

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA COULEUR (AIC)

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Summary. At the second congress of the AIC in York, 1973, an Ad Hoc Committee was elected for the purpose of recording the early history of the AIC. The members of that committee were Professor M Richter (Chairman), Mr C J Bartleson and Mr G Tonnquist. The text of this report has been compiled principally from the notes and files of Mr Tonnquist, collected during the period 1963–1973. The manuscript has been carefully checked by Mr Bartleson, who made several valuable improvements and addenda, especially concerning the later work of the Executive Committee. This represents the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. 1957–1962
3. Vienna, June 1963
4. Strasbourg, September 1963
5. Lucerne, June 1965
6. The Statutes Committee 1965–1967
 - 6.1. The first draft
 - 6.2. The second draft
7. Washington, June 1967
8. *Color 69* Stockholm, June 1969
9. Driebergen and Barcelona, September 1971
10. *Colour 73* York, July 1973
11. London 1975

1. Introduction

The purpose of the report is to set forth a history of the AIC from its inception to 1976. In doing so, it is necessary to place the formal organization of the AIC in the perspective of colour activities around the world and particularly in Europe, during the period following recovery from the 2nd World War. Accordingly, this account will begin with a discussion of certain precursor activities to the formation of the AIC.

2. 1957–1962

In 1957 the French *Centre d'Information de la Couleur* (CIC) started organizing yearly *journées internationales de la couleur*. By 1959 the French organization sought cooperation with its Belgian counterpart (*Centre d'Information de la Couleur Belgique*) for a meeting in Brussels, immediately following the XIVth Congress of the CIE (*Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage*). Although about fifteen countries were represented at this event, there was a strong Franco-Belgian predominance among the contributions.

After that it became a rule that the *journées* were organized in France every second year, and in one of its neighbour countries in the intervening year. Thus the *journées* of 1961 were organized in Düsseldorf, shortly after the Maxwell Centenary Symposium in London, with much more of an international character and with many good papers. Proceedings of that meeting (International Colour Meeting—Düsseldorf) were published in 1962 by Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen (see table III).

At the *journées* at Evian in 1962 there were informal suggestions to organize international cooperation more formally primarily within Europe. The 1963 *journées*, which were held in Florence and Padova in Italy, were criticized in some quarters for a paucity of good papers and for not being fully international in character. Blame for the situation was, in part, laid on the fact that the *journées* were held about one month before the large XVth Congress of the CIE in Vienna and few people could afford to go to both meetings.

At this time, Switzerland was approached with a request to take part in the organization of the next *journées*. The answer was that they would gladly undertake this, but only on two conditions intended to establish a high level of quality and maximum international character for the colour meetings. These conditions were: (i) The conference was to be organized on a fully international basis without specific relation to or interference from the CIC in Paris. (ii) The conference should not be

held until 1965, as the affluence of new information obviously was not thought to justify a yearly colour meeting.

3. Vienna, June 1963

Thus was the situation when a great number of people interested in colour gathered in Vienna in June 1963 for the XVth Congress of the CIE. The Swiss delegates informed their colleagues from other countries about the French proposals and their own reactions to them. This resulted in an informal meeting at the Hofburg on 21 June 1963 with Professor Yves LeGrand, the President of the CIC, in the chair. The meeting was attended by people from various national colour organizations in Europe and by individuals from countries where such organizations did not yet exist; Sweden, for example, was represented by Dr Folke Lindgren from the Royal Academy of Engineering Sciences and Mr Gunnar Tonnquist from the Research Institute of National Defence, both representing the Interim Committee of the Swedish Colour Group as well as the Academy's Working Committee for photometry and colorimetry.

Two items were thoroughly discussed: (i) the French proposal of a European Colour Council intended to provide a European equivalent to the Inter-Society Color Council (ISCC) in the USA; and (ii) the Swiss request of an 'internationalization' of the colour meetings.

It was agreed that international colour meetings ought not to be held more often than every second year. It was, therefore, decided to concentrate on a meeting in Switzerland in 1965. Furthermore, the suggestion of the Swiss that this meeting be arranged by an international 'Action Committee' consisting of delegates of national organizations within each country was adopted. Professor Manfred Richter (of the Federal Republic of Germany) undertook to convene the Action Committee for a conference in Strasbourg from 30 September to 1 October 1963.

A unanimous decision was also taken at the Hofburg meeting in Vienna to postpone the formation of a new colour organization until the meeting in Switzerland. At that time the question would then be discussed on a fully international basis, and not confined to Europe alone. This decision laid the groundwork for future organization of an international colour organization to embrace all countries of the world and not only those of Europe.

4. Strasbourg, September 1963

According to the plans laid out in Vienna, the Action Committee met in Strasbourg at the end of September 1963 for a two-day meeting.

