



*Willem Schermerhorn †*

Professor Schermerhorn has played an important scientific and political role, not only in the Netherlands but also in an international context. The I.S.P. was one of his fields of activities. At the occasion of his 75th birthday his role in the development of photogrammetry has been the subject of an article in the ISP review *Photogrammetria* (vol. 25 December 1969) but it seems appropriate to repeat here some of the highlights of his career.

Schermerhorn was born on December 17th 1894. After primary and secondary school he studied from 1913 till 1918 at the Technological University at Delft where he graduated as a civil engineer. He started his career as assistant to Prof. Heuvelink who taught geodesy and surveying at the Delft University. In 1926 Schermerhorn succeeded Heuvelink as professor in surveying, a post which he occupied till 1945 when he became the first post-war prime-minister of the Netherlands. In 1921 Schermerhorn founded a private landsurvey bureau which in 1931 was carried-over to the government to form a new Survey Department at the Ministry of Public Works. Schermerhorn acted as advisor to this department and thus created not only the financial basis for the systematic application of photogrammetry in the Netherlands but at the same time a nearly ideal combination of theory and practice. The national reports of the Netherlands to the ISP congresses in 1938 (Rome) and 1948 (The Hague) relate extensively to the results obtained mainly during the pre-war period.

The second worldwar interrupted Schermerhorn's scientific career. He spent about one and a half year in a hostage-camp, after which he joined the underground resistance movement. For about one year after the liberation in May 1945 he acted as prime-minister, after which period he was for nearly two years chairman of the General Commission for the former Dutch East Indies. Parallel to the

continuation of his political career as a member of Parliament he returned to his profession in 1948 when he presided the ISP Congress in The Hague.

In 1950, on the basis of a request from the Secretary General of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, he succeeded to convince the Dutch Government that it would be a good thing to establish in the Netherlands a training centre for all applications of aerial photography, mainly on behalf of new emerging countries. Until his retirement in 1964 he devoted most of his energy and time to this International Training Centre for Aerial Survey – the ITC – which he considered as one of his most important and successful achievements. Schermerhorn was also one of the co-founders of the OEEPE (Organisation Européenne d'Etudes Photogrammétriques Expérimentales). He served this organisation as member of the Executive Bureau and later as member of the Steering Committee from 1952 to 1964.

Schermerhorn's contributions to the ISP have been manifold. From 1934–1938 he was chairman of Commission III. In 1938 he was nominated as President of the ISP, a post which he held till 1948. After that he was a member of the ISP-Council till 1960.

In 1938 he took the initiative to establish the Society's review 'Photogrammetria' of which he was Chief Editor till 1968.

In 1960 he provided from his private funds the means for the „Von Gruber Award“ to be issued at every ISP Congress as an encouragement for young photogrammetrists.

That his activities have been recognised internationally is proven by the fact that five universities granted him an honorary doctorate. The ISP joined this recognition by nominating Schermerhorn as an Honorary member in 1952 and in 1960 as recipient of the Brock Medal. With his death on 10th March, 1977 the world of photogrammetry has lost a great pioneer and promotor of the profession.



*Dr. Samuel Gill Gamble †*

On July 31, 1977 the First Vice President of the International Society of Photogrammetry, Dr. Samuel Gill Gamble passed away in Canada.

His sudden passing was unexpected by his many friends, colleagues and collaborators in his native Canada and abroad, who still expected valuable professional contributions from him despite of his long distinguished career record.

Samuel Gamble was born on August 20, 1911 in Ottawa. At the age of 17 he entered the Canadian Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, graduating in 1932. He continued his education at McGill University in Montreal completing his civil engineering degree in 1933. After selling cars in the difficult depression times he entered the Topographical Survey of Canada in 1935 to start a career as mining engineer in 1938 in a gold mine in Quebec. Shortly thereafter Canada became involved in World War II and Sam Gamble was drafted with the Royal Canadian Engineers from 1939 to 1945 to engage in survey activities.

After the war Sam Gamble first went back to the Gold Mines in Quebec to return to the Air Section Staff of the Topographical Survey of Canada. From then on the growth of Canadian photogrammetry paralleled Mr. Gamble's career: In 1949 he became chief of the Air Section; in 1954 he became Chief Topographic Engineer, and in 1958 Director of Surveys and Mapping Branch.

