the plains of Serbia to an honored place among the great scientists of modern times. Landing in America at the age of sixteen, an immigrant, alone, destitute and friendless, this boy passed through amazing vicissitudes before securing the education upon which his genius founded its achievements.

New Mr. Pupin is professor of electro-mechanics at Columbia University, N. Y., and inventor of the loading coil, an induction device introduced at certain intervals along telephone wires to improve long distance transmission. Speaking of this invention in his autobiographical volume he repeats a conversation which he had with Frederick P. Fish, at that time President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

"I asked him," states Professor Pupin, "whether he would like to sell me back my invention. 'Yes' he said, 'but only if you will buy the whole Telephone Company. Our entire plant has been adjusted to this invention, and when one goes the other must go with it. The invention has enabled us to detect many defects in our transmission system, and if it had done nothing else than that it would have been worth at least ten times what we paid you.'"



From England comes one of the most luminous estimates yet recorded of a great American autobiography, Prof. Michael Pupin's

From Immigrant to Inventor

Says the Saturday Review (London):

"An American book which I strongly recommend is 'From Immigrant to Inventor' by Prof. Pupin. The author is a scientific man of international fame who was born a Serb in the Banat or military frontier of Austria, then incorporated with Hungary. The book has two interests. I have never met so good and complete an account of the Americanization of an immigrant, and I have never read so plain a story of the growth of modern science told for those who have no knowledge of the subject. But it has in my eyes a merit far greater. The account of life in his native village as a herd boy is written with a simple and vivid style which approaches the highest literary art, and this simple and direct method, even in his most romantic outbursts of feeling, persists through the book."

The New York Nation:

"It is a fascinating story, and a more stimulating argument in the debate on immigration than any other I know."

The New Republic:

"There are few books that bring out more clearly the kindness and generosity of the average American character. Or rather, of the average human character. . . I have never read a book which offers the reader so clear and intimate an account of the meaning of modern physical science. It is a book that ought to be widely read."

Michael Pupin's autobiography is already in its second large printing. Illustrated. \$4.00

The Book for Every Christmas List The Pulitzer Prize Biography FROM IMMIGRANT TO INVENTOR By Michael Pupin

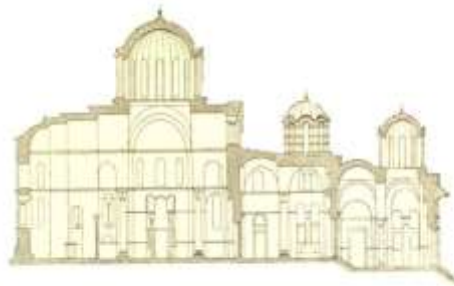
"As brilliant a narrative, as winning an autobiography, and as glowing an encomium for Americanization as could well be interwoven into the fabric of a single piece of work. . . To read 'From Immigrant to Inventor' is to feel renewed life rushing through you forgotten impulses quickened into endeavor, and increased gratitude for the world of science which such men as Michael Pupin have created under our very eyes."—*The Continent*.

Sixth large printing. Illustrated. \$4.00 at all book stores.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

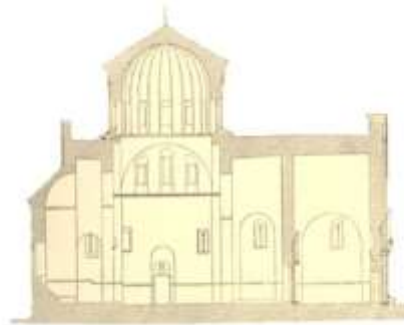
What is the matter nowadays with Michael Pupin's "From Immigrant to Inventor"? Has everybody read it? It is still a grand triple description of simple Serbian life, of Americanization, of the growth of modern science.

SOUTH SLAV MONUMENTS
I
SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH



EDITED BY
MICHAEL J. PUPIN, Ph.D., Hon. D.Sc., LL.D., etc.
PROFESSOR OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE MEMBER OF THE SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
ETC.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
SIR THOMAS GRAHAM JACKSON, Bart.
R.A., Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, Hon. LL.D., Cambridge, F.S.A.
AUTHOR OF
"DALMATIA, THE QUARNERO, AND ISTRIA," "BYZANTINE AND ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE," ETC.



Yet through the medium of this volume, incomplete as it is, we give to interested readers in Great Britain and America some glimpses of South Slav Architectural Art in the hope that when the War is over, they may visit these stone monuments in which much of the real soul and history of the Serbian race is embodied.

THE EDITOR.

New York, October, 1917.



The portrait of the merchant Isakovich from the nearby village of Farkazhdin, was Michael Pupin's work from the time when he attended school in Pancevo. His talent for painting was one of the reasons to buy some of the renowned paintings and leave them to the Serbian people as legacy. The paintings: "Bosnian refugees" and "Child on his mother's grave" Pupin bought at The World Exhibition in Paris in 1889, just two months after giving his Ph. D. dissertation in Berlin.

