

# THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FIG

by Herbert Ahrens, Wasserburg, Germany

Contents	Page
1. Introduction	81
2. Foundation, aims and statutes of FIG	81
3. Members and honorary recognitions	83
4. Congresses and commissions	89
5. PC meetings	135
6. Office Internationale du Cadastre et du Regime Foncier	138
7. Bibliography	139
8. Register of countries with their codes of names	142
9. Register of abbreviations	143
Closing note	144
Summary	144

## 1. INTRODUCTION

There are eight large organizations besides the International Federation of Surveyors that are active internationally in the field of surveying:

- The International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG) which is a development of the Central European Meridian Survey founded in 1861;
- The International Society for Photogrammetry (ISP) founded in 1910;
- The International Union of Cartography (IUC) founded in 1959;
- Federation Internationale des Professions Immobilières (FIABCI), founded in 1951,
- International Council for Building Research (CIB);
- Commission Internationale du Genie Rural (CIGR);
- International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), and
- International Society for Mine Surveying (ISM) founded in 1976.

## 2. FOUNDATION, AIMS AND STATUTES OF FIG

FIG was founded on July 18, 1878 at Paris by delegates of seven national professional organizations (Belgium, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Spain). Between the founding year and the turn of the century activities were limited, and between the two world wars (1914-1918 and 1939-1945) all efforts of FIG came to a standstill. A continuous development of cooperation began with the III. FIG Congress in 1926. The foundation and the revival of FIG is credited to French and Belgian initiatives. The aims of FIG have been spelled out in the articles 1 to 3 of the Statutes which are still valid today and have been formulated as follows:

Article 1 The principal aims of the Federation are as follows:

- a) To group the national associations or organisations of surveyors of all countries with the object of interchanging views on matters of general interest to the profession.
- b) To organize liaison between the various affiliated associations.
- c) To make known information on the social conditions prevailing amongst professional surveyors in individual countries so that each may take advantage of the improvements attained.
- d) To encourage, subsidize and disseminate the results of professional research, and discoveries useful to surveyors, in the scientific, technical, legal, economic and social spheres.
- e) To coordinate professional training in accordance with new methods.
- f) To foster relations with the appropriate authorities and the exchange of surveying personnel between different countries.

Article 2

requires FIG to abstain from any interference in questions of politics, religion and race.

Article 3

The Federation shall realize the above-mentioned aims by organizing, or encouraging:

- a) International Congresses.
- b) Meetings of Commissions.
- c) Periodical meetings of delegates of the national associations constituting the Permanent Committee of the Federation.
- d) Lectures, exhibitions and experiments to demonstrate methods or instruments.
- e) A periodical international bulletin specially edited with a view to recording the proceedings of meetings, and the administrative, technical and professional work of the Federation.
- f) The circulation or interchange amongst members of literature from any source of interest to the profession.
- g) The creation, within national associations, of bureaux of information and employment for teachers, practitioners, probationers or any one desirous of information on the possibilities of study, work, periods of residence or holidays.

The pursuits of these articles of the FIG Statutes are more or less unchanged since 1878. The FIG Statutes of 1968 in the three official congress languages (German, French and English) contain only minor changes. The success of FIG efforts (Articles 1 to 3) depends largely upon the activity of the many affiliated organizations, but mostly upon the chairmen of the nine technical commissions and the cooperation of their delegates representing the participating countries, and last but not least upon the member organization which furnishes the FIG Bureau, the FIG President and the Secretary General, who bear the responsibility for the Bureau's operation during their period of administration.

The image of FIG, its esteem in the world by professional colleagues, and by its lasting successes is, however, not determined by the congenial contacts during the annual PC sessions and during the FIG Congresses, but rather by the professional work which is accomplished by the nine techno-scientific commissions of FIG.

FIG is a member of the "Union des Associations Techniques Internationales" (UATI) since 1956, and a member of the "Union des Associations Internationales" (UAI) since 1957. The Economic and Social Council of UNO recognized FIG in 1970 as "A non-governmental

organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations” (ECOSOC).

Close professional relations exist since many years with the European Community (EEC), with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of UNO, with the “Federation Internationale des Professions Immobilières” (FIABCI), with the Federation Internationale d’Associations Nationales d’Ingenieurs (FEANI), with the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB), with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as well as with the International Professional Organizations IUGG, ISP, IUC as the CIB, CIGR, IHO and ISM cited in the Introduction (Section 1).

### 3. MEMBERS AND HONORARY RECOGNITIONS

In 1974 a total of 44 countries with 49 organizations were affiliated with FIG. Since 1967 additional 13 countries have installed correspondents. The following countries are affiliated by their national organizations:

Argentina, since 1958  
Australia, ISA since 1965; CIVI since 1970  
Austria, since 1949  
Bahamas, since 1976  
Belgium, since 1878 and 1927  
Brazil, since 1974  
Bulgaria, since 1960  
Canada, CIS since 1961; AIC since 1975  
Czechoslovakia, since 1927  
Denmark, since 1928  
Finland, since 1956  
France, since 1878 and 1927  
Germany, since 1878, 1938 and 1951  
Great Britain, since 1878 and 1927  
Greece, since 1968  
Hong Kong, since 1968  
Hungary, since 1961  
Indonesia, since 1976  
Ireland, since 1967  
Israel, ABSI since 1953; ALIVI since 1973  
Italy, since 1878 and 1930  
Jamaica, since 1967  
Japan, since 1973  
Liberia, since 1958  
Luxembourg, since 1949  
Malaysia, since 1968  
Mexico, since 1974  
Netherlands, since 1927  
New Zealand, since 1969  
Nigeria, since 1968  
Norway, since 1969  
Poland, since 1927  
Romania, since 1930 and 1975

Rhodesia, since 1971  
South Africa, since 1963  
Spain, since 1878, 1927 and 1969  
Sri Lanka, since 1970  
Sweden, SLF since 1933, SFV since 1974  
Switzerland, since 1878 and 1927  
Trinidad and Tobago, since 1967  
Turkey, since 1969  
USA, AIREA since 1935 and 1961, ACSM since 1959  
Yugoslavia, since 1927 and 1954  
Zambia, since 1967

5 countries are represented in FIG by two organizations each: Australia, Canada, Israel, Sweden and USA.

Represented in FIG by correspondents are the following:

Algeria, since 1976  
Belize, since 1969  
Botswana, since 1970  
Cyprus, since 1968  
Egypt, since 1972  
Fiji Islands, since 1959  
Ghana, since 1967  
Guyana, since 1967  
Kenya, since 1972  
Madagascar, since 1970  
Malta, since 1968  
Mauritius, since 1968  
Thailand, since 1972

FIG is now representing more than 100 000 Surveyors, Géomètres and Vermessungsingenieure as well as Appraisers and Valuers from 57 countries.

The following three countries have once been affiliated with FIG:

India, from 1965 to 1969  
Latvia, from 1927 to 1949  
Morocco, from 1960 to 1974

Negotiations for membership in FIG are underway with:

China  
Guyana  
India (rejoining)  
Kenya  
Malta  
Pakistan  
Portugal  
Singapore  
USSR

Venezuela

Since 1910 guests and observers from the following 42 other countries have been present at FIG Congresses:

Afghanistan  
Angola  
Barbados  
Brunei  
Cambodia  
Cameroon  
Colombia  
Congo  
Cuba  
El Salvador  
Estonia (belongs since 1940 to USSR)  
Ethiopia  
Gabon  
German Democratic Republic  
Guam  
Guatemala  
Iceland  
Iran  
Ivory Coast  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Lithuania (belongs since 1940 to USSR)  
Monaco  
Namibia  
Nepal  
Panama  
Peru  
Philippines  
Puerto Rico  
Saar Province (belongs since 1957 to Germany)  
Sarawak (belongs since 1963 to Malaysia)  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Sudan  
Surinam  
Syri a  
Taiwan  
Tanzania  
Tunisia  
Uganda  
Uruguay  
Vietnam

Totally 103 countries have been represented at the 15 FIG Congresses

16 other countries have shown interest in the technical and scientific work within the FIG.