His first aim was to introduce the practice of modern photogrammetric mapping, which he had come into contact with during the war in England to the enormous task to map his home country Canada, the second largest country of the world, in his lifetime, during one generation. He saw the need for more efficient plotting equipment and developed the Gamble-Plotter, a redesigned Multiplex system with a projected dot grid and a free hand drawing capability for the fast compilation of the 1:250 000 map.

The much broader challenge came in his years as Director of the Surveys and Mapping Branch. There he became a true integrator of the surveying disciplines in Canada: He reorganized the surveys and mapping branch sending his staff for specialized studies abroad and attracting many competent foreign specialists into his services.

But he also recognized that the survey task included the important large scale mapping efforts of the Canadian Provinces. He founded committees involving a constant dialogue between the Federal Survey and the Provincial Survey Organizations. He realized that one of the keys in reshaping the Canadian survey profession from coast to coast was to upgrade survey education by establishing university degree programs in Canada offering surveying as a discipline embracing geodesy, photogrammetry, cartography, land and engineering surveys. In this way the French speaking degree program at Laval University was strengthened and the English speaking degree programs in New Brunswick, in Toronto and in Calgary were initiated one after another.

Two honorary doctorates conferred upon him from New Brunswick and from Laval pay tribute to his role.

As president of the Canadian Institute of Surveying in 1958 he did much to implant the modern approach in surveying and mapping into the minds of the leaders of the new Canadian survey profession.

His role as an integrator of the Canadian Survey profession would not have been complete if he would not have cared for the rich history connected with the exploration of Canada by surveyors initiating the unique volume of "Men and Meridians" to be written by a professional writer.

During the 1960's Canada's activities in the professional survey field has become remarkable in the international scene. Sam Gamble therefore recognized the importance of international exchanges supporting concentrated activities in such organizations as the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the International Federation of Surveyors, the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, the International Cartographic Association and last not least the International Society for Photogrammetry.

In 1968 at the Lausanne Congress he was elected Congress Director for the 12th International Congress of Photogrammetry which took place in July 1972 in Ottawa.

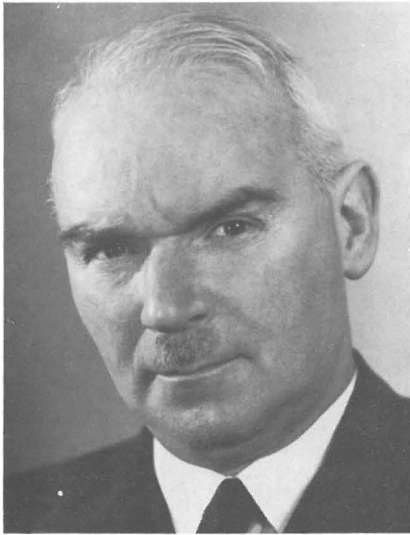
His Surveys and Mapping Branch took the main load of the organization including the famous "Buffalo Barbecue" in the Ontario bush.

In 1972 he was elected President of the International Society for Photogrammetry. After the 1976 Helsinki Congress he continued to serve the Society as First Vice President. He prepared the ground for the change of statutes which were finally implemented at the 1980 Hamburg Congress.

The international photogrammetric community felt a true loss after his sudden passing on a summer evening on July 31, 1977 at his summer cottage on the Ottawa River.

Sam Gamble's career and his many achievements in Canada and abroad were brilliant. He was not spared personal grief. During the war in England his first wife was killed in an air raid in 1944. He married his second wife Moira who had lost her first husband in the war. They raised their former three children and had four more together. One of his sons was killed later in a tragic accident.

Sam Gamble did not give up. His aim was to serve his family, his country and his international professional community. He will be remembered.