The list of participants is as follows (asterisks denote the officially appointed members of the committee):

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Organization</i>
Belgium	Ing R Arzens*	Centre d'Information de la Couleur, Brussels
France	Professor Y LeGrand*	Centre d'Information de la Couleur, Paris
Federal Republic of Germany	Monsieur M Déribéré	Centre d'Eclairagisme, Paris
	Professor M Richter*	Fachnormenausschuss Farbe, Berlin
	Dr E A Becker Dr F Quack	Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen
Great Britain	Dr R W G Hunt*	The Colour Group, London
Italy	Professor V Ronchi*	Istituto Nazionale di Ottica, Florence
Netherlands	Professor J J Wittenberg*	Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kleurenstudie (NVVK)
Sweden	Lab G Tonnquist*	Svenska Färggruppen, (Interim Committee), Stockholm
Switzerland	Professor H König	Bureau Fédéral des Poids et Mesures, Berne
	H Schindler	Schweizerische Beleuchtungskommission, Berne
	Dr K Miescher	Institut für Farbenmetrik, Basle
	Dr E Ganz*	CIBA AG, Basle

The following persons, who also had been reported as representatives of their countries, were prevented from coming to Strasbourg:

Austria	Dr F Rotter*	Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, Vienna
Denmark	Dr B Buchmann*	Lysteknisk Selskab, Copenhagen
Canada	Dr G Wyszecski*	National Research Council, Ottawa
Japan	Dr L Mori*	Japan Color Science Association, Tokyo

The Inter-Society Color Council in the USA was also to appoint a delegate at its forthcoming meeting in October. (This delegate was later reported to be Mr R E Pike*, Philadelphia. The Action Committee was also later expanded to include Dr L Plaza*, Instituto de Optica Daza de Valdes, Madrid.)

The Action Committee elected the following officers: Chairman Professor Y LeGrand; Vice-chairman Dr E Ganz; and Secretary Professor M Richter. Professor König for the Swiss Organizing Committee of the 1965 meeting reported that the only possible accommoda-

tion for the meeting would be the Kongresshaus in Lucerne, from 1 to 4 June 1965.

The committee discussed the theme of the meeting. An important decision was that the Lucerne and future meetings should avoid intruding on the domain of the CIE. Therefore, the colour meetings ought to emphasize applications of colour technology and colorimetry. Miescher, Hunt, Wittenberg and Tonnquist suggested that problems related to 'colour appearance' ought also to be given adequate attention. With these objectives in mind, Hunt expressed the distinction between such proposed colour meetings and the CIE as: 'The CIE system of colorimetry only tells whether two colours can be expected to look alike, but it doesn't tell how they look.' Thus, the emphasis of the new colour congresses was to be an extension of the technology provided by the CIE rather than to be, in any way, in competition with CIE activities.

The discussion ended in the following programme being formulated: 'Colour from a scientific and practical viewpoint'. A Programme Committee was appointed to deal with papers—contributions and to arrange a programme of a high standard of quality. Professor König was named Chairman of this committee, nicknamed *les pauvres diables*. The committee also included Professors LeGrand, Judd, Richter, Ronchi and Wright as its other members.

The official languages of the Lucerne meeting were decided to be English, French and German. Exceptions might be made to permit a speaker to use another language, provided that the manuscript was submitted in an official language. Previous experience with simultaneous translation indicated that it was probably not worth its considerable cost.

It was argued by Mr Tonnquist that a system of parallel sessions tended to isolate the participants into a division of several groups, which would likely follow the traditional scheme of colorimetrists, physiologists, artists and designers. Instead, it would be desirable to improve the understanding among those groups and enhance communications through a number of programme features of a mutually informative character. The general opinion in Strasbourg was, however, that such efforts were difficult and of questionable utility and that parallel sessions in Lucerne ought to be used.

The second main item on the agenda of the meeting in Strasbourg was to discuss the forming of an International Colour Organization. It was laid on the officers of the committee to prepare such an organization through written correspondence with various national organizations so that a new 'International Commission on Colour' could be formally established at a meeting of delegates on 31 May 1965 and be announced at the opening of the meeting in Lucerne.

5. Lucerne, June 1965

The Swiss Organization Committee carried out their task with great success. The only thing they forgot to order was fine weather. This meeting was well attended with many papers presented. The proceedings (*International Colour Meeting—Luzern*) were published in two volumes in 1966 by Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen.

However, the decisions taken in Strasbourg on the subject of a new organization were not completed before the Lucerne meeting. At its opening the situation was still as confused as it had been in 1963. During an informal session at the beginning of the meeting, French and Belgian participants proposed the creation of an international activity attached to the French *Centre d'Information de la Couleur* in Paris. However, this suggestion did not meet with acceptance and at last the Action Committee was summoned to a formal session in the Kongresshaus on 3 June 1965. (Delegates and papers, see table III.)