Chile  
Costa Rica  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Faeroe Islands  
Honduras  
Iraq  
Lesotho  
Liechtenstein  
Malawi  
Mongolia  
Sierra Leone  
Swaziland  
Togo  
Zaire  
Central African Republic

This totals up to 119 countries of the world or more than 2/3 of all UNO members, with which FIG maintains professional contacts.

Below is given a chronological summary, showing in which years the present 444 member countries as well as the three resigned countries were affiliated with FIG:

1878 Belgium  
France  
Germany  
Great Britain  
Italy  
Spain  
Switzerland

1927 Czechoslovakia  
Latvia (belongs since 1940 to USSR)  
Netherlands  
Poland  
Yugoslavia

1928 Denmark

1930 Romania

1933 Sweden (SLF)

1935 USA (AIREA)

1949 Austria  
Luxembourg

1953 Israel (ABSI)

1956 Finland

1958 Argentina  
Liberia

1959 USA (ACSM)

1960 Bulgaria  
Morocco (until 1974)

1961 Canada (CIS)  
Hungary

1963 South Africa

1965 Australia (ISA)  
India (until 1969)

1967 Ireland  
Jamaica  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Zambia

1968 Greece  
Hongkong  
Malaysia  
Nigeria

1969 New Zealand  
Norway  
Turkey

1970 Australia (CIVI)  
Sri Lanka

1971 Rhodesia

1973 Israel (ALIVI)  
Japan

1974 Brazil  
Mexico  
Sweden (SFV)

1975 Canada (AIC)

1976 Bahamas  
Indonesia

## Honorary Recognitions

FIG has honoured individuals who have merited distinction by their active support from 1926 as Honorary Founding Members, from 1938 as Honorary Members, from 1954 as Honorary Presidents and from 1974 with a Certificate of Appreciation. In 1962 a Congress Prize was established.

Those who have been honoured with awards are:

### A. Honorary Founding Members

1926 Jaques S. ROUPCINSKI, Belgium (past Honorary Founding President) +1968  
René DANGER, France (past Honorary Founding Vice-President) +1959

### B. Honorary Members

1938 Sir Alexander H. KILLICK, CBE, DSO, MC, MA, Great Britain +1975

1949 Sir Herbert C. COLE, KBE, CB, Great Britain +1959  
On. Geom. Comm. Ezio FANTI, Italy +1977

1953 Miss Edna M. RUTLAND, MBE, Great Britain  
Edouard de STEIGER, Switzerland +1962

1958 Prof. Dr. Louis HEGG, Switzerland +1971

1959 Prof. ir. Willem BAARDA, Netherlands + 02-01-2005

1961 Géomètre-Expert André WANTZ, DPLG, France

1966 Prof.Dr.-Ing. Alois BARVIR, Austria  
On. Dott. Geom. Domenico CHIARAMELLO, Italy

1967 Prof. Dr. Walter BACHMANN, Switzerland  
Dipl.-Ing. Gustav HÖLLHUBER, Austria + 1973

1969 Géomètre-Expert Immobilier Léon MARSTBOOM, Belgium  
Géomètre-Expert René PERRIN, DPLG, France  
Miss Rosemary J. ROWLES, MA, Great Britain

1974 Boyd T. BARNARD, AIREA, USA  
Dr.-Ing. Georg EWALD, Germany  
Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Vassil PEEVSKY, Bulgaria  
Dipl.-Ing. Peter SCHMITT, Germany

1977 Géomètre-Expert Robert DELBARD, DPLG, France  
Dr. Geom. Odoardo FANTINI, Italy  
Géomètre-Expert Jaques GASTALDI, DPLG, France

Dipl.-Ing. Richard MEYER, Germany

#### C. Honorary Presidents

- 1954 Colonel Marcel BAUDET, Switzerland  
Prof. Dr.-Ing. E.h. Simon BERTSCHMANN, Switzerland + 1989
- 1958 Géomètre-Expert Henri PELTIER, DPLG, France + 1962
- 1962 Prof.ir. Dr. Roelof ROELOFS, Netherlands
- 1965 Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn. Karl NEUMAIER, Austria
- 1971 Bernard John COLLINS, CBE, Great Britain
- 1974 Prof. Dr.-Ing. Dr. h.c. Heinz DRAHEIM, Germany
- 1977 William A. RADLINSKI, ACSM, USA

#### D. Certificate of Appreciation

- 1974 Prof. Dr.-Ing. Gerhard EICHHORN, Germany  
J.H.Emylin JONES, RICS, Great Britain  
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Vaclac KRUMPHANZL, Czechoslovakia  
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Tadeusz LAZZARINI, Poland  
Rear Admiral Georg-Stephan RITCHIE, Great Britain  
Colonel Robert T. L. ROGERS, Great Britain  
Ing. (grad.) Ernst SCHWARZ, Germany  
Dr.-Ing. Mirko TOMIC, Yugoslavia
- 1975 Jeter P. BATTLE jun, AIREA, USA  
Clifford DANN, RICS, Great Britain  
Mr.ir. Henry VAN GENT, Netherlands  
Mr.ir. Johan Leonard Gerard HENSSEN, OICRF, Netherlands  
Dipl.-Ing. Hans KLINKENBERG, Canada, posthumous + 1975  
Prof. Dr. Henryk LESNIOK, Poland  
Dr.-Ing. Martin OLDENSTÄDT, Germany  
Dipl.-Ing. Frigyes RAUM, Hungary  
Laurence SANDO, MAI, AIREA, USA  
Ingénieur-Géomètre Rinard SOLARI, Switzerland

#### E. FIG-Congress Prize

- 1965 Dr.-Ing. Lubimor KUBACEK, Czechoslovakia (9 contributions)
- 1968 not awarded
- 1971 Dipl.-Ing. Lukas Antonie KOEN, Netherlands (18 contributions)
- 1974 Ing.(grad.) Horst NEUMANN, Germany (6 contributions)

#### 4. CONGRESSES AND COMMISSIONS

FIG Congresses are generally held at three-year intervals according to articles 38 to 47 of the Statutes. They serve the exchange of experiences of the registrants by lectures and exhibitions of professional documentation and geodetic instrumentation. For the dissemination of scientific and technical studies FIG established guidelines in 1963 for nine technical commissions assigned to defined fields of endeavor, which form the three commission groups A, B and C.

The leaders of these groups are the three Vice-Presidents of FIG. In addition, there are: a Finance Commission consisting of auditors, since 1962 a Historical Commission, and the International Office for Cadaster and Land Register OICRF (ref. section 6).

Sessions of the technical commissions are arranged during FIG Congresses, but may be held in the intervening period. The Commission Chairmen ask, in accordance with the resolution of the previous FIG Congress, for official lectures (invited papers) scheduled for the individual sessions; they also admit personal papers, ask occasionally for national reports and present chairmen's reports which are incorporated together with the concluding commission reports in the General Report (Compte-rendu Officiel).

This report will be published by the Bureau after the Congress. The final reports of the Commission Chairmen to be approved by the General Assembly contain the resolutions arrived at by the technical commissions. The General Report also comprises the program, the list of participants and exhibits, the welcoming addresses, the keynote address and special lectures, which are presented at the plenary sessions, finally the paper which received the FIG Congress Prize. The documentation of the more recent Congresses also includes all invited and delivered papers in separate volumes to the General Report.

Fifteen Congresses have been held since FIG's inception, which were presided over by the Presidents listed as follows:

I. FIG Congress, 18-20 July 1878, Paris (France); Estimateur-Expert E. Lefevre de Sucy, President.

II. FIG Congress, 6-10 August 1910, Brussels (Belgium); Géomètre-Expert Antoine Pereboom, President.

III. FIG Congress, 15-18 October 1926, Paris (France); Géomètre-Expert Philippe Jarre, Presidents Office tenure 1927-30.

IV. FIG Congress, 11-14 September 1930, Zurich (Switzerland); Prof. Dr.- Ing. E. H. Simon Bertschmann, Office tenure 1931-34.

