

mittee, consisting of Mr. Kendall, Mr. Linck and himself, had tallied the approximately three hundred ballots, with the following members being elected: for president, Gerald FitzGerald; First Vice-President, Revere G. Sanders; Second Vice-President, R. M. Wilson. As Directors: K. T. Adams, Harry T. Kelsh, O. S. Reading, John A. Whittle and George D. Whitmore.

Mr. Miller thanked the committee and called the attention of the members to the fact that in order to have either the president or first vice-president located in Washington, it had been found advisable to rotate the officers each year. He remarked that it had been a fortunate year for him because he had been an out-of-town president and since Col. FitzGerald had been in Washington he had carried much of the burden. He finished by saying, "I have found him a great moral support at all times." Mr. Miller then called upon past-president Col. Minton W. Kaye to escort the new president to the platform. He said, "Col. FitzGerald, I turn over the affairs of the Society to you—I believe that is the easiest way of doing it."

INAUGURAL REMARKS: COL. GERALD FITZGERALD

Most of the talks made by incoming presidents of this Society have been, and probably should be, somewhat in the nature of new year's resolutions, to the effect that next year we will do more to accomplish our primary objectives. We all say it, in different ways of course, but what we really mean is that there is more work to be done than we are now doing and let's get off the dime. New committees will carry the torch, or light new ones for membership drives, research and development, education and training, and so on down the list of those things essential to the conduct of our business. Ambitious programs will be set up to accomplish an ultimate objective and that is as it should be, for as someone has said, "A man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for." Our year to year programs must present a continuity of effort if we are to achieve desired results, while at the same time they must be flexible enough to accept new ideas, new trends and new responsibilities.

Substantial progress has been made during the war years in spite of many serious handicaps in the form of curtailed meetings, paper restrictions for PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEERING, and most of all, the greatly increased duties and workload carried by our active membership on war mapping and related activities. With the war over, we cannot rest on well earned laurels of victory, for we now face new and greater obligations.

From every indication, 1946 promises to be one of the most important years in the youthful history of our American Society of Photogrammetry. Those of us who have been entrusted with guiding the destiny of the Society during the coming year are confronted with a great responsibility, and at the same time, a great challenge. We are now firmly established as a National organization with an active progressive membership and a clearly defined objective to foster and promote the science of photogrammetry in our own country. Although affiliated before the war with the International Society of Photogrammetry, we have, nevertheless, devoted most of our efforts toward solving our own domestic problems. Many of the broader aspects of research and development, education and training, have been neglected by our photogrammetrists in the belief that the European nations were better organized and equipped to do this work. In fact, so profound was this conviction in past years, that we have suffered an international inferiority complex in regard to photogrammetry. World War II has completely altered this situation; first, by the great expansion and develop-

ment of our own mapping organizations, and second, by the disorganization, and in many cases, actual destruction of the large European photogrammetric facilities. There are numerous well founded indications that, for many years at least, the world must look to us in the United States for leadership in photogrammetry. This is a direct challenge to the membership of this Society, and to meet it will require a well planned and aggressive program to promote research and development, encourage education and training, and to insure the publication of noteworthy papers on all important phases of photogrammetry.

Research and development of instruments, equipment, and procedures should be an accepted and integral part of our national mapping program. This will require, and must have the fullest cooperation between our Armed Forces, federal mapping bureaus, and commercial operators and instrument manufacturers. Wide dissemination of information on war developed and captured equipment will result in the improvement and perfection of mapping methods. We have clearly demonstrated in the past that foreign techniques can be greatly improved by American ingenuity. Cameras, plotting instruments, and electronic devices for obtaining control should be high on priority lists for research and development. The pooling of the combined research facilities, equipment and brains, from the principal government and commercial organizations of this country with those of similar groups in the United Nations will most certainly expedite research and development of new equipment and result in progressive improvement of international photogrammetry. This Society should actively advocate and participate in such a program.