The participants in this session were as follows:

Belgium:	Biva
Canada:	Wyszecki
France:	LeGrand
	Déribéré
	Lutier
Germany (BRD):	Richter
Great Britain:	Crawford
	Wilson
Italy:	Maria Artom
Japan:	Inamura
Netherlands:	Friele
	Wittenberg
Poland:	Urbanowicz
Spain:	Plaza
Sweden:	Tonnquist
Switzerland:	Ganz
	König
	Rubeli
USA:	Judd
	Pike

Dr Ganz now made a proposal for establishing the objectives of an 'International Colour Council' (ICC):

- (i) The ICC is an independent organization.
- (ii) The scope of the ICC is to encourage and coordinate research in colour vision in all its aspects (psychological, physiological, and physical), and to promote the applications of colour knowledge to the solu-

tion of problems in science, art, and industry on an international basis.

(iii) The ICC seeks to be a connecting link among national organizations of similar aims.

(iv) The ICC also seeks to cooperate with existing international organizations (such as CIE and ICO) as far as colour is concerned.

(v) A particular task of the ICC is the promotion of international colour meetings at suitable intervals. Their organization is entrusted to national organizations alternately. The ICC may also stimulate special symposia on an international or regional level.

This proposal was accepted as a general guideline for the new organization. It was agreed that large colour congresses were not to be held more often than every four years: 1969, 1973 etc, thus alternating with the CIE congresses.

The task of drafting the statutes was laid on a Statutes Committee consisting of Dr Ganz and Mr Tonnquist. This draft was to be submitted to the Secretary of the Action Committee by 15 October 1965. After submission to potential members of the new body, a final version was to be worked out.

6. The Statutes Committee 1965–1967

6.1. The first draft

The appointed committee met the same evening (3 June 1965) in Lucerne to sketch the main structure of the new organization and its statutes. The following items were discussed: (*a*) the name of the organization, (*b*) its purpose, (*c*) the kind of membership (national colour groups representative of colour within the range of the ICC) with the special cases when no or more than one colour organization may exist in a country, (*d*) rules for voting and correspondence by delegates, (*e*) quorum rules, (*f*) number of officers, etc. As for finances it was agreed that subscriptions were to be kept to a strict minimum and should only cover expenses of the officers of the future board. (In fact, by the courtesy of the CIBA Company, during the period of 1965–1973 the secretariat could be operated by Dr Ganz at no cost to the AIC.)

On the basis of this discussion in Lucerne a complete draft of statutes (in German) was worked out by Dr Ganz assisted by the lawyers of his company. After some correspondence within the Statutes Committee resulting in small amendments, a first copy was sent to Professor Richter on 16 September. By the end of October translations into English and French were submitted to Professors Wright and LeGrand for examination, and the distribution of all three versions to members of

the Action Committee was completed on 20 December 1965. Answers were requested by 30 April 1966.

On 11 February 1966 Professor Wright suggested some improvements in a letter to Dr Ganz. During October Mr Tonnquist also brought a few preliminary copies to the USA and Canada where he discussed them with Judd, Pike and Wyszecski. The reactions were positive. A general remark was that only *one* member organization ought to be accepted from each country, and that this organization must represent colour interests of a very broad character.

In this first draft of the statutes the proposed name of the organization was 'Intercolor'. This was approved in most instances, but France opposed, pointing out that 'Intercolor' already existed as a trade mark of a hair colorant. They thought that it would, therefore, be illegal to use this name for an international organization. During the first half of 1966 the draft was discussed and seven written replies were returned to the committee (from France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and the USA).

The Swedish Colour Group (*Svenska Färggruppen*) was pleased with 'colour *vision*' being emphasized in the formulation of objectives but wanted to delete the word 'coordinate (colour research)', as this was felt to express a sort of activity which would require a more substantial administrative body for the new organization. This change was also made in the final version.

The Inter-Society Color Council of the USA gave a detailed answer with a complete text together with a report from the Council's 1966 annual meeting. The principal changes suggested were as follows:

- (i) Only one organization from each country, and the most representative one, should be a member of the new international organization.
- (ii) A flexibility in the four-year rule of Congress terms should be made.
- (iii) Admission and expulsion of members and observers should be voted upon by the Executive Committee.
- (iv) A shortening of the rules for resolutions at meetings should be made.
- (v) A strong objection was lodged against the suggested quotation of fees according to UN rules. Instead a maximum fee of \$100 was suggested (\$25 for observers).

All suggestions except the fourth were accepted in the final version.

The Colour Group (Great Britain) also submitted a complete text. The substantial changes were the same as the first and fifth from the ISCC, together with a request that expenses must be approved by a unanimous resolution by all member associations.

The Polish Council of Industrial Design, in a letter from Dr Kwáznik, had no objections but made reservations as regards the size of fees.

The Dutch Association for Colour Studies (*Nederlandse Vereniging*

voor Kleurenstudie), in their reply from Professor Wittenberg, made some general remarks and suggestions, but also expressed the opinion that the secretariat might be given a more permanent character. The NVVK also had objections against the UN quotation of the fees, and wanted stricter rules for a national organization to be regarded as representative for its country.

