and coordinate system for colorimetry. Professor Hardy immediately recognized the usefulness of this information, especially when used in combination with accurate spectrophotometric data. He spent many years devising and teaching methods for facilitating the combined use of these two groups of data, for color measurement in myriad applications.

Early in his program for facilitating the application of spectrophotometry to color measurement, Professor Hardy developed the selected-ordinate method of color calculation, which eliminates almost all of the nearly one hundred multiplications per sample required in other methods. This method employs spectrophotometric data at the closest wavelength intervals in spectrum regions where they are most needed according to the standard-observer data.

The selected-ordinate method and extensive tables to facilitate color computations by both this and the older methods were presented with clear descriptions and examples in the *Handbook of Colorimetry*, prepared under his direction and published in 1936 by The Technology Press. That book also contained a monumental set of large-scale sections of the chromaticity diagram, available nowhere else, for the convenient graphical representation and analysis of the relations among colors. Consequently, the Handbook is still a standard reference work in daily use in hundred of color measurement laboratories throughout the world.

He invented and had built during 1936, as an attachment for his spectrophotometer, an automatic digital integrator that calculated the color specifications for each sample which its spectrophotometric curve was being drawn.

Professor Hardy early recognized that the 1931 recommendations of the International Commission on Illumination necessitated a revision of the report of the 1922 Colorimetry Committee of the Optical Society of America, which had established similar data for use in this country. As Vice-President of the Optical Society, he was instrumental in persuading the late Dr. Loyd A. Jones, a member of the 1922 Committee and his chief during his two years at Kodak, to accept the chairmanship of a committee appointed in 1933 to revise the original Colorimetry Report. Professor Hardy served actively on that committee for almost two decades, until the revised report was published. He played an important role, often lonely and sometimes unpopular, in bringing about the final adoption of the psychophysical and operational basis of the revised report. The report finally appeared as a book, *The Science of Color*, published by the Thomas Y. Crowell Company of New York City in 1953.

Professor Hardy served as President of the Optical Society of America from 1935 to 1937, and as Secretary from 1939 to 1957. During his period of service as Secretary, the memberhsip of the Society almost quadrupled, from 650 to over 2400. In recognition of his distinguished work in optics and related fields, he was awarded the Frederic Ives Medal of the Optical Society of America in 1957.—*Glenn E. Matthews.*

section reports

The Atlanta Section met on April 11 at the Protestant Radio and Television Center with an attendance of 15. Guest speakers were Dr. Ernest Arnold, President of the Center and Carl Degan, Production Manager.

Dr. Arnold welcomed the Section to the Center and explained its work pointing out that it is a nonprofit organization, producing religious programs exclusively for radio and television. It is the largest organization and the only interdenominational one doing this type of production work.

The excellently equipped center has a staff of 31 and handles 1200 taped radio programs each week. In addition to the present ¼-in. sound tape duplication equipment, plans are being made for the installation of facilities for originating and duplicating programs on video tape.

Mr. Degan escorted the group to the Chapel Studio where two films produced by the organization were shown. One, a 27-minute 16mm color film *The Triumphant Tradition* was of interest primarily because it demonstrated the multiple-camera technique used by Mr. Degan in his past experience in producing TV advertising films.

The other example shown was a 9-minute film strip in color with sound. This was an excellent example of the use of contemporary art to illustrate the origin of Christianity.

Following this latter presentation, there was a discussion period and a tour of the facilities of the Center.—John C. Horne, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 404 Page Ave., N.E., Atlanta 7, Ga.

The Atlanta Section met on May 15 at the Georgia Tech Library with an attend-

Erratum

January 1961, New York Section

On p. 56, lines 4–10 of second paragraph:

For: "In commenting on the future of 8mm sound films, he noted that about 8,000,000 8mm projectors are now in use, as against 600,000 16mm projectors, with production running at a rate of 800,000 8mm units versus 50,000 16mm projectors per year."

Read: "In commenting on the future of 8mm sound films, he noted that by the end of 1961 there will probably be between 4 and 5 million 8mm silent projectors in use in the United States as against an estimated figure of 727,000 16mm sound projectors in use in the U.S. as of January 1, 1961. Approximately 700,000 8mm silent units are sold in the United States annually versus 40 to 50,000 16mm sound projectors per year.