V. FIG Congress, 18-21 July 1934, London (England); Major General Sir Herbert C. Cole, KBE, CB, Office tenure 1935-1938.

VI. FIG Congress, 5-10 October 1938, Rome (Italy); On. Geom. Ezio Fanti, Office tenure 1939-42.

VII. FIG Congress, 22-27 August 1949, Lausanne (Switzerland); Colonel Marcel Baudet, Office tenure 1948-51.

VIII. FIG Congress, 28 August - 6 September 1953, Paris (France); Géomètre-Expert Henri Peltier, Office tenure 1952-55.

IX. FIG Congress, 28 August - 4 September 1959, Scheveningen and Delft (Netherlands); Prof. Dr. Roelof Roelofs, Office tenure 1956-59.

X. FIG Congress, 24 August - 1 September 1962, Vienna (Austria); Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn. Karl Neumaier, Office tenure 1960-63 as successor to FIG President Dipl.-Ing. Dr.jur. Franz Schiffmann, Austria.

XI. FIG Congress, 25 May - 3 June 1965, Rome (Italy), On. Géom. Ennio de Biagi, Office tenure 1964-66.

XII. FIG Congress, 2-12 September 1968, London (England); Bernard J. Collins, CBE, Director of Planning Greater London Council, Office tenure 1967-69.

XIII. FIG Congress, 1-10 September 1971, Wiesbaden (Germany); Prof. Dr. Ing. Heinz Draheim, Dean of U. of Karlsruhe, Office tenure 1970-72

XIV. FIG Congress, 7-16 September 1974, Washington D.C. (USA); President William A. Radlinski, US Geological Survey, Office tenure 1973-75.

XV. FIG Congress, 6-14 June 1977, Stockholm (Sweden); Dr.-Ing. Carl-Olof Ternryd, Director of the Swedish National Road Administration, Office tenure 1976-78

The XVI. FIG Congress is scheduled in August 9-18 1981 in Montreux, Switzerland. The XVII. Congress in 1983 will take place in Sofia, Bulgaria, and the XVIII. Congress 1986 in Toronto, Canada.

Relatively few countries have been actively leading in the 100-year history of FIG and have hosted or prepared the FIG Congresses.

FIG Congresses were convened only in 11 locations of the world by the following 10 member countries. PC-meetings, however, were hosted in a larger number of member countries (ref. section 5).

France (Paris 1878, 1926 and 1953)

Belgium (Brussels 1910)

Switzerland (Zurich 1930 and Lausanne 1949)

Great Britain (London 1934 and 1968)

Italy (Rome 1938 and 1965)

Netherlands (Scheveningen and Delft 1958)

Austria (Vienna 1962)

Germany (Wiesbaden 1971) USA

(Washington D.C. 1974)  
Sweden (Stockholm 1977)

Articles 14-20 call for General Assemblies at three-year intervals in connection with FIG congresses. One third of all member organisations has to be attending in order to form a quorum. Resolutions are decided by simple majority. The vote of the FIG President decides in case of a tie. Each member country has only one vote notwithstanding the number of its affiliated organisations. Honorary Members and Honorary Presidents are elected by 4/5 majority of votes.

It shall be the purpose of the following pages to outline the historical development of FIG from its founding in 1878 to its dormant existence in 1910, its revival in 1926 and its rise to professional recognition (1949) in reviewing the most essential events of the FIG Congresses to the present day.

For this purpose, the following short reports on the 15 FIG Congresses (pages 91-121) have been given the following uniform arrangement: a) FIG Member Association hosting the Congress, main theme, place of Congress; b) number of delegates, FIG Member Associations participating and countries represented; c) opening of the Congress, plenary session, fundamental papers; d) Congress Prize; e) exhibitions; f) professional excursions and visits, social programme; g) PC session and General Assembly; h) meeting days, number of sessions, number of invited papers; i) overview of the entire technical scientific commission work for each of the commission groups A, B and C, and also for the nine FIG Commissions (Chairman, number of sessions, including sessions held in common, number of invited and personal papers submitted, number of resolutions); k) General Report (Compte-rendu Officiel); l) the most important results of the following PC sessions and m) other aspects.

The invitation to the first Congress in 1878 was issued by the Central Committee of the French Surveyors on the occasion of the World's Fair in the Trocadero Palace at Paris. 87 official delegates of seven affiliated organisations from Belgium (15), Germany (2), France (45), Great Britain (5), Italy (7), Switzerland (11) and Spain (2) were present. The total participation was 530 persons. An industrial exhibit, tours and excursions were included in its program. The technical agenda listed 15 problems of which 3 were of special interest.

1. FIG should create a "Diploma Geometer Engineers Federation".
2. The requirements to obtain a professional diploma should be uniform, if possible, in all member nations.
3. Proposals should be developed for improvements of cadastral surveying and of topographic and geological maps.

Three resolutions were adopted by the Commissions: a) Creation of a land register based on cadastral surveys; b) Introduction of an amendment plan to authentic files; c) Creation of a national permanent committee.

If we look back upon the results of this first professional congress and the then established goals of FIG we find that they have basically changed relatively little during the 100 years, they have however been widened as a result of added technical demands.

The National Permanent Committee had been assembled of three delegates each of the participating seven national member organisations. It convened immediately after the Congress 21-22 July 1878 in Paris and decided to hold the next FIG Congress in 1881 at Rome. This plan had to be dropped for insufficient interest, mainly resulting from exaggerated national demands. The committee therefore became inactive in 1880.

The first attempt to achieve international co-operation had failed lacking the support by official authorities. Not until the turn of the century did the contact among European surveyors regain momentum. It started with mutual visitations of professional meetings but another FIG Congress remained still far out of sight.

The II FIG Congress convened 1910 in Brussels, again spurred by a World's Fair. Our Belgian colleagues had seized the initiative.

303 registrants gathered in the great hall of the World's Fair with delegates from Austria (2), Belgium (227), Denmark (2), France (15), Germany (22), Great Britain (2), Hungary (3), Italy (11), Japan (1), Luxembourg (4), Mexico (1), Netherlands (2), Norway (1), Persia (1), Portugal (1), Russia (Finland, 2), Sweden (3), Turkey (1), Uruguay (1) and USA (1). Among the affiliated countries Spain and Switzerland were missing.

Four permanent commissions were organised:

Commission 1: Pictorial presentations on relief maps (Mesurage)  
(Chairman: J. de Bilde, Belgium)  
3 sessions; 7 reports and 1 resolution

Commission 2: Valuation of real estate property (Expertise)  
(Chairman: L. Crickz, Belgium)  
2 sessions; 4 reports and 4 resolutions

Commission 3: Problems of cadastral land registration (Administrative)  
(Chairman: P. Bourgeois, Belgium)  
2 sessions; 4 reports and 5 resolutions

Commission 4: International problems in education and professional practice  
(Internationale)  
(Chairman: R. Frank, Belgium)  
4 sessions; 13 reports and 1 resolution.

28 reports, personal and national, were presented by: Austria (1), Belgium (12), Denmark (2), France (4), Great Britain (1), Italy (2), Netherlands (1), Norway (1), Sweden (3) and USA (1). The 11 resolutions which emerged from these reports were accepted by the General Assembly.

Furthermore 4 lectures were given at the General Assembly:

Dehalu, Belgium: "Considérations sur la confection de la carte et du cadastre de notre colonie"

Hartmann, Germany. "Organisation und Technik des städtischen Vermessungsdienstes in Deutschland"

Massart, Belgium: "De la répartition des cultures dans ses rapports avec l'impôt foncier"

Renauld, Belgium: "L'Organisation du Cadastre en Belgique"

The Congress program was not well defined. There were no excursions, tours, and no exhibitions.