For the German *Fachnormenausschuss Farbe* (FNF), Professor Richter wrote that his committee approved of the foundation of an international organization, but that they would stress the following points in the statutes:

- (i) A close cooperation with the CIE, the ICO (International Commission on Optics) and the FATIPEC (*Fédération d'Associations de Techniciens des Industries des Peintures, Vernis Emaux et Encres d'Imprimerie de l'Europe Continentale*).
- (ii) A clear definition of the distinction between objectives of those organizations and those of the new international colour association.
- (iii) Only one National Colour Council should hold membership for each country.
- (iv) No financial burdens should be placed on members, except the ordinary member-fees, without a majority vote by the entire membership.

The German views led to the inclusion of an explicit statement that the work of other bodies should not be duplicated.

The French reply from *Centre d'Information de la Couleur* (CIC) once again declared the name 'Intercolor' impossible, but otherwise only contained minor linguistic corrections.

For the *Associazione Ottica Italiana* a letter from Professor Ronchi was recorded, where he expressed an intention to meet with Professor LeGrand personally in Paris to discuss and communicate the Italian views.

Summarizing all the responses, it was found that substantial agreement existed on all but one point. That was the matter of a name for the organization. The French opposition to the proposed name 'Intercolor' should be considered. Although lawyers claimed that the use of the name as a trade mark could not prevent its use by a non-profit organization, the committee decided not to push the proposal any further but to use only the neutral name of the 'International Colour Association'. Thus was created the present name of the AIC (in French: *Association Internationale de la Couleur*).

6.2. The second draft

As the two most detailed comments were those from Great Britain and the USA, it was decided first to bring the various versions in the English language into agreement with each other, taking the other

comments into due consideration. From this new English draft, French and German translations were to be made. Professor Wright, who met with Mr Tonnquist during a Vision Symposium in Stockholm in June 1966, undertook the editing which was finished in August 1966.

For various reasons the second draft and its translations could not be sent out until January 1967, now with a considerably extended list of addressees. Answers were requested before 1 March 1967 with the objective of convening an Organizing Meeting during the XVIth CIE Congress to be held in Washington, June 1967. This time, a great number of replies were submitted, some with suggestions for minor improvements.

From Denmark, Dr Kornerup and Mr Fink-Jensen said that no national organization existed in Denmark, but that they were interested in observership.

From Norway, Dr Hisdal replied in a similar manner noting that a Norwegian National Association would come into existence within the not too distant future.

Dr Adam of the German Democratic Republic hoped for a colour committee under the Kammer der Technik, and wanted meanwhile to be an observer. The question regarding the form of the German membership later on proved to be an intricate one.

Dr Ronchi of the *Associazione Ottica Italiana* suggested inclusion of educational problems in the objectives.

For The Colour Group (Great Britain) Dr Thornley wrote proposing the deletion of the demand for non-interference with other international bodies. He also suggested rewording of the voting rules and was the first one who wanted to fill in the empty space left in the text for the number of delegates; simply by suggesting 'any number'. Finally, the British raised the point that 'any proposal for a resolution or election made at a meeting without prior notice may only be taken if agreed by all those delegates present who are entitled to vote'. (This last point was included in the final version with the extra condition—proposed by Sweden—that the voting delegates must represent an absolute majority of all member organizations.)

For 'The Color Science Association of Japan' (CSAJ) Dr Kanazawa approved the second draft of the statutes without objection.

Professor Winkler wrote for the Swiss *Pro Colore*, approving the draft with the exception of article 8, where he wanted to keep a quota rule for contributions for the benefit of small countries.

The Swedish Colour Group (*Svenska Färggruppen*) accepted the draft with two suggested additions. First, that resolutions or elections at a meeting must be announced beforehand. Second, that such decisions may be taken only with a majority of all member associations voting in favour of them. If this could not be achieved during the meeting, a

final vote must be made in writing. This essentially duplicates the British opinion and was basically accepted in the final version.

From Czechoslovakia Dr Morávek reported that a National Colour Group was in the process of being established. This would then join the international organization. It was in this letter that 'AIC' was suggested as the official abbreviation for the first time.

From Turkey Dr Togrol suggested that fees should be raised according to the size of each national association.

In Austria, where the proposal was handled by the *Lichttechnische Arbeitsgemeinschaft*, Dr Rotter wanted more explicitly formulated objectives for the new association but had no objections against the draft as such.

There were probably other replies as well (which are unfortunately not available at this time), but the foregoing will serve sufficiently well to illustrate that the international atmosphere was now conducive to the idea of forming a common organization for colour.

7. Washington, June 1967

All necessary preparations were thus finished before the CIE session in Washington, where the foundation had been planned to take place. There was some hesitation, especially by Professor Richter, that such an event should be arranged in apparently so close a connection with the CIE. The risk of being too closely associated with the CIE and its colorimetry work should be avoided. Any such connection might have the consequence that other groups of colour researchers not represented in Washington could feel themselves outside the AIC. Professor Richter preferred a special meeting for the founding of the AIC to be held in Strasbourg later in the same year.