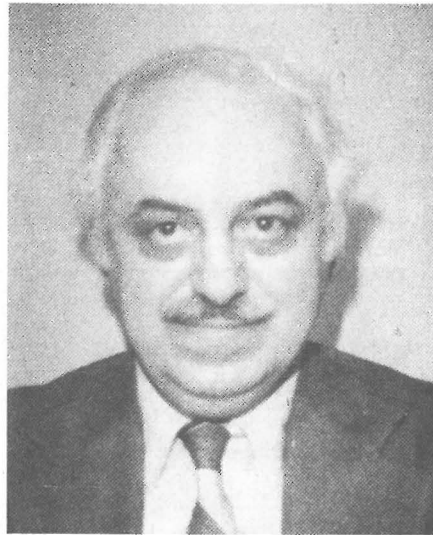
*Hans Härry †*

Am 17. Januar 1980 starb Dr. h.c. Hans Härry im 85. Lebensjahr in Bern. Er war von 1964 bis 1968 Präsident der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Photogrammetrie und ihr Ehrenmitglied gewesen.

Mit Hans Härry ist eine hochgeschätzte und weit über die Grenzen der Schweiz bekannte Persönlichkeit heimgegangen, die sich um das Vermessungswesen und die Photogrammetrie große Verdienste erworben hat.

Hans Härry wurde am 16. November 1895 in Zürich geboren. In seiner Heimatstadt besuchte er die Schulen und studierte anschließend Vermessungswesen an der dortigen Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule. Nach kurzer Praktikantentätigkeit am Stadtvermessungsamt in Zürich fand er 1920 eine Anstellung bei der Eidg. Landestopographie in Bern. Es ergaben sich bald Kontakte zu Persönlichkeiten im In- und Ausland, die als Förderer der Photogrammetrie galten. Bekannte Namen wie Robert Helbling, Heinrich Wild, Reinhard Hugerhoff und Otto von Gruber sind hier besonders zu nennen. Im Jahre 1926 wechselte Hans Härry zur Eidg. Vermessungsdirektion, der obersten Aufsichtsbehörde für die Grundbuchvermessung in der Schweiz. Kurz darauf unternahm er mit Rudolf Bosshardt den ersten erfolgreichen Versuch luftphotogrammetrischer Katastervermessung, der in der Folge zum Aufbau des Flugdienstes der Schweizer Vermessungsdirektion führte. Von 1949 bis zu seiner Pensionierung im Jahre 1960 war Hans Härry Leiter dieses Amtes in Bern. In Anerkennung seiner Pionierleistungen in der schweizerischen Photogrammetrie verlieh ihm die Universität Lausanne 1953 die Ehrendoktorwürde. Optimismus und Großzügigkeit, menschliches Verständnis und die Fähigkeit, bis in Einzelheiten gründlich zu sein, kennzeichneten das Wirken des Verstorbenen. Eine robuste Konstitution und gute Gesundheit ließ ihn ein ungeheures Arbeitspensum bewältigen. Seine Weltoffenheit führte bald auch zur Mitarbeit in internationalen Organisationen wie der OEEPE und ISP, denen er seine große Berufserfahrung stets mit Blick auf die Realitäten zugute kommen ließ. Unter seiner Präsidentschaft wurden die Statuten der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Photogrammetrie richtungsweisend neu gestaltet und am Kongress in Lausanne 1968 verabschiedet.

Hans Härry wurde von zahlreichen internationalen und schweizerischen Vereinigungen zum Ehrenmitglied gewählt, und er gehörte auch zu den Gründern der Schweizerischen Schule für Photogrammetrieprofessoren (SSPO) im Jahre 1966. In seinen letzten Lebensjahren arbeitete er an einem Werk über die Geschichte der Photogrammetrie in der Schweiz. Mit Hans Härry verliert die Fachwelt einen großen Pionier der Photogrammetrie. Alle, die diesem gütigen und geselligen Menschen je begegnet sind, werden sich seiner dankbar erinnern.