SOME OF THE PAINTINGS FROM PUPIN'S LEGACY



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN BELGRADE



Vuk Karadzich



Petar Petrovich – Nyegosh



Rudjer Boshkovich

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

SCIENCE'S GREATEST ASSEMBLY.

The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington was the largest gathering of scientists ever held in America. Over four thousand persons were registered as in attendance. Yet this total did not include all who were present at the meetings of the forty-six national societies that met an affiliation with the association. It is a hopeful augury that so many men and women, most of whom have moderate or meagre incomes, should at their own expense come from all the corners of the United States to take part in considering and recording what the many grand divisions and departments of science have to contribute toward the advancement of science as a whole. What this means, as Dr. CHARLES D. WALCOTT said, is the physical, mental and moral advancement of the human race and the conservation of many forms of life not predatory or inimical to the welfare of humanity—a scope as broad as the whole realm of creation.

This powerful organization, which had its beginnings in the association of a few fearless souls who had penetrated the mists that concealed the unknown from others, now embraces not only those who make the researches, but also those who, reviewing the mass of technical information which the researchers bring back, are able to tell the scientific story in simple and clear language. The great mass of men, as Dr. WALCOTT says, have yet to be educated in the scientific method of thought and action.

Science is advanced not only by those who bring back from beyond the verges of last year's scientific knowledge new fragments of truth, whether as astronomers, physicists, chemists, psychologists or biologists, but also by those who make these new acquisitions known to the public. It is here that the press has a still greater service to give. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof" was written at a time when man knew little about his environment and less about the laws of life. Today the earth, with all its fullness, is increasingly becoming the scientists', but the people generally ought to be able to share in this vast possession.

There is a happy significance in the election of Dr. MICHAEL PUPIN as the next President. Born in Serbia, coming to America in his youth, finding here the opportunity for a higher education, he has become one of the world's scientific precursors. But in him the poet tents with the man of science. He has been able not only to add something to the store of his own physical science and make a contribution of great practical value, but also to enrich the literature of his adopted land and carry to the lay mind of America something of the rapture of his own enjoyment of creation from the stars to the atoms. He is also one of Secretary HUGHES'S illustrations of nature's indifference to nationality in the selection of her votaries. A Serbian herdsboy has become President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

(*The New York Times*, January 5, 1925)

A GREAT SERBO-AMERICAN

The election of Dr. Michael Idvorsky Pupin, professor of electro-mechanics of Columbia University, to the Presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, adds one more to the long list of honors of which the eminent scientist has been the recipient from scientific bodies all over the world.

The chief interest in the career of the great physicist lies in the proof which it gives that every man and child in the United States may aspire to the highest honors and that there is no limit to their advancement, however humble may have been their origin. Dr. Pupin is a Serb, born in the Banat of Temesvar, 66 years ago. He landed in the United States, a lad in his teens, without resources of any kind and utterly ignorant of the English language.

Today, he enjoys an international reputation and is classed, for his scientific attainments, with Edison, Steinmetz, Marconi and other physicists of world-wide fame who have made the twentieth century an era of electric discovery. His career is a living proof of what talent, energy and perseverance can accomplish. Dr. Pupin's career, as outlined in his recently published autobiography, "From Immigrant to Inventor," is one of the romances of modern science. His early struggles showed the force of character he possessed, his firm resolution to overcome all obstacles and conquer the position in the scientific world to which his talent and ability entitled him.

His epoch-making discovery was the system of relaying the electric current of the telephone in such a manner as to render communication possible over hundreds and even thousands of miles. In other words, he is the father of the long distance telephone. In 1917 he presented to the United States Government his invention for eliminating static from wireless transmission, which rendered such valuable service during the world war.

But though Dr. Pupin always gave proof of his patriotism as an American citizen, he never forgot his country of origin. During Serbia's long calvary in the world war he was indefatigable in assuring her moral and material aid. The Serbian Government, to show its gratitude to the man whom Serbia regards as one of her greatest glories, appointed him honorary consul general in New York and conferred upon him the grand cordon of the Order of Saint Sava, the highest decoration for scientific and literary attainments.

(*The Washington Post* Jan 5, 1925)

Applying Scientific Knowledge

Commenting on the new Eastman color process for motion pictures, Prof. Michael I. Pupin, inventor and physicist, says:

It is one of the best illustrations I have ever seen of the possibilities contained in the complete co-operation of pure science and modern industry. This co-operation is the greatest blessing of today and can make a new life for all of us. It will be our salvation.

Thomas Edison, greatest living inventor, who was also one of Mr. Eastman's guests, built up a research organization of his own many years ago, through which he made practical application of scientific principles.