However, eight officially appointed delegates were present in Washington. They were anxious to get the new organization started. The criticism against the coordination in time with the CIE meeting was dismissed by the argument that each national colour association covered a broad field of colour and one could see no wrong in using the opportunity to nominate delegates for this special purpose among those who anyhow were present on the same spot at the same time. The Chairman and the Secretary of the Action Committee called the delegates and interested observers to a meeting on the afternoon of 21 June 1967.

Dr Judd was now approached as representative of the host country (USA) with the request to act as Chairman for the meeting. Mr Norman Macbeth undertook to draw up a document to be signed by the founding delegates. At that moment a question of the spelling of *colour* (with or without a 'u') was settled by Dr Judd who suggested the 'u' to be put

within brackets. Thus the original English name of the AIC became 'International Colo(u)r Association'. It remained so until 1973, when the American Vice-president of the AIC (Bartleson) proposed that the brackets be dropped and that the official abbreviation be based on the French language version (AIC). The latter suggestion had also been agreed during the Washington meeting.

According to the official notes of the meeting taken by Professor Richter, 25 ladies and gentlemen from 15 countries gathered in the Diplomat Room of the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, DC, at 5.20 pm on 21 June 1967. Those present were recorded as follows:

M Artom	Italy
O Brockmüller	Austria
H D Einhorn	South Africa
T Fukuda	Japan
E Ganz	Switzerland
R W G Hunt	Great Britain
D B Judd	USA
V E Kartachevskaja	USSR
J Krtil	Czechoslovakia
Y LeGrand	France
G Lutier	France
N Macbeth	USA
W Münch	Germany (BRD)
J L Ouweltjes	Netherlands
L Plaza	Spain
M Richter	Germany (BRD)
F Rotter	Austria
Å Stenius	Sweden
G Tonnquist	Sweden
W D Wright	Great Britain
G Wyszeccki	Canada

Others present, who apparently did not sign the official lists of attendance, were:

C Jerome	USA
L Morren	Belgium
T Nonaka	Japan
P Walraven	Netherlands

Dr Judd opened the meeting by explaining that 'he had been instructed by the Inter-Society Color Council to lead the way toward founding the International Colo(u)r Association here and now'. Then Mr Tonnquist reported the work of the Statutes Committee, especially the comments on the second draft. After that, following a proposal by

Professor LeGrand, a vote was taken among the authorized delegates on the founding of the International Colo(u)r Association. The following were in favour:

Inter-Society Color Council, USA (Dr Judd)
Centre d'Information de la Couleur, France (Professor LeGrand)
The Colour Group, Great Britain (Dr Hunt)
Comité Español de Color, Spain (Dr Plaza)
Svenska Färggruppen, Sweden (Mr Tonnquist)
Pro Colore, Switzerland (Dr Ganz)
Color Science Association of Japan (Dr Fukuda)
Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kleurenstudie, Netherlands (Dr Ouweltjes)

Against was:

Fachnormenausschuss Farbe, Germany (Professor Richter) (who had no mandate to approve, pending discussions relating to the possibility of forming a Joint Colour Association including both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic).

Those in favour signed the charter document prepared by Norman Macbeth. As many attendants to the meeting were prevented from signing because they duplicated the official delegate from their country or because there were not yet in their respective countries such national associations as could apply for membership, it was suggested that another document should be signed by those who would demonstrate their sympathy with the newly born association. This second document was signed by:

Dr Maria Artom	Italy
Dr Brockmüller	Austria
Dr Einhorn	South Africa
Mme Kartachevskaja	USSR
Dr Krtil	Czechoslovakia
Dr Münch	Germany (BRD)
Professor Richter	Germany (BRD)
Dr Rotter	Austria
Dr Stenius	Sweden
Professor Wright	Great Britain
Dr Wyszecski	Canada

Since it was intended to hold the first congress together with the next meeting of delegates in 1969, the first term for the Executive Committee would be an abridged one, and it was therefore decided—following a proposal by Professor LeGrand—to elect only three officers for that period. Professor W D Wright was unanimously elected President

whereupon Dr Judd handed over the Chairmanship to the new President.

Then followed the election of Vice-president. It was then proposed to elect the Vice-president from that country where the next congress was to be held. Before the meeting, Dr Plaza had informally offered to organize the 1969 Colour Congress in Spain, but as it became clear during the CIE session that the CIE would meet in Barcelona in 1971, Dr Plaza withdrew his invitation. Another proposal had already been made to ask Sweden to arrange the first congress, referring to the interesting work on a new colour-order system that had been reported in Lucerne in 1965 and in a special symposium in Stockholm in 1966. After some deliberations with the other Swedish CIE delegates—among them the retiring CIE President Mr Folcker—Mr Tonnquist as Chairman of the Swedish Colour Group accepted, contingent upon official approval from his national organization. Consequently, Mr Tonnquist was elected Vice-president.

