

gress. The present Board of Assessors is comprised of the President of the International Society for Photogrammetry and the Dean of The International Training Center.

The 1960 presentation of the Brock Award was made to Dr. W. Schermerhorn by Mr. Virgil Kauffmann. The Brock Award was first given at the 1956 meeting in Stockholm.

The appointment of a Vice President to coordinate and stimulate the work of the Technical Commissions in the inter-Congress years was approved. General Brown agreed to serve in this capacity for the period 1960-64.

The United States relinquished its responsibility for Commission VII during the next four years. The following allocation of Commissions was unanimously agreed:

- Commission I.....United Kingdom
- Commission II.....United States, in conjunction with a working group to be supplied by Sweden on fundamental problems.
- Commission III....France, in conjunction with the continuation of the experimental work carried out by Italy during 1956-60.
- Commission IV.....West Germany
- Commission V.....Austria
- Commission VI.....Finland

Commission VII....Netherlands

The new Council shall consist of the following:

- President Ing. A. Paes Clemente
- Vice President General Brown
- Secretary General Mr. A. Duarte Calvario
- Treasurer Mr. Santos Silva
- Members Dr. P. Fagerholm, Dr. H. Harry, Mr. G. Whitmore

Technical Tours to the various governmental agencies engaged in photogrammetry and the factories of commercial manufacturers of photogrammetric instruments was well received. The hospitality program was organized so that the wives of attending delegates had little spare time on their hands. The "British Residents at Home" tea gave each participant the opportunity to relax in pleasant surroundings with people whose interests were common. The opening reception at the famed Londonderry House, now used for functions of the Royal Aeronautical Club, and the closing banquet at the Lord Mayor's noted Guildhall were experiences that those of us who attended this International Congress will long remember.

VIRGINIA WEIR  
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## Report on "Photogrammetric Weeks," Munich, Germany\* Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, 1960

APPROXIMATELY 90 registrants from 30 countries, including 10 from the United States, attended the first week of Photogrammetric Weeks held at the Institute of Photogrammetry, Topography and General Cartography of Munich Technical University, Munich, Germany. This was an advanced course to consider the latest methods and instruments in photogrammetry. Professors in charge were Dr. R. Finsterwalder, Munich Technical University and Dr. K. Schwidofsky, Karlsruhe University. Arrangements were handled by Zeiss-Aerotopograph. Simultaneous translations in English, German, French and Spanish were provided for all talks. The theme of the program this year was "The Role of the Human in Automatic Photogrammetry."

The first day of the program was devoted to lectures and discussions growing out of the

London Congress of the International Society for Photogrammetry. An analysis was made of the optical, mechanical, electrical, and/or electronic functions of the new photogrammetric instruments shown for the first time in London. These instruments were then classified, along with older instruments, under various categories as to type of operation, principles employed, accuracy, and speed of operation.

A review of the London report on the Second International Mapping Experiment—Renfrew Test Area near Ottawa, Canada was presented.<sup>1</sup> The results of the 38 submissions by mapping and research groups from 13 countries throughout the world during 1959

<sup>1</sup> "Second International Mapping Experiment—Renfrew Test Area," by T. J. Blachut, G. C. Tewinkel and R. Finsterwalder. *The Canadian Surveyor*, XV, 3 (May, 1960), pp. 137-170.

\* Co-Sponsored by the Institute of Photogrammetry, Topography and General Cartography of Munich Technical University, and by Zeiss-Aerotopograph.

and 1960 developed a lively discussion. It was obvious that mapping scales, map accuracies, and methods of evaluating map accuracies and of presenting cartographic information differ greatly between European and American practice and objectives.

The emphasis during succeeding days was upon the newest developments in photogrammetry. Registrants for the course were prepared for this by a basic review and presentation on electricity and electronics by Dr.-Ing. H. Plesse of Oberkochen, Germany. Applications to electrical analog computers and a new electronic follower control device incorporated in a stereoplotter were presented by Dr.-Ing. M. Ahrend also of Oberkochen. These presentations showed how the substitution of electronics for mechanical analogs will provide greater accuracies in photogrammetry while at the same time automating many of the tedious operations. This will free a human operator from tedium enabling him to exercise intelligent judgment in developing a final photogrammetric product.

A discussion was conducted on numerical photogrammetry. The design of German instruments for obtaining photographic coordinates of image points was presented by Dr. Schwidetsky. A new precision electronically controlled stereocomparator was described as well as a simple point transfer and marking device. General conclusions were that the accuracy of newly-developed stereocomparators is greater than that of the film base aerial photography which they measure. Dr.-Ing. G. Kupfer of Bad Godesberg, Germany discussed analytical aerotriangulation. European computational methods are based upon simplifying assumptions or greater density of field control and using small to medium size digital computers.

Guest lectures were given by U. V. Helava, Ottawa, Canada, on "An Ultimate Solution of Relative Orientation" and by G. H. Rosenfield, Cape Canaveral, Florida on "The Application of Analytical Photogrammetry to Missile Trajectory Measurement," both members of the American Society of Photogrammetry. Other lectures were given by registrants on mapping in India and in Guatemala.

One day was devoted to a bus trip to Oberkochen to visit the main factory of Carl Zeiss. At this time interesting exhibits and demonstrations were seen as well as the manufacture and testing of photogrammetric instruments and advanced surveying instruments. One interesting operation demonstrated at the Zeiss factory was the design and construction of a planetarium. A half day each during the week was devoted to a tour of the Institute of Photogrammetry at the Technical University and of the Zeiss-Aerograph headquarters. On these tours each person had individual opportunity to observe or to operate a wide range of photogrammetric instruments.

The work day during the week began at 9:00 A.M. and usually continued till well after 5:30 P.M. However, there was opportunity for seeing some of the many cultural, educational, and recreational facilities which the city of Munich offers. These included a tour of the Nymphenburg Castle, a visit to the Alte Pinakothek art gallery, and an evening at the Oktoberfest celebrations climaxed by a Sunday trip to the Bavarian Alps and a cableway ride up the mountains.

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