Today a considerable number of large American industrial organizations maintain extensive research departments. Some of the investigations carried on in these laboratories almost fall within the realm of pure science, although the departments are also big dividend payers for the corporations which sustain them.

Inquiry into scientific truth and the practical application of the knowledge thus gained are being linked up in a way never before realized. As Professor Pupin indicates, this close connection is certain to prove extremely fruitful and useful.

(*The Republican - Journal*, August 6, 1926.)

ROMANCE OF THE MACHINE

BY
MICHAEL PUPIN
OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
AUTHOR OF "FROM IMMIGRANT TO INVENTOR"
AND "THE NEW REFORMATION"

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
NEW YORK · LONDON
1930

George Sisson Donates

George W. Sisson Jr. of Hillview Road has presented a copy of Michael I. Pupin's "The Romance of the Machine" to the Clarkson College library, Charles Penrose, librarian, announced today.

Sisson's valuable addition to the library was promoted by the recent "100 Great Books" exhibit, Penrose said. The book was a treasured memento to Sisson who wrote the following in the leaf of the book:

"I was sitting with Michael Pupin on the Medals Committee of the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1932 and discussing the criticism by European writers of our "machine civilization" as threatening their "ancient culture," when Pupin asked if I had read his "little book," "The Romance of the Machine," which denied that these European critics had any true conception of the real meaning of the American machine.

PUPIN AND RICE RECEIVE MEDALS

The Edison Award Goes to
General Electric Official.

FRITZ PRIZE TO COLUMBIA MAN

Presentations Made at Electrical
Engineering Convention.

DR. PUPIN INSPIRED

His Influence on Students.

It is a great privilege to have studied under one of the masters," said Major Edwin H. Armstrong. "It is a greater privilege to have begun such relationship in undergraduate days and to have continued it for more than twenty years.

"When in 1912, a senior student at Columbia University, my acquaintance with Professor Pupin began, his contribution to the signaling arts of the loading coil, of electrical tuning and of the electro-lytic detector had been recognized in this country and abroad.

"But what the world can never know is the source of inspiration which he was to those who worked around him. Only those of his pupils who have traveled that disheartening road which it is the destiny of all who engage in research to travel can ever know the light of inspiration he cast upon the way. He made it easier for them to follow. His ability to see clearly the fundamentals of a problem, his courage in facing great difficulties, his painstaking attention to detail to overcome them and his utter refusal to admit defeat in the face of repeated failure furnished an example which could not fail to stimulate the energy and imagination of those about him." "can ever know the light of inspiration he cast upon the way. He made it easier for them to follow. His ability to see clearly the fundamentals of a problem, his courage in facing great difficulties, his painstaking attention to detail to overcome them and his utter refusal to admit defeat in the face of repeated failure furnished an example which could not fail to stimulate the energy and imagination of those about him."

Dr. Jewett's Tribute.

"Professor Pupin was like a many-faceted jewel destined to be admired from whatever angle it was viewed," said Frank B. Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories "As a result we, and particularly we who were his coworkers in the field of science he so enriched, came to hold for him an esteem which was a composite of practically all the attachments, save those of family alone, which bind men together.

"As scientist, engineer and inventor we admired him for his achievements. As teacher, expositor or lecturer to any group we marveled at his clarity of expression in a language which was alien to that of his early training, and at his power to compel understanding. As an inspirer of those who sought to explore further the field of science in which he had pioneered we recognized the born leader of men. In common with thousands of men and women of every race and in every walk of life, most of whom never knew him personally, we gloried in his power to write or prosaic things with the inspiration and sparkle of poetry."

Dr. Goldsmith's Impressions.

"As a teacher, Professor Pupin was most inspirational," said Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, veteran radio engineer. "It was a liberal education to watch him solve problems of extreme complexity in partially extemporaneous lectures before his classes. One could literally see the creative mind at work, and at its best. Not merely the subject-matter was made clear, but the method of attacking and solving problems which he frankly disclosed to his students was a guide and stimulus to them.

"He was a man free from pretense or bombast, forceful and clear in expression and unusually determined and resourceful. Those of us who were fortunate enough to be his students learned that we had not only a teacher but a friend who followed our later careers with sympathetic interest."

(New York Times, Mar 17, 1935.)

Bishop Cites Pupin's Faith.