The third committee member to be elected was the Secretary-Treasurer, where no other name was proposed than that of Dr Ganz of Switzerland. It was also agreed that the seat of the organization should be in Switzerland and that the annual subscription fee for 1968 and 1969 would be \$20 for organizations and \$5 for observers.

Before leaving Washington, Professor Richter handed over his notes from the meeting to Mr Tonnquist to be typed. They were then sent to Dr Judd and Professor LeGrand for translation into English and French respectively. This was effected during the first days of August.

The work of the AIC had started.

8. Color 69 Stockholm, June 1969

The circle of the eight founder members was soon to be increased. The first national organization to apply for membership after the Washington meeting was the *Associazione Ottica Italiana* on 18 September 1967. The application was immediately approved by the committee. In April 1968 the *Norsk Farveforum* of Norway became the tenth member. Observers were accepted from Denmark, Turkey and Hungary.

While the Secretary-Treasurer handled the secretariat function, the President and Vice-president devoted their time to the preparation of *Color 69*, the first congress of the AIC. The Vice-president—as expected—had some reluctance to overcome before the small Swedish Colour Group dared to accept the awesome responsibility of organizing the first official Congress of the AIC. The main difficulties lay in obtaining the necessary financial support and guarantees. Finally, through the active cooperation of the Royal Academy of Engineering Sciences, an Organizing Committee could be set up with Professor Erik Ingelstam of

the Institute for Optical Research as President and Professor Lennart Holm, then Head of the Institute for Building Research (by 1969 appointed Director General of the National Board of Urban Planning (*Statens Planverk*)), as Vice-president. With permission from the Research Institute of National Defence, Mr Tonnquist became the Secretary of the committee with substantial support from his institute in running the secretariat of *Color 69*. The Academy's accountant, Mr Fred Löwengart, served as Treasurer and other members of the committee were Mr Lennart Båveryd of the Academy and Mr Åke S:son Stenius of the Swedish Colour Group and the Swedish Wood Research Institute. This committee succeeded in obtaining the necessary grants from various research councils. A Papers Committee was nominated with Professor Wright as Chairman and Dr Walraven and Mr Stenius as members.

Color 69 was held at the Technical University of Stockholm from 9 to 13 June 1969. It attracted 478 active congressists and 83 accompanying persons from 22 countries. About 150 papers were given. Five of them were invited Survey Lectures (by LeGrand, Hård, Theile, de Valois and Wright) presented in plenary sessions. The other papers were read and discussed in three parallel sessions. Even the weather cooperated to make this an enjoyable and memorable inaugural Congress of the AIC.

The interim AIC Executive Committee had, since 1967, performed its business by correspondence, but met the day before the congress informally with the Chairman of the Organizing Committee to make a last check on the preparations for the two business meetings with the official delegates, which were to be held on 10 and 13 June. According to the statutes, any member of a member organization and all observers were entitled to attend the meetings and to take part in the discussions, but only one delegate from each organization had the right to vote in decisions.

At the meetings of 1969 three new members could be welcomed: the *Verbindungsausschuss* FNF/AIC in the Federal Republic of Germany; the 'Hungarian National Colour Committee'; and the *Centre d'Information de la Couleur Belgique*. The membership fees were not to be changed during the forthcoming four-year period.

Also at the business meetings, it was decided that the 2nd Congress was to be held in York, Great Britain, in 1973, by invitation of The Colour Group (Great Britain). There was a lively discussion on the character of future congresses. Although some people were against any limitation of contributions, there was strong support given to avoiding parallel sessions, which necessarily would mean such a limitation, either in the number of themes for each congress or in the number of papers accepted, or in the time devoted to each paper. The survey papers were

appreciated and more of them wanted in the future. More time for discussions was considered desirable, not only on one specialized paper at a time, but on a whole theme. It was also decided that an AIC Symposium on 'Small Color Differences' was to be held in Driebergen, the Netherlands, during 1971 on the invitation of the Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kleurenstudie.

Following a proposal made by an Election Committee with Mr A Hård as chairman, the first full seven-member Executive Committee was elected with Professor Yves LeGrand (France) as President and Mr C J Bartleson (USA) as Vice-president. Dr E Ganz (Switzerland) was re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer. New members were Professor T Indow (Japan) and Professor M Richter (Federal German Republic). Professor Wright (Great Britain) and Mr Tonnquist (Sweden) were re-elected as past officers (see table II).

Proceedings of the 1st AIC Congress, *Color 69*, were published in two volumes by Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, in 1970. They were entitled: *Tagungsbericht Internationale Farbtagung, Color 69, Stockholm*.

