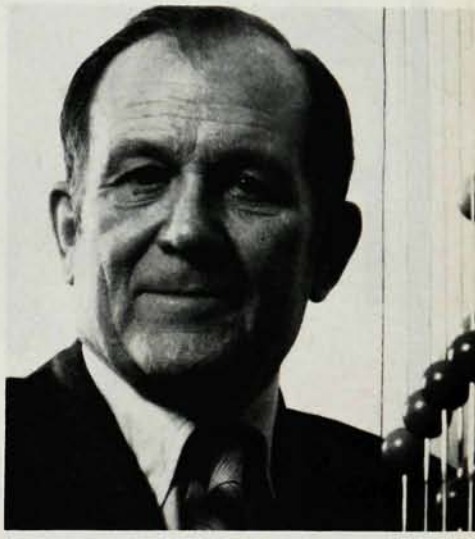
David L. MacAdam receives 1985 Newton Medal

The Color Group of Great Britain has presented the 1985 Newton Medal to David L. MacAdam of the University of Rochester for his contributions to color science. MacAdam received his PhD under Arthur C. Hardy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1936. That same year he joined the research laboratories of Eastman Kodak, where he remained until his retirement in 1975. In 1976 he became a member of the faculty of the University of Rochester. His research interests have included color photography and color television, colorimetry and color perception, camouflage detection and color standardization. He has served as the editor of the *Journal of the Optical Society of America* (1964–75) and on a number of standards and advisory committees.

In 1936, MacAdam and Hardy compiled the MIT *Handbook of Colorimetry*, and MacAdam proposed a modification to the standard chromaticity diagram to improve the representation of colors. The chromaticity diagram standardized by the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage presents colors as linear superpositions of standard illuminants; one of MacAdam's continuing interests has been the relationship between the CIE representation and the perception of colors. In 1942 he showed that the just-perceptibly different colors lie on ellipses (the "MacAdam ellipses"), whose sizes differ in different parts of the chromaticity diagram. For more than a decade, one of MacAdam's major interests has been a system of "uniform color scales," which represents colors in such a way that those perceived to be equally different are separated by equal distances in the space. All MacAdam ellipses, for example, have the same size. MacAdam and his colleagues have prepared a set of 424 color cards and a set of color charts to illustrate this system of uniform color scales. He notes: "Many people, including some artists, find these scales and assemblies interesting, useful and even beautiful."



MAC ADAM

AAS Chretien Awards to Diaz, Rodriguez

The American Astronomical Society presented the 1984 Henri Chretien Award to Angeles I. Diaz of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, UK, and Luis F. Rodriguez of Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Instituto de Astronomica. The AAS grants up to $20 000 a year to further international observational astronomy under the Chretien Awards program.

Diaz received her undergraduate degree in astrophysics from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid and her MSc from Yale (1981). She recently received her DPhil from the University of Sussex for a thesis concerning the ionization mechanisms and stellar populations of emission-line galactic nuclei. By making a long-slit spectrophotometric study of the nuclear regions of active galaxies, Diaz hopes to establish whether connections exist between star formation and activity in galactic nuclei, as indicated by the radial behavior of their emission lines and star populations. Diaz was awarded $12 000 for her proposal. Although affiliated with the Royal Greenwich Observatory, she will be using the Anglo Australian Telescope (Anglo Australian Observatory, Australia) and the Isaac Newton Telescope (Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos, Spain) for her research.

Rodriguez received his BA from UNAM, and his MA and PhD from Harvard. He was awarded $7000 for his proposal to make radio and ir observations of radio variable early-type stars, which he hopes will yield information on the nature of stellar winds from very hot, young stars and on the causes of their variation.

Shionoya receives 1984 luminescence prize

The organizing committee of the International Conference on Luminescence awarded the ICL '84 Prize to Shigeo Shionoya, recently retired from the University of Tokyo, in recognition of his "many contributions to our understanding of physical processes that affect the luminescence properties of solids and for his long and continuing services rendered to the luminescence community."

Shionoya was a member of the engineering department faculty at the University of Tokyo from 1951–59. He then joined the Institute for Solid State Physics of the University of Tokyo, where he was made full professor in 1967, and where he remained until his

SHIONOYA