

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1952

MORNING

Registration

"Estimating Damage and Casualties from A-Bomb Attack"—*Dr. Arthur Cozzens*, Research Coordination Division, Federal Civil Defense Administration

"River Current Data from Aerial Photographs"—*Knute S. Melsom*, President, Pacific Aerial Surveys, Seattle, Washington, and *Charles N. Oros*, U. S. Engineer Corps.

"Photography in Law Enforcement"—*Leonard P. Hutchison*, U. S. Secret Service

"Selling Photogrammetry"—*Fowler Barker*, Secretary, Association of Professional Photogrammetrists

"Report on Airborne Profile Recorder"—*Harry T. Kelsh*, U. S. Geological Survey

Concurrently with the General Meeting—Panel on "Improving Aerial Mapping Photography"

Moderator: *Eldon D. Sewell*, Chief, Aerial Photographic Branch, Engineer Research and Development Laboratories

AFTERNOON

Panel on "Photographic Interpretation"

Moderator: *Arthur C. Lundahl*, U. S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center

Report on "The N.B.S. Image Evaluation Symposium"

Dr. Francis E. Washer, Donald P. Feder, and Roland O. Shack, Optical Instrument Section, National Bureau of Standards

EVENING

Social Night: Dancing—Music by Jimmy Mac and The Alaskans

ADDRESS OF WELCOME*

Talbert Abrams, President of the American Society of Photogrammetry

THE theme of the meeting this year is the centennial of photogrammetry. To those of you who perhaps have not studied your program carefully, I should like to make a few explanatory remarks.

It is now 100 years since a Frenchman by the name of Laussedat first sent up a balloon with a camera attached, made photographs of the City of Paris, and later compiled those into an over-all map.

It took another 50 years before DeVille in Canada made noteworthy mention of the use of aerial photographs and ground photographs in surveying. It was another 15 or 20 years before aerial photography became a very common use in the United States, or even in foreign countries.

So you should look back to the very beginning and think how far we have come from a very small start.

The American Society of Photogrammetry, as many of you know, was conceived by a group of twelve people here in Washington. A few of them had at-

* Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C., January 9 to 11, 1952.

tended some international meetings in Europe. They conceived the idea that it would be a good thing for us to have a similar association in the United States, so that information could be exchanged between us and other peoples around the world.

The Society like photogrammetry started in a very small way, but has continued to grow to its present large size. Due to its growth, it has taken on an important place in our economy and has become a very important phase of our government activity. Whenever government activities or commercial or private activities are undertaken, the needs for basic maps are at once evidenced. Most of those maps are now made from the air photos, and have been compiled by photogrammetric methods. The science of photogrammetry has made great advancements in a very few years.

I welcome you to these meetings. I thank those who have concerned themselves with this program, and all of the other committees, which make these meetings possible. It is not an easy job. There is a great deal of hard work that goes on behind the scenes; you people in the next three days will benefit from all of that work.

The program is as diversified as a program like this could possibly be. We have new parts of our program this year which we have not emphasized before. One is research, which has been handled by our Research Committee. The other is our Photo-Interpretation Committee; the work which they are doing has become a part of the whole program.

We regret that it is necessary to have two meetings going on at the same time in different places. Otherwise it was impossible to get all of the information across to all who are interested.

We have many visitors from foreign lands. They are more than welcome. We are always pleased to have them in attendance at our meetings. A little later I will introduce some of them to you.

Our opening speaker for today is Rear Admiral Calvin M. Bolster, Chief of Naval Research. He is one of the Navy's top research authorities, and an outstanding aeronautical engineer. It is a pleasure and honor to have him address the meeting.

THE ROLE OF THE SCIENTIST AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN CURRENT PROGRAMS OF THE NAVY*

Rear Admiral Calvin M. Bolster, Chief of Naval Research, U.S. Navy

WHILE I have no prepared speech, I do have a message to give to you. As you probably gather from my history, I have been very deeply involved in research and development work a large part of my active career. This has been lots of fun. It is a very fine career and I cannot imagine anything being more fun than to be able to do research and development in the Armed Forces, where you have so many ways, with excellent facilities, to accomplish your objectives. I think that it has also an implication of very great responsibility to the people who are so engaged.

I want to assure you without delay that I am not going to talk about photogrammetry because that is one thing, and one field, in which I have not been involved at all. However, we, in the Navy, under our various programs, are

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