9. Driebergen and Barcelona, September 1971

In accordance with the approval given at Stockholm in 1969, the Dutch National Committee organized the first special AIC Symposium on the topic of 'Small Color Differences'. The symposium was organized by a committee consisting of Drs P I Walraven (Chairman), L F C Friele, D van Norren, J L Ouweltjes and J J Vos. The symposium was held in Driebergen from 1 to 3 September. It was subtitled *Helmholtz Centenary* in celebration of the 100th Anniversary of that noted pioneer of colour science. All members and officers of the AIC Executive Committee (with the exception of the President) were in attendance. Although the number of participants was intended to be about 30, it ended up with about twice that figure. Around 25 papers were given and discussed, and the proceedings were published in 1971 by the Institute for Perception TNO, Soesterberg, in a very attractive volume entitled: *Colour Metrics*.

Driebergen is situated near Utrecht, which permitted a visit to be made to the Institute for Perception in Soesterberg.

The Driebergen symposium immediately preceded the XVIIth CIE Congress in Barcelona, which gave an opportunity for the Executive Committee to meet on 9 September 1971. All seven members were present and two major items were discussed.

Professor Wright, who had undertaken to act as Organizing Secretary for *Colour 73* reported about the preparations for this meeting, which was to be held in York from 2 to 6 July 1973 at the University of York,

where accommodation could also be provided in the halls of residence on the University campus.

The committee approved the proposal of Professor Wright and expressed its favour for an increase in the number of survey lectures.

The other main item discussed in Barcelona was an application for membership from the 'International Group for Research on Colour Vision Deficiencies' through Professor Verriest, Belgium. The committee was positive toward cooperation, but found it against the statutes—and undesirable—to accept other ordinary members than national organizations. A change in the statutes could not be made until the next meeting of delegates in York 1973. The decision taken in Barcelona was that the Secretary should prepare a proposal to amend the statutes by opening a new category of membership for 'Associate Members' in addition to 'Ordinary Members' (i.e. the national organizations).

10. Colour 73 York, July 1973

The 2nd Congress of the AIC was held from 2 to 6 July at the modern campus of the University of York, with the possibility for most of the participants to use the students' dormitories as accommodation. Here, again, the sun shone brilliantly on the English site of the Congress. The meeting drew 431 active participants from 26 countries. A total of 110 papers were presented; among them nine Survey Lectures by invited speakers. As compared with *Color 69*, more time was now devoted to the survey papers, several of which were of an outstanding quality. A new item in York was that each session of contributed papers was given a commented summary at a later time during the congress, when a general discussion of the theme of the session also took place.

During 1972 and 1973 the Executive Committee had welcomed two new member organizations: *Arbeitskreis Farbe der 'ÖVE-ÖIAB'* in Austria, and the 'Canadian Society for Color', making the number of members 15 (see table I). The Committee met on 2 July 1973 to prepare the proposals to be submitted to the delegates' meeting. There was an invitation from the ISCC to hold the 3rd Congress at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY. There were also announcements of forthcoming symposia: the 25th Anniversary of the FNF in Germany 1974, a possible Hering Centennial Meeting in Sweden in 1974 or 1975, and perhaps a meeting in Paris or Madrid in 1975 or later.

Mr Bartleson presented three motions which were forwarded to the delegates with the request that three Ad Hoc Committees be appointed. These were: (i) to compile and write a history of the AIC; (ii) to provide recommendations for publication of the AIC proceedings; and (iii) to recommend a method for nomination of officers and members of the AIC Executive Committee for approval in 1977.

Table I. Membership of the AIC in 1975.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organization</i>
Austria	Arbeitskreis Farbe der ÖVE-ÖIAV
Belgium	Centre d'Information de la Couleur Belgique
Canada	Canadian Society for Color in Art, Industry, and Science
Federal Republic of Germany	AIC-Verbindungsausschuss
France	Centre d'Information de la Couleur
Great Britain	The Colour Group (Great Britain)
Hungary	Hungarian National Colour Committee
Italy	Associazione Ottica Italiana
Japan	Color Science Association of Japan
Netherlands	Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kleuren- studie
Norway	Norsk Farveforum
Spain	Comité Español de Color
Sweden	Svenska Färggrupper
Switzerland	Pro Colore
United States of America	Inter-Society Color Council
<i>Associate Member:</i> International Research Group on Colour Vision Deficiencies.	

With regard to the changing rates of monetary exchange it was suggested that the annual contributions could be collected in Swiss francs instead of in US dollars. The committee's proposal of a change in the statutes had already been mailed to all member organizations.

The meeting of delegates on 3 and 5 July approved the suggestions from the committee, including the revision of the statutes.

Professor Indow was elected the new President with Professor R W G Hunt as Vice-president. Dr Ganz retired as Secretary-Treasurer and was replaced by Dr A Brockes. Dr P L Walraven and Dr E Ganz were elected members of the Executive Committee and Professor LeGrand and Mr Bartleson were added to the new Executive Committee as past President and Vice-president, respectively (see table II). Professor Wright, Professor Richter and Mr Tonnquist retired.

Table II. The officers of the AIC 1967-1977.