René Danger of France drafted the first FIG statutes after this Congress. It was later revised at the 7th PC assembly in 1933 at Rome and finally approved at the Plenary session of the V Congress in London 1934.

As in 1878 an International Committee (the predecessor of the Permanent Committee - PC - introduced in 1926) was created with the same organisational tasks and headed by Mr. Frank, Belgium. Again it encountered a burden of obstacles motivated by national prestige questions which seriously hampered a continuous truly international co-operation. Therefore, this second attempt to create a permanent body of international status remained without final sanction.

Nevertheless, this II Congress clearly differed from that of 1878. It was at least the dawn of an era of agreement to exchange information in professional matters which demonstrated the advantage of certain directives and future regulatory agreements. The Belgian and French colleagues continued to promote the established idea of a permanent professional international federation. In May 1912 the Committee distributed from Antwerp (Belgium) a proclamation and questionnaire in nine languages to all 20 national associations, which had participated in 1910 at the Brussels meeting in order to sound out desires and prospects for a perpetuation of the FIG concept.

The first world war 1914-18 disrupted all honest endeavours, but in 1919, after consolidation of the European situation, the Belgian, British and French colleagues resumed their efforts in the continuance of FIG. Jaques Roupcinski, Belgium, and René Danger, France, published early in 1926 after repeated consultations in Brussels, Geneva, Lausanne, London, Paris, Torino and Zurich a proposal for the revival of FIG in the "Journal des Géomètres-Experts Français".

At about the same time a meeting by invitation was convened at Paris, headed by Henri Peltier, France, which was attended by five national organisations, namely; Associations des Géomètres de Belgique, The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, UK, Union des Géomètres-Experts Français, Vereeniging voor Kadaster en Landmeetkundige and Schweizerischer Geometerverein. It unanimously adopted the following resolution: "The Paris Convention of the International Federation of Surveyors resolved on January 27, 1926, to honour the resolutions of the I and II FIG Congresses of 1878 in Paris and of Brussels in 1910 and to perpetuate the FIG organisation indefinitely".

It further resolved to address all Surveyor Organisations of the world and to follow up the invitation to join with a draft of Statutes of FIG. This draft, established by René Danger and Henri Peltier, both of France, was in force until the V. Congress in 1934.

It can be justly said, that the 27th of January 1926 initiated the re-birth of FIG at Paris.

Shortly thereafter invitations to attend the III. FIG Congress of 1926 to be held in the Palais Royal at Paris were distributed. Twenty three nations with 390 participants responded: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

For the first time significant lectures were presented in plenary sessions. The Congress program did not provide for an exhibition, tours and technical excursions. The professional subjects were handled by four Commissions similar to those of 1910, namely:

Commission 1: Unification of problems of the profession  
(Chairman: J. Petrick, Czechoslovakia)  
1 session; 6 reports and 2 resolutions

Commission 2: Instrument and procedures of the surveying practice  
(Chairman: Carl F. Baeschlin, Switzerland)  
1 session; 10 reports and 2 resolutions

Commission 3: Education and rank of the surveyor  
(Chairman: J. Mermoud, Switzerland)  
1 session; 7 reports and 5 resolutions

Commission 4: The status of the surveyor in the field of land registration  
(Chairman: J. H. Drower, Great Britain)  
1 session; 13 reports and 5 resolutions

The fourteen resolutions arrived at in the sessions of the four technical commissions were accepted by the General Assembly. The Congress also installed the "Permanent Committee" for the advancement and intensification of the FIG efforts and concluded that this committee shall convene annually. A permanent FIG Bureau was established which after a tenure of four years should change hands from one country to another.

The Permanent Committee already convened on December 16, 1926 in Paris, to constitute itself and to elect the officers of the Bureau for the first term of office from 1926 to 1930. Mr. Philippe Jarre, France, acted as President.

One year later, on January 27, 1927 the first PC session was held in Paris. Here FIG was reconstituted by 10 out of 23 nations, which had been represented at the III. Congress, namely: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. They represented at that time 4 100 professional colleagues.

The IV. FIG Congress of 1930 convened adjoining the III. ISP Congress, in the Federal Technical University of Zurich. It was hosted by the Swiss "Geometer Verein". Thirty one countries were represented with 432 participants. Only Spain was missing among the 11 affiliated national organisations, which had a total membership of over 7000 professionals. Additional 21 countries had sent observers: Austria, Canada, China, Cuba, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Romania, Sweden, South Africa, Turkey, USA and Venezuela. Altogether 58 nations had been invited.

For the first time an impressive exhibit by institutions and industries from 17 countries had been arranged. No tours or technical excursions were arranged.

Three lectures were presented in plenary sessions on the topics of Urbanism by Danger, France ("Le Géomètre dans l'Urbanisme") ; Cadastral Surveys of Switzerland by Baltensperger, Switzerland ("Die Grundbuchvermessung der Schweiz"); and New Swiss Instrumentation by Baeschlin, Switzerland ("Die neuern schweizerischen Vermessungsinstrumente").

50 reports were presented, the discussion of which lead to 37 resolutions. Six technical commissions and six sub-commissions were formed and charged with studies of the topics of major concern in the fields of land consolidation and planning:

Commission 1: Unification of professional operations  
(Chairman: Dragomir Andonovitch, Yugoslavia)  
3 sessions: 1 report and 3 resolutions

Commission 2: Working methods and survey instruments  
(Chairman: H. Heines, Netherlands)  
1 plenary session; 10 resolutions

Sub-commission A: Surveying technique, equipment, mapping  
and cartography

(Chairman: J. Petrick, Czechoslovakia)  
3 sessions; 12 reports

Sub-commission B: The method of polar co-ordinates by optical measurements of distances  
(Chairman: H. Heines, Netherlands)  
2 sessions; 2 reports

Sub-commission C: Photogrammetry and Topography  
(Chairman: Ludwig Schmidt, Denmark)  
3 sessions; 6 reports

Commission 3: Legal principles and professional training (Chairman: Ladislav Surmacki, Poland) 1 plenary session; 14 resolutions

Sub-commission A: Legal principles  
(Chairman: Ladislav Surmacki, Poland)  
2 sessions; 3 reports

Sub-commission B: Professional training  
(Chairman: J. Mermoud, Switzerland)  
2 sessions; 4 reports

Sub-commission C: Professional literature  
(Chairman: Ezio Fanti, Italy)  
2 sessions; 6 reports

Commission 4: The surveyor and real property (Chairman: Emile Body, Belgium) 4 sessions; 4 reports and 4 resolutions

Commission 5: Land consolidation and land improvement (Chairman: Herbert C. Cole, Great Britain) 3 sessions; 8 reports and 1 resolution

Commission 6: Urban and development planning  
(Chairman: René Danger, France)  
3 sessions; 4 reports and 5 resolutions

The basic professional problems have neither changed in the past 25 years nor has their order of importance. Only several special categories have been added.

The successful work in these Commissions produced 37 resolutions which were approved by the General Assembly. This Congress also initiated an International Information and Consulting Centre for cadastral surveying from which emerged later the OICRF, i.e. the International Office for Cadastre and Land Register (ref. section 6).

For the first time the general report was issued in book form and contained reports of all sessions and the accomplishments of the commissions in the three working languages, German, English and French.

This Congress proved by its efforts and results that the fundamental concept of this organisation was well chosen and had survived the critical years 1878, 1910 and 1926 to arrive at a new and promising beginning. It gave rise to many hopes for a successful future.

The 6th PC meeting in 1932 at Warsaw submitted the proposal to create a permanent commission for the compilation of a multi-lingual technical dictionary (ref. section 7).