*Chris N. Christopher †*

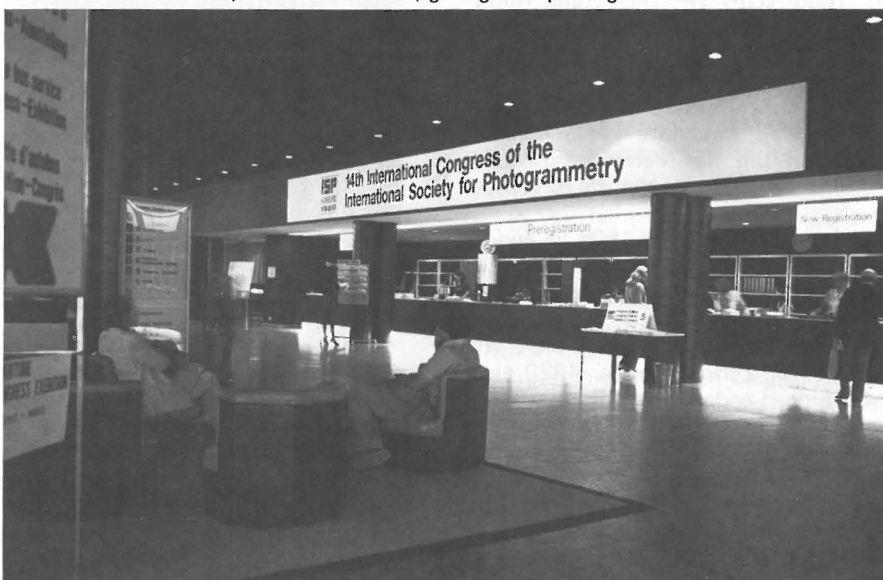
Chris Christopher, Chief of the Cartography Section of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development passed away on 13 May 1980, at his home in Queens, at the early age of 54.

Born in Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, Chris graduated in Geography from Columbia University, and started his career as a surveyor and cartographer with the US Army Map Service. After a brief period of employment at Sanborn Map Co. and Rand McNally, Chris joined the United Nations in 1956 as an Economics Affairs Officer in the Cartographic Unit of the Economic and Social Affairs Department. His UN career has been outstanding, and there is no area connected to cartography in which he has not made great contributions. Chris became chief of the Cartography Section in 1973 and his memory will always remain linked closely with the promotion of international co-operation in cartography, in particular for having been the Executive Secretary of numerous Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific and for the Americas as well as of Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names. Aside from his professional competence, his devotion and his diplomacy also account for his success in all his many technical assistance missions around the world. Chris was also a scholar and devoted his free time, for some years, teaching various earth sciences courses at Mitchel College of Long Island University.

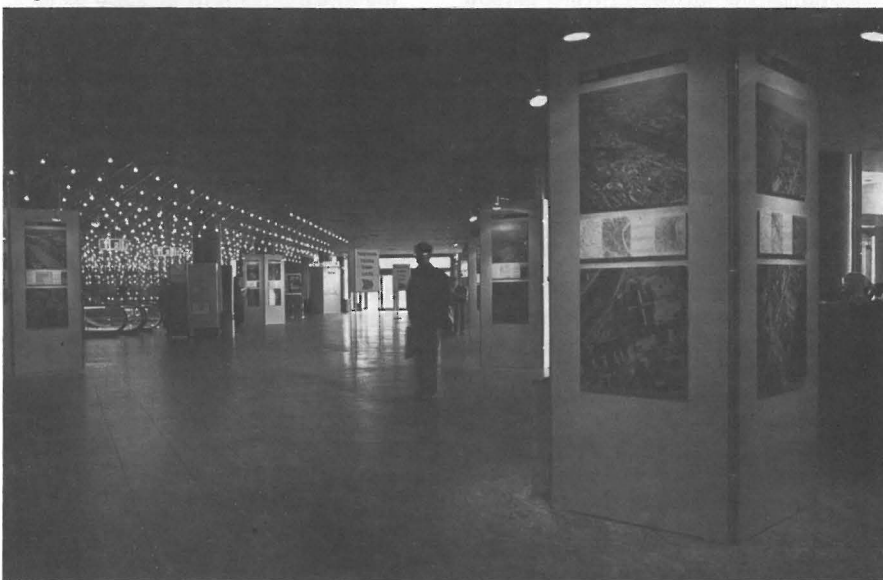
His untimely death is greatly felt by his colleagues and friends and the whole surveying and mapping community.



Monsieur Jean Cruset, President of ISP, giving his opening address



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