<i>Officers</i>	<i>Terms of Office</i>		
	<i>1967-1969</i>	<i>1970-1973</i>	<i>1973-1977</i>
President	W D Wright	Y LeGrand	T Indow
Vice-president	G Tonnquist	C J Bartleson	R W G Hunt
Secretary-Treasurer	E Ganz	E Ganz	A Brockes
Past President	—	W D Wright	Y LeGrand
Past Vice-president	—	G Tonnquist	C J Bartleson
Members	—	T Indow	E Ganz
	—	M Richter	P L Walraven

The suggested Ad Hoc Committees were elected for (a) history of AIC, (b) publication of AIC proceedings, (c) nominations. Mrs Judd offered to found an AIC medal in remembrance of the late Dr D B Judd.

As in Stockholm, a substantial part of the delegates' meeting was devoted to a lively discussion of the programme of AIC congresses. Obviously the changes made in York were appreciated, and many participants encouraged a further development towards informative survey lectures and general discussions of various themes, even if this would be at the expense of the number of contributed papers that could be accepted.

Table III. The principal international colour meetings during the period 1961–1976.

Place and year	Active participants ⁽¹⁾	Accompanying		Proceedings	
		persons	Countries	Papers	(pages)
Düsseldorf 1961	338 (134) ⁽²⁾	25	16	80	725 ⁽³⁾
Lucerne 1965	474 (355)	64	22	132	1155 ⁽⁴⁾
Stockholm 1969	478 (368)	83	22	150	1308 ⁽⁵⁾
Driebergen 1971	63 (55)	?	13	31	389 ⁽⁶⁾
York 1973	428 (296)	?	26	116	566 ⁽⁷⁾
Budapest 1976	330 (158)	?	16	89	640 ⁽⁸⁾

⁽¹⁾ The figure within parentheses indicates the number of participants coming from abroad. ⁽²⁾ Due to the preceding Maxwell Centenary Symposium, the number of participants from the United Kingdom and the United States of America was unusually low. ⁽³⁾ Internationale Farbtagung 23–26 May in Düsseldorf. Musterschmidt, Göttingen 1964. ⁽⁴⁾ Internationale Farbtagung 1–4 June 1965 in Lucerne, Musterschmidt, Göttingen 1966. ⁽⁵⁾ *Color 69*—Proceedings (Stockholm 69), Musterschmidt, Göttingen 1970. ⁽⁶⁾ *Color Metrics*—Proceedings of the Helmholtz Memorial Symposium, AIC/Holland, Soesterberg 1972. ⁽⁷⁾ *Colour 73*—Survey Lectures and Abstracts of Papers. Adam Hilger, London 1973. ⁽⁸⁾ Proceedings of the AIC Color Dynamics Conference Budapest 1976. Ed OMKDK, Budapest.

11. London 1975

The AIC Executive Committee again met in London during the time of the XVIIIth Congress of the CIE (September 1975). A draft report of the Ad Hoc Committee on AIC history was submitted and final reports of the publications and nominations of the Ad Hoc Committees were received. In addition, the Executive Committee approved an announcement of the Deane B Judd–AIC Award. That announcement states in part that:

‘To recognize work of international importance in the fields of color perception, color measurement, or color technology, a Deane B Judd–AIC Award is announced. Funds have been provided by Mrs

Deane B Judd to establish and administer this award in memory of her late husband. This will be done through the Munsell Color Foundation, of which Dr Judd was President 1942–1972. The present plan is for the award to take the form of a gold medal to be awarded biennially to a suitable candidate, the presentation to take place at a main Quadrennial Congress of the Association Internationale de la Couleur or at a mid-term AIC conference, or, when no mid-term AIC conference is held, at some other suitable mid-term conference agreeable to the AIC Executive Committee.

'The award is established to recognize important work in color science, with wide latitude given by the Selection Committee, asking only that its choice be accompanied by a citation that clearly states the merits or achievements of the person named to receive this honor, whether the choice be made for a single outstanding piece of work, for an ongoing program that covers a wide range of coordinated studies, for leadership in color science education, or for some other meritorious service in the field of color science. The recipient of the medal may be of any nationality.

'The award will be made on the recommendation of a special Award Committee to consist of, or be appointed by, the AIC Executive Committee. . . .'

Acting as the Awards Committee, the AIC Executive Committee voted to bestow the first (1975) Deane B Judd–AIC Award upon Miss Dorothy Nickerson, USA. Presentation of the award will be made at the 1977 AIC Congress. At the same time, the 1977 award will be made to Professor W D Wright (Great Britain) as voted by the Awards Committee.

With the meeting in York, ten years had passed since the first efforts to establish an International Colour Organization with regular congresses. In those ten years the AIC has been established and has started its work in a promising way. When we meet at the next congress in 1977, the AIC itself will have been in existence for ten years. Hopefully, this report will serve to document the aspirations and struggles of the international colour community during those formative years. We now look forward to the future of international cooperation in the colour community with the hope that, in years to come, new chapters of a rich history of positive accomplishments by the AIC may be written.