The V. FIG Congress of 1934 was originally planned in Poland. It was however taken over by the British member organisation and arranged in the County Council Hall and in the headquarters of the Host Society. Thirty four countries with 352 delegates attended. The 13 FIG member organisations, with Latvia and Romania absent, were joined by delegates of 23 other countries, namely: Argentina, China, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Mexico, USA and Dominions of the British Empire, Ceylon (today Sri Lanka), Goldcoast (belongs since 1957 to Ghana), Hong Kong, Canada, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Rhodesia (today Zambia), Sarawak (belongs since 1963 to Malaysia), Sudan, South Africa, Tanganyika (today Tanzania) and Transjordan (today Jordan).

Again the plenary sessions featured several informative lectures on urban development and housing.

5 technical commissions and 1 sub-commission were seated, namely:

Commission 1: Surveyors and real estate  
(Chairman: Ezio Fanti, Italy) 2 sessions; 16 reports and 1 resolution

Commission 2: Cadastral surveying (Chairman: Théophile Dreux, France) 2 sessions;  
13 reports and 1 resolution

Commission 3: Survey instruments and procedures (Chairman: Carl F. Baeschlin,  
Switzerland) 2 sessions; 9 reports and 6 resolutions

Commission 4: The profession of the quantity surveyor (Chairman: Horace W.  
Langden, Great Britain) 2 sessions; 5 reports and 5 resolutions

Commission 5: Professional organisation and training  
(Chairman: Ladislav Surmacki, Poland)  
2 sessions; 7 reports and 2 resolutions

Commission 5a: The Junior Surveyor  
(Chairman: W. E. A. Bull, Great Britain) 2 sessions; 3 reports and 1 resolution

The sessions produced 16 resolutions which were approved by the General Assembly. Forty of 53 papers rendered were published in the General Report only in English.

The compilation of a multi-lingual technical dictionary was urged again and acted upon.

The first FIG Statute, proposed by René Danger in 1926 and revised at the 7th PC session in 1933 was approved on July 18, 1934 in London. These "Standing Orders" were included in the General Report, pp. 440-447, and thereby made public for the first time.

The so far largest professional and industrial show was organised, technical excursions were not planned, but several sightseeing tours were arranged. The entire Congress schedule was prepared in tri-lingual form as a guide book of 65 pages with time plan and brief descriptions at the disposal of all registrants.

The VI. FIG Congress of 1938 took place in Rome and was hosted by the National Council of Geometers (CNG). It was solemnly inaugurated in the Capitol with an address by On. Geom. Ezio Fanti, FIG President. For the first time the Congress convened on a thematic issue: "The significance of the surveying profession in the social organisation of modern civilisation". Of the 14 member organisations three were only represented by observers: Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Eleven other countries were also represented by observers: Colombia, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Lithuania, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru and Portugal. 435 participants from 25 countries were registered.

An exhibit was connected with the Congress. There were visitations and for the first time technical excursions, but no plenary sessions as on previous Congresses. In connection with

the visit at Mostra Augustea della Romanità a historical view of the Surveyor's Profession was given by René Danger, France.

The British colleagues of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) presented a Presidential Medal and Neck band to be worn by the President at times on official duty.

Thirty Three papers were given during 15 sessions of the five Commissions.

Commission 1: The rural cadastre  
(Chairman: Jakob Baltensperger, Switzerland)  
3 sessions; 8 reports and 2 resolutions

Commission 2: Survey instruments and methods of operation (Chairman: Carl F. Baeschlin, Switzerland) 3 sessions; 5 reports and 1 resolution

Commission 3: Urban development and regional planning (Chairman: Kai Hendriksen, Denmark) 3 sessions; 8 reports and 1 resolution

Commission 4: Professional training (Chairman: Ladislas Surmacki, Poland) 3 sessions; 10 reports and 4 resolutions

Commission 5: Junior surveyors  
(Chairman: Brian Eve, Great Britain) 3 sessions; 4 reports and 4 resolutions

Furthermore the sub-commission "Cadastre", later the OICRF, initiated 1930 in Zurich, and the sub-commission "Dictionnaire Technique", initiated 1934 in London, held meetings on which representatives from all FIG member countries were present.

The General Assembly approved 13 resolutions which are included in the General Report covering all papers and the complete Congress schedule, a volume of 594 pages.

The entire FIG effort, which had steadily increased and had yielded in the last twelve years remarkable and lasting results, was once more abruptly halted by the second World War from 1939 to 1945. But soon thereafter, 6 July 1946, under the energetic leadership of Henri Peltier, France; Petrick, CSSR; and Robertson, Great Britain, joined hands to revive the international co-operation under the guidance of FIG.

In the two years following, already ten of the 14 national organisations affiliated prior to the second World War gathered for consultations during the 13th PC session in 1946 at Dijon and the 14th PC session in 1947 in Paris, which paved the way for the resumption of FIG activities. These ten member countries were Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland. Luxembourg participated as an observer.

The 15th PC session on July 2-3, 1948 at Stockholm decided unanimously to hold the next international FIG Congress after an 11 year interruption in 1949 in Lausanne, Switzerland. Traditionally, the host city should have been Paris, however the severe destruction by the war of the city could not be expected to be sufficiently repaired.

The Swiss Society for surveying and rural engineering (SVVK) assumed the responsibility for the arduous task to prepare the VII. FIG Congress 1949 at Lausanne in the Polytechnic School of the Federal University. It was encouraging that in addition to the then 12 FIG member countries, observers from 10 unaffiliated countries participated as observers. These were Algeria, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Turkey and Tunisia. The first post-war Congress attracted 311 registrants. For the first time a representative from another international association, the IUGG, participated in a FIG Congress.

Three expert papers were presented during the plenary session: "The Surveyor in the Society, Techniques and Management" by Härry, Switzerland; "Educational proficiency", by Danger, France; "City Planning in Great Britain" by Wells, Great Britain. A few visits were programmed, but no technical excursions. The professional and industrial exhibition received exhibitors from 9 countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland.

This time 10 technical commissions were seated, which, contrary to conventional invited papers, presented national reports which were discussed in 35 sessions. A total of 56 national reports were reviewed as well as 9 Chairman's reports and 9 Final reports. The deliberations of these Commissions produced 32 resolutions, which were approved by the General Assembly.

All resolutions and Commission reports, lectures, addresses, etc. are contained in the 714 page General Report, reproduced in French and partially in German and English.

The ten technical commissions were:

Commission 1: The technical dictionary  
(Chairman: H. de Schrijver, Belgium)  
3 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 1 final report; no resolution

Commission 2: Real estate cadastre  
(Chairman: Leonida Piazzzi, Italy)  
5 sessions; 6 national reports (CH, FR, GB, LU, NL and SE) as well as 1 final report;  
3 resolutions

Commission 3: Survey instruments and methods, photogrammetry  
(Chairman: Bertil Hallert, Sweden)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 10 national reports (AT, BE, CH, CS, OK, FR, GB, IT, PL and SE); 6 resolutions

Commission 4: City planning  
(Chairman: Henry W. Wells, Great Britain)  
3 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 6 national reports (CH, FR 2, GB, LU and SE), 1 final report;  
no resolutions

Commission 5: Co-operation of the surveyor with legislature  
(Chairman: Alphonse Eyschen, Luxembourg)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 8 national reports (BE,

CH, OK, FR 2, GB, LU and SE), 1 final report; no resolution

Commission 6: The task of the surveyor in cartography  
(Chairman: Fritz Kobold, Switzerland)  
3 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 1 final report; 3 resolutions

Commission 7: Professional training  
(Chairman: René Danger, France)  
2 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 6 national reports (BE, CH, CS, GB, IT and PL), 1 final report; 2 resolutions

Commission 8: Junior surveyors  
(Chairman: Philip Griffith Jonas, Great Britain)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 5 national reports (BE, CH, FR, GB and SE), 1 final report; 5 resolutions

Commission 9: Professional activity and fees  
(Chairman: Henri Peltier, France)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 11 national reports (AT, BE, CH, CS, OK, FR, GB, IT, LU, PL and SE), 1 final report; 3 resolutions

Commission 10: Bibliography  
(Chairman: Paul Potuzak, Czechoslovakia)  
3 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 4 national reports (FR, GB, PL and SE), 1 final report; 10 resolutions

The extent of the Commission work during this Congress made it necessary to appoint a Vice-chairman and a Secretary for each Commission.