The war has re-emphasized the need for basic education and training in all phases of photogrammetry. Tens of thousands of men and women have had some experience during the past five years in aerial photography, mapping or photo interpretation. Many are anxious to continue this training in the more advanced fields for the purpose of taking part in our national mapping program or adapting this specialized knowledge to their own work. Photogrammetry has been recognized as a practical tool for doing many things better. Throughout the broad fields of land utilization and conservation activities, engineering construction projects, geologic and mineral resource investigations, etc., there is an increasing need for training in the use of aerial photography and photogrammetric methods.

At the present time, there are in this country a large number of officials and technicians from foreign countries studying photogrammetry and purchasing American made equipment. More are coming. We must be prepared not only to provide the training required, but to standardize our methods and equipment in order to promote their use, especially in the Western Hemisphere. This is both good business and common sense. Technical courses must include elementary and advanced work in order to meet the wide range of this requirement. The American Society, through organized effort, can exert a powerful influence to increase education and training in photogrammetry, as it can also assist in formulating educational and training programs in our government organizations and in our schools.

Research and development, training and education, can be made much more effective through the publication of up-to-date information on photogrammetry. This was considered vitally important in Europe before and during the war and was done systematically by organizations, such as Photogrammetrie of the International Society of Photogrammetry, the Hansa-Luftbild, and others which have since been liquidated or destroyed as a result of the war. Our own PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEERING has done an outstanding job with limited

facilities and the "Manual of Photogrammetry" has received a world-wide acceptance as a most important wartime contribution. The immediate postwar years present the problem of expanding PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEERING, first, to provide our own membership with more and better up-to-date information; and second, to assume the responsibility, perhaps temporarily, for an international publication on photogrammetry. This is a challenge that the American Society must accept, and with it the added work, as well as the added prestige.

Numerous other problems of immediate concern to the Society will receive attention. Some of them are more than routine business. During the war, we have been unable to undertake an organized drive to increase our membership. More than a thousand of our former members are inactive. We need these men and women as well as hundreds of others who are interested in this Society and its objectives. As the Secretary-Treasurer's report has indicated, the Society's business is increasing by leaps and bounds. In order to carry this load and give better service to our members, we need full time personnel in the Washington office. The program already under way to provide library facilities must receive continued encouragement and support. Technical meetings which have been deferred during the war can now be resumed at more frequent intervals, both in Washington and in the local Chapter areas. Important and necessary committee work undertaken during the past year must be continued with renewed vigor if we are to keep abreast of the rapid growth of our organization. As all of you know, this program cannot be successfully carried out without the fullest cooperation of our membership, plus a lot of hard work by individuals. We ask your interest, support and work in implementing this vital and necessary post-war program of the American Society of Photogrammetry.

In summary, 1946 will be a big year. An expanded mapping program will be undertaken. Research, development, education, training, and dissemination of information are major projects which, if actively supported and carried out, will place this Nation foremost in the world in the science of Photogrammetry.

COL. FITZGERALD: The next item on the agenda is the presentation of the Societies' awards. The first of these is the Fairchild Award. Mr. Miller, since this award is given for achievement during the time you held the office of President, I will ask you to take charge of the presentation.

Mr. Miller spoke briefly about the donor of the award, Sherman Fairchild, the terms and citation of the award. He reminded the members that it had gone to Col. FitzGerald in 1943 for his work on trimetrogon and to Mr. P. G. McCurdy in 1944 for the notable work as Editor of the "Manual of Photogrammetry" in addition to his regular duties at the Hydrographic Office. Mr. McCurdy was requested to make the citation for the 1945 winner.

MR. MCCURDY: Mr. President—members of the American Society of Photogrammetry—and guests:

A great majority of people in any professional work are content to let others promote and perpetuate research and to develop new instruments and methods to improve their particular line of endeavor. However, each profession is fortunate to have a few persons who not only are capable of great production, but who are constantly thinking and searching for ways to improve the work of their profession. Such persons in their enthusiastic search for new and better ways, also exert a tremendous influence on their associates thus inspiring co-workers on to new achievements.

It is a great pleasure this evening to participate in the presentation of the Photogrammetric Award to such a person—one who is never satisfied with current methods, one who is continually delving into new problems for the