Bishop Manning said, in part:

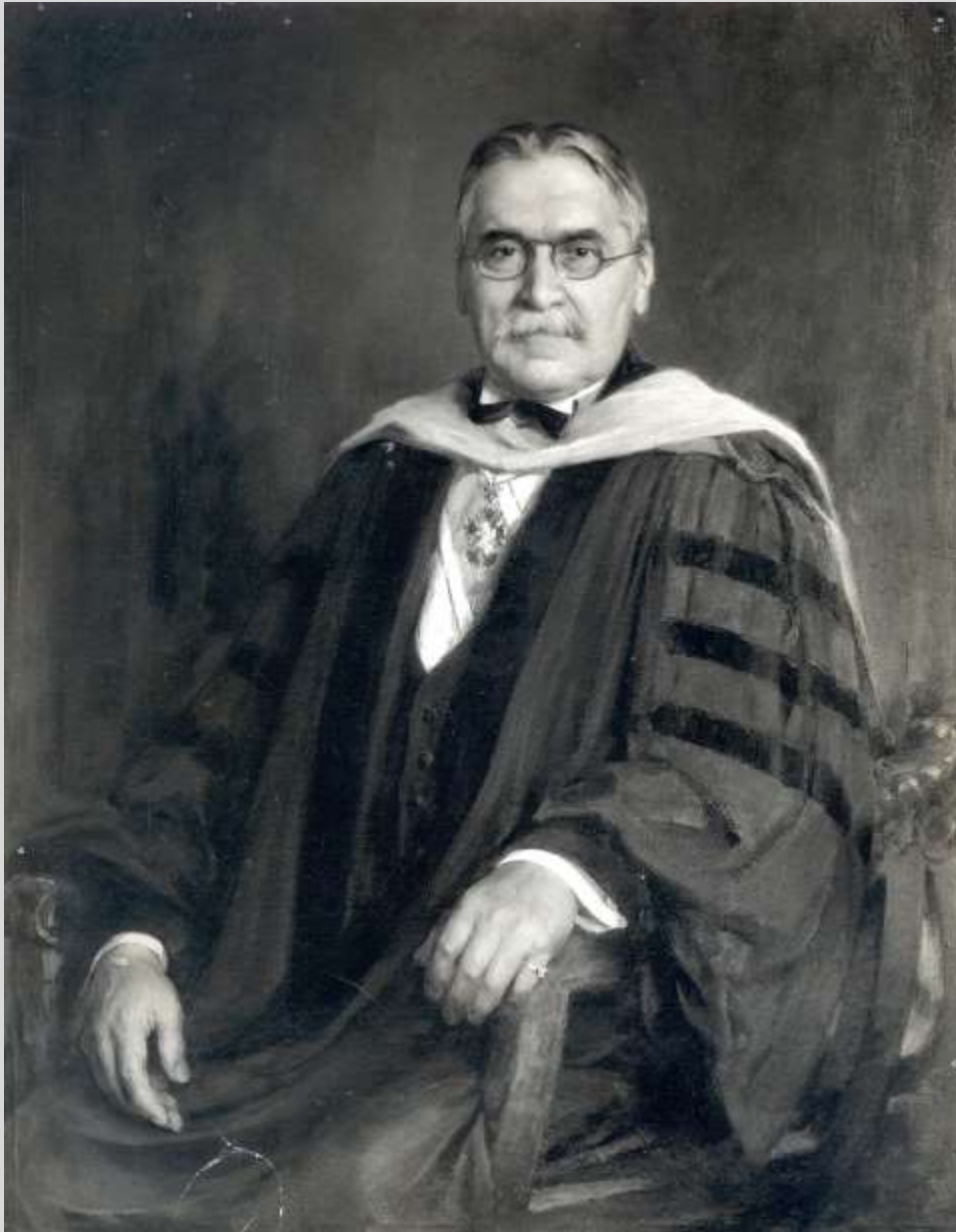
"The great things which he accomplished and the honors which deservedly came to him in the New World never made him unmindful of his friends in the Old World or forgetful of those among whom he lived as a shepherd boy on the plains of Serbia, and he proved his loyalty by acts of sacrifice and devotion which few have equaled. And neither did his gifts of intellect nor his scientific knowledge blind his eyes to the Divine realities or weaken his religious faith. . . ."

"We give thanks for his life and service among us, and for his witness as a faithful and believing Christian who was not ashamed to confess his dependence upon Almighty God." . . ."

RECOLLECTION ON PUPIN

The paper speaks of memories of meetings with Pupin and of the time in which these meetings took place. The first meeting between the author and Pupin took place in the 1930's when the noted and already retired professor of Columbia University was celebrating his birthday in a circle of friends at his estate in Norfolk. Pupin, as man and scientist, is presented through examples which reveal Pupin's attitude toward science and toward the society in which he lived and worked, toward his colleagues and students, and people in general. His exceptional role in educating young scientists, among them, especially of Robert Milliken and Armstrong, is emphasized. He aided these two young scientists in their education and inspired them to continue the great tradition of the university at which they studied.

The paper also reveals that for his great discovery of Pupin coils, Pupin was amply rewarded but that this did not change him. For his important, fundamental contributions in the field of X-rays, however, Pupin received no reward. It is concluded that Pupin's exceptional success in society was undoubtedly influenced also by his origin and the tradition which he brought from his native land. (Isidor Rabi)



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