The FIG Statutes were revised to adapt to changed situations. FIG also established its first contact with UNESCO. The compilation of the multi-lingual technical dictionary was begun by Prof. Dr. Hegg (Switzerland), President of the Technical Dictionary Commission. The OICRF (ref. section 6) was re-established and Prof. Hegg (Switzerland) was put in charge of organising it according to his proposals.

A welcome innovation of the VII. Congress was a daily bulletin in three languages informing participants about the work progress of commissions.

The Order of the Géomètre-Experts of France extended for the third time in FIG's history an invitation to hold the VIII. Congress of 1953 in the Sorbonne University at Paris.

This Congress expanded its sessions beyond the one-week period, a measure which was adhered to in the future. The number of participants had risen to 334, who came from 21 countries, among them the 15 FIG member countries (with exception of Poland) and observers from Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, Mexico, Saar Province and Turkey.

The three-part exhibition was outstanding. The professional part was furnished by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Israel, Netherlands, Switzerland and for the first time USA. An innovation was the French exhibit "5000 years of our profession"

which was prominently placed in the Sorbonne Auditorium. This outstanding exhibit had no successor in subsequent Congresses until this idea was taken up in London 1968 and came to a climactic height in Wiesbaden 1971.

54 industrial establishments exhibited their products in an impressive international show. Four technical excursions (the first ones of their kind) and 3 inspection tours were on the program.

The Commission work was intensified and carried out in 6 technical commissions (instead of 10 before). It was decided to add a commission 7 at the next congress to deal with "Professional education".

A total of 50 reports were discussed in 24 sessions. 16 resolutions were formulated by the Commissions and approved by the General Assembly. They are contained in the General Report of the Congress.

Commission 1:        Technical dictionary  
(Chairman: Louis Hegg, Switzerland)  
4        sessions; 1 chairman 5 report; no resolution

Commission 2:        Land registry and land redistribution  
(Chairman: René Perrin, France)  
4        sessions; 1 chairman's report, 11 national reports (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL and SE), 1 final report; 3 resolutions

Commission 3:        Survey instruments and procedures, cartography and photogrammetry  
(Chairman: F. Rudolf Jung, Germany)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 9 national reports (AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL and SE), 1 final report; 4 resolutions

Commission 4:        Urban design and development  
(Chairman: Henry W. Wells, Great Britain)  
4 sessions; 9 national reports (AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IL, IT and SE), 1 Final report; 2 resolutions

Commission 5:        Junior surveyors  
(Chairman: Mario Calabro, Italy)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 2 reports, 1 final report; 6 decisions as well as 4 resolutions concerning professional training

Commission 6:        Fees and professional status  
(Chairman: Joseph van der Linden, Belgium)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 9 national reports (AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU and SE), 1 final report; 3 resolutions

Until 1953 the work of the technical commissions had only been carried out during the Congresses. But the 8. General Assembly decided, on proposal from some of the Commissions, that in the future the commission work should not be limited to the Congresses.

The compilation of the technical dictionary under the supervision of Prof. Dr: Hegg (Switzerland) had progressed well with the help of three institutions: IfAG, the Institute for Applied Geodesy of Frankfurt/Main with the German part; RICS, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London, with the English part; and IGN, Institut Geographic National, Paris, with the French part.

The General Assembly accepted the proposal to convene the FIG Congresses in the future at four year intervals, which would require a change in the Statutes. This was prepared in the subsequent PC sessions and ratified by the next congress.

The contacts with UNESCO were strengthened further and it was decided to acquire FIG membership in UATI, the International Union of Engineering Organisations, and UAI, Union des Associations Internationales.

A proposal was made to distribute a "Revue Internationale des Géomètres" but the idea could not be realised as a consequence of the financial situation. Not until April 1967 the first FIG Bulletin was released by the British FIG Bureau. So far 20 Bulletins have been released.

The IX. FIG Congress, originally scheduled for 1957 had to be postponed one year because of the X general convention of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics of 1957 in Toronto, Canada. It was therefore rescheduled for September 1958, hosted by "Netherlands Landmeetkundige Federation" (NLF), now renamed "Netherlands Vereniging voor Geodesie" (NVG), and organised in the "Kurhaus of Schevenigen", where the Opening Session, the Plenary Session, the PC Session, the General Assembly and the social events took place, and in the Technical University of Delft, where all Commission Sessions and Exhibits were arranged.

The Congress attendance consisted of 351 representatives of all 20 FIG Member organisations and observers from 7 other countries: Canada, Hungary, Iran, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Vietnam. The international associations UN, UNESCO, UATI, UAI, IAG and ISP were also represented at the Congress.

The sprawling professional and industrial exhibits were shared by 12 member countries: Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Yugoslavia, and 26 industries. There were no technical excursions, but five inspection trips of professional attraction were programmed.

The opening ceremony and two plenary sessions were highlighted by addresses and a film show: "The fight of the Netherlands against force" and "The poison of the sea" by Volker, Netherlands; "Preparation and execution of modern land redistribution" by Herweijer, Netherlands.

The scientific-technical work of the 7 Commissions received a new and lasting impulse. Thirty four Commission sessions with attendance varying from 27 to 110 persons were conducted during the five day Convention. Each Commission delivered a report by the chairman and a closing report. In addition 11 special, 53 national and 18 individual reports, a total of 96 reports were submitted on subjects as follows:

Commission 1:            Technical dictionary

(Chairman: Louis Hegg, Switzerland)

3 sessions; 1 chairman 5 report, 1 special report and 1 final report; 1 resolution

Commission 2: Land registry and land redistribution

(Chairman: René Perrin, France)

8 sessions; 1 chairman S report, 1 special report and 1 final report as well as 3 individual reports and 11 national reports (AT 2, CH, CS, DE, DK, FI, NL 2, PL and YU); 5 resolutions

Commission 3: Survey instruments and procedures, cartography and photogrammetry  
(Chairman: Fritz Hunger, Germany)

9 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 1 final report, 6 special reports as well as 12 personal and 16 national reports (AT, BE, CH 2, CS, DE, OK, FI, FR, GB, IL, IT, NL, PL and SE 2); 4 resolutions

Commission 4: Urban design and development

(Chairman: Bernard John Collins, Great Britain)

4 sessions; 1 chairman S report and 1 final report, 6 special reports and 9 national reports (AT, BE, CH, DK, FI, NL, PL, SE and US); 3 resolutions

Commission 5: Junior surveyors

(Chairman: Mario Calabro, Italy)

3 sessions; 1 chairman S report and 1 final report as well as 5 national reports (CH, DE, GB, PL and YU); 6 resolutions

Commission 6: Professional practice and fees

(Chairman: Lucien Lambert, Belgium)

3 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 1 final report as well as 5 national reports (AT, CH, FI, FR and GB); 5 resolutions

Commission 7: Professional education

(Chairman: Marcel Gazeau, France)

4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 1 special report and 1 final report as well as 3 personal and 7 national reports (BE, FI, FR 3, GB and NL); 4 resolutions

This time the 96 reports with 28 resolutions were published in the author's language, all Commission Reports appeared in the three Congress languages. The make up of the General Report, a volume of 748 pages of large format bound and well illustrated, had received financial support by UNESCO and was a prominent milestone on the road to future FIG success.

The General Assembly acknowledged our membership in the UATI and UAI. The invigorating contact with UNESCO, FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation) and IREP (International Real Estate Federation) should be cultivated. The Finance Commission proposed a revision of the membership fees to enable FIG to support more effectively the well functioning international professional studies within the Federation. The Swiss franc shall be used as monetary standard.

The "History Commission" was set up with Baarda, Netherlands; Bargellini, Italy; Baudet, Switzerland; Rutland, Great Britain, and Wantz, France. The reports of this Commission shall

be deposited in the FIG Archives to be organised in London. The proposal to strengthen the OICRF with a grant by the Finance Department of the Netherlands was applauded (ref. section 6). The FIG emblem was created.

The partially revised FIG Statutes (newly formulated Article 8) was approved and published with the General Report. This expansion of Article 8 made it possible to accept two member organisations from the same member country. This happened for the first time in Krakow (Poland) at the PC meeting 1959 when ACSM (American Congress on Surveying and Mapping) from USA applied for membership. Until now 5 member countries are represented by two organisations (AU, CA, IL, SE and US).

The X. FIG Congress of 1962 was conceived as a Jubilee Convention of the Host Organisation, the Austrian Society of Surveying (VW). It convened in the "Hofburg", the Royal Palace, and in the City Hall of Vienna. The number of participants exceeded the 1 000 mark for the first time; 625 were registrants from 41 different countries. Representatives from the international associations UNESCO and OECD were also present.

Of the 23 member organisations only Israel was absent. Numerous observers were registered from Angola, Australia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR and Vietnam. A record number of over 40 attending countries was thereby established. The number of attending countries has since then increased with each Congress; today the number is about 60.

The professional exhibits were stocked by 12 member countries: Austria, CSSR, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and USA, and by Vietnam as a guest exhibitor. 52 industrial concerns from 12 countries participated in the industrial show. This, too, was a record number not previously achieved, requiring 1 700 m<sup>2</sup> floor space.

The featured speaker of the Plenary Session was Mr. Lust, Austria, on the topic: "The professional tasks and the position of the consulting engineering in the Survey of Austria". There were capacity attendances at the four technical excursions and the numerous sightseeing tours.

The 7 Technical Commissions were the same as with the previous Congress in 1958. The commissions I and 7 had one subcommission each. The newly organized OICRF, which worked within Commission 2, called its first meeting during the Congress and presented its first activity report 1958-62.

46 commission sessions were held. There were also joined commission sessions for the first time. A total of 118 reports were presented: 11 chairman's reports, 68 special and individual reports and also 39 national reports (1 from CS, FI and IT; 2 from AT, CH, DE, DK, FR and SE; 3 from AR and GB; 4 from NL and YU and 5 from CA and PL). For the first time all interested participants received advance copies of these reports. 35 resolutions emerged from the Commission work and were approved by the General Assembly.

Commission 1:            Technical dictionary

(Chairman: Louis Hegg, Switzerland) and  
Subcommission 1 A: Professional literature and documentation  
(Chairman: Michal Odlanicki-Poczobutt, Poland)  
4 sessions in all; 3 chairman's reports and 2 special reports; 4 resolutions

Commission 2: Land registry and land redistribution  
(Chairman: René Perrin, France) and  
Office International du Cadastre et du Régime Foncier  
(Chairman: Steven M. Meelker, Netherlands)  
6 sessions in all; 3 chairman's reports and 15 special reports; 4 resolutions from OICRF

Commission 3: Survey instruments and procedures, cartography and photogrammetry  
(Chairman: Fritz Hunger, Germany)  
11 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 35 special reports; 6 resolutions

Commission 4: Urban design and development  
(Chairman: Bernard John Collins, Great Britain)  
6 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 2 special reports; 3 resolutions

Commission 5: Junior surveyors  
(Chairman: Mario Calabro, Italy)  
3 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 1 special report; 4 resolutions

Commission 6: Professional practice and fees  
(Chairman: Lucien Eambert, Belgium)  
3 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 2 special reports; 6 resolutions

Commission 7: Professional education  
(Chairman: Marcel Gazeau, France) and  
Subcommission 7 A: Studies and professional coordination in the EEC countries  
(Chairman: Léon Marstboom, Belgium)  
13 sessions in all; 1 chairman's report and 1 special report; 8 resolutions

As financial means for the publication of the Congress Records were rather limited, only the titles or themes of the 118 reports and the names of the 113 authors were issued in print, however the text of the 35 resolutions were published in the three languages.

The work of Commission 1, Technical Dictionary, had advanced sufficiently to announce the first issue of 2 000 copies to appear during 1963.

Out of the experiences gathered in the four Congresses since the second World War arose the desire to settle the question of names for the technical commissions permanently to avoid reestablishing number, name and definition of purpose of commissions with each Congress, and to arrive, thereby, at a more formal structure of the organization. Accordingly, Messrs. Steel, Great Britain, and Baarda, Netherlands, drafted after consultation with several FIG member organizations a proposal which was unanimously accepted by the 30th Meeting of the Permanent Committee in Washington D.C. Guidelines were thereby established, which govern the activities in all Commissions and the organization of FIG Congresses, which are in force today.

The XI. Congress was staged in 1965 by the National Council of Geometers (CNG) in Rome, Italy, for the second time in the Capitol (Opening Ceremony) and in the Congressional Palace of the EUR field. It convened under the guiding theme "Progress of modern techniques in the profession of the survey-engineer", and was organized in response to the guidelines established in 1963. Of the 26 FIG-affiliated member nations, Argentina and India sent no representatives. Twenty-one unaffiliated countries had sent professionals as observers: Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Greece, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Tunisia and Vietnam. More than 1 200 persons participated, of these 914 were registrants, 483 from Italy.

The presentations at the Plenary Session were tuned to the Congress theme with their topics "The role of the survey engineer in the highway administration" by Rinaldi, Italy; and "The Italian cadastre and the work of the surveyor" by Fodera, Italy.

The professional exhibits were supplied by 7 countries: CSSR, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland. 41 firms participated in the industrial exhibition, several from adjoining countries. All professional visits and excursions took place within the City of Rome.

The Congress Prize instituted by RICS for younger survey engineers of the member countries was awarded for the first time. The recipient was Dr. Ing. Lubimor Kubacek of CSSR.

The General Assembly resolved to establish a FIG Archive in London. The FIG fees were changed. The dates for future Congresses and PC Sessions were agreed upon for several years ahead. The guidelines from the PC

Session 1963 for organizing Congresses, the names, tasks, and mode of operation of the technical Commissions were ratified. This included the introduction of the three-year cycle of FIG Congresses.

Nine technical Commissions were organized, three commissions forming a group presided over by a Vice President, i.e. one group by a Vice President of the past Congress, one by a Vice President of the host country, one by a Vice President of the following Congress.

Thirty-seven commission sessions produced 121 reports; 10 chairman 5 reports, 54 national and 57 special reports. OICRF presented its second report, covering the period 1963-65, within Commission 4. The 54 national reports were presented by: OK, HU, PL, SE and VN (1 each); CH and FI (2 each); BE and NL (3 each); CA, CS and IT (4 each); DE, FR and GB (9 each). For Group C "Land utilization and land administration" a special chairman's report and a special report was given.

Commission Group A: Professional organization and activities (Headed by: FIG Vice-President Domenico Chiaramello, Italy); 9 sessions

Commission 1: Professional practice  
(Chairman: Léon Marstboom, Belgium)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 2 national and 3 special reports; 5 resolutions

Commission 2: Professional education  
(Chairman: Vassil Peevski, Bulgaria)  
2 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 4 national reports; 3 resolutions

Commission 3: Professional literature  
(Chairman: Michal Odlanicki-Poczobutt, Poland)  
3 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 5 national reports; 6 resolutions

Commission Group B: Surveying, photogrammetry and cartography  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Alois Barvir, Austria);  
13 sessions

Commission 4: Land registry and land redistribution  
(Chairman: René Perrin, France)  
5 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 1 OICRF report, 6 national and 11 special reports; no resolution

Commission 5: Survey instruments and methods  
(Chairman: Heinz Draheim, Germany)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 15 national and 25 special reports; 3 resolutions

Commission 6: Engineering surveys  
(Chairman: Herbert Matthias, Switzerland)  
4 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 6 national and 12 special reports; 3 resolutions

Commission Group C: Land utilization and land administration  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Bernard John Collins, Great Britain);  
14 sessions as well as 1 joined session for group C with 1 chairman's report and 1 special report; no resolution

Commission 7: Urban land systems  
(Chairman: Charlie D. Pilcher, Great Britain)  
3 sessions; 1 chairman's report and 6 national reports; no resolution

Commission 8: Town planning and development  
(Chairman: Ake Smith, Sweden)  
8 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 5 national and 2 special reports; no resolution

Commission 9: Valuation and management of real estate  
(Chairman: Boyd T. Barnard, USA)  
3 sessions; 1 chairman's report, 5 national and 2 special reports; no resolution

The deliberations of these Commissions produced 20 resolutions which were approved by the General Assembly. The presiding vice presidents of the Commission Groups A, B and C, and the chairmen of the 9 technical commissions gave their resumes on the accomplishments of the commissions. The new guidelines successfully passed the test. It was resolved that they should be adhered to in the future.

The General Report, published mainly in French, contains on 518 pages a series of photographs and two maps relating to both exhibitions. Its third section comprises the presidential and national reports. It contains neither the invited and personal papers, nor special reports, however the text of the 20 resolutions were published in the language of each Commission-Chairman.

The XII. Congress of 1968 convened in London under the theme "The contribution of the surveyor to human progress", and was called to order in the Royal Festival Hall for the opening ceremony and the Plenary Session, for all other functions in the Congress Center, the Church House and Westminster School. It was hosted for the second time by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) which celebrated that year its 100th Anniversary.

Eight hundred and eight registrants, among them 238 of Great Britain, many in company of their ladies attended. Sixty countries were represented this time. Of the 34 member countries only Greece and India remained absent. The British FIG Bureau had installed "Correspondents" in many countries. They represented: Bahama Islands, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana and Malta. Additional 23 countries had delegated observers: Afghanistan, Botswana, Cambodia, Fiji Islands, Iceland, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Monaco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and Vietnam. Representatives from the international associations UATI, FAO, IAG, IHB, ISP and IUC were also present.

Three general papers were presented at the Plenary Session: "The future of the geometer" by Baarda, Netherlands; "Developing world resources" by Saouma, Italy (FAO); and "The crisis in urban living" by James, Great Britain.

Participation in both exhibits fell slightly behind earlier shows. The professional exhibition housed 9 member countries: Australia, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa and USA. The industrial section listed 42 exhibitors occupying a net area of about 1 000 m<sup>2</sup>, most of them came from London. In addition, RICS had a historical show in its own building commemorating its 100th anniversary. It offered comprehensive cross section of British surveying activities in the past and present. And the British Museum offered an impressive show on the theme: "The Surveyor's Craft", carefully composed from the rich collection of this Museum. Finally, an exhibit of historical survey instruments was offered in the Science Museum. A number of excursions and inspections supplemented the technical program.

The Congress Prize instituted in 1965 was not awarded due to an insufficient number of candidates.

Tri-lingual reports were available at the PC session and the General Assembly which efficiently expedited the parliamentary process.

The close cooperation with UNESCO would be expanded by further consultations. UNESCO had requested information in consideration of its possibility to further professional matters of all categories of surveyors. The question of supporting professional education in developing countries was raised.

The General Assembly resolved that the election of chairmen and vice chairmen of the nine commissions should be governed by new rules. Vice chairmen may, after serving a period of three years, become chairmen during the next business period without further election procedure. This would open the possibility of participation of an increased number of member countries to partake in FIG activities.

The question of a future 4-year succession of FIG Congresses, which had been introduced at the 34th PC Session in Ottawa 1967, and would permit to arrive at an alternating two-year succession of FIG and ISP Congresses did not find the necessary support. It was feared that this would lead to a set back to the advancing development of FIG similar to that in its founding years.

The proposed changes of the FIG statutes introduced 1958 were approved. Articles 4, 8, 16, 22, 26, 39, 44, 45, 49 and 50 were reviewed accordingly. All member organizations received copies of the revised issue.

From this Congress and onwards no more chairman's reports or special reports were presented. Instead the Commission Chairmen invited authors from different countries to present "Invited papers". In addition "Personal papers" and "Presented papers" have also been presented by the Commissions. The OICRF presented its third activity report of the period 1965-68.

151 Invited papers were presented in 70 sessions. All papers received 3-digit numbers, identifying the Commissions and sequence of their sessions. This system proved to be quite practical and would be retained in the future. 17 resolutions emerged from the commission sessions and were published in the General Report.

Commission Group A: Professional organization and activities  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Robert T. L. Rogers, Great Britain);  
20 sessions

Commission 1: Professional Practice  
(Chairman: Léon Marstboom, Belgium)  
8 sessions; 13 invited papers and 3 personal papers; 2 resolutions

Commission 2: Professional education  
(Chairman: Vassil Peevsky, Bulgaria)  
6 sessions; 13 invited and 9 personal papers; 4 resolutions

Commission 3: Professional literature  
(Chairman: Michal Odlanicki-Poczobutt, Poland)  
6 sessions; 8 invited and 3 personal papers; 4 resolutions

Commission Group B: Surveying, photogrammetry and cartography  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Georg Ewald, Germany);  
27 sessions

Commission 4: Land registry and land redistribution  
(Chairman: René Perrin, France)

8 sessions; 16 invited and 3 personal papers; 3 resolutions

Commission 5: Survey instruments and methods  
(Chairman: Heinz Draheim, Germany)

9 sessions; 25 invited papers and 20 personal papers as well as 10 national reports (CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, FR, IT, NL, PL and US); no resolution

Commission 6: Engineering surveys  
(Chairman: Herbert Matthias, Switzerland)

6 sessions; 11 invited and 8 personal papers as well as 3 national reports (CS, DE and NL); 2 resolutions

Commission 10: Hydrographic Surveying  
(Chairman: George-Stephan Ritchie, Great Britain)

4 sessions; 11 invited papers; no resolution

Commission Group C: Land utilisation and land administration

(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Ennio de Biagi, Italy);

23 sessions

Commission 7: Urban land systems  
(Chairman: Charlie D. Pilcher, Great Britain)

7 sessions; 13 invited and 1 personal paper; 2 resolutions, also for Commissions 8 and 9

Commission 8: Town planning and development  
(Chairman: Åke Smith, Sweden)

8 sessions; 22 invited and 3 personal papers; no resolution

Commission 9: Valuation and management of real estate  
(Chairman: Boyd T. Barnard, USA)

7 sessions; 18 invited papers; no resolution

OICRF (Office International du Cadastre et du Régime Foncier)

(Chairman: Johan Leonard Gerard Henssen, Netherlands);

1 session; 1 activity report; no resolution

The technical commission "Hydrographic Surveys" was incorporated as FIG Commission 4, the former Commission 4 became number 7, and Commissions 7 and 8 were combined to form Commission 8 "Urban Real Estate, Urban Planning and Development". OICRF joined Commission 7. This move did not require a change in the Commission structure erected in 1963.

The General Report appeared for the first time in three Volumes A, B, C corresponding with the three Commission groups. Volume A also contained the various official information and statistics, the publication of which is required by the statutes. The excellent General Report of nearly 1 000 pages, of large format, in a special container, presents, arranged according to the Commission group, 141 of the 151 invited papers debated in 70 commission sessions. Summaries in the second and third languages were added to that of the author's presentation. These authors came from 21 countries. The General Report includes the Presidential Address and the three papers given at the Plenary Session.

At the 36th PC Session in Copenhagen (Denmark) in 1969 Mr.ir. Johan Leonard Gerard Henssen, Netherlands, was elected new President of OICRF. The first President (since 1958), Mr.ir. Steven Marchinus Meelker, Netherlands, died on Jan 23, 1968.

At the 37th PC Session in Budapest (Hungary) in 1970 was decided that the annual PC Sessions between the Congresses should be combined with technical symposia.

Between the FIG Congresses and apart from the PC Sessions some technical commissions arranged technical symposia.

The XIII Congress of 1971 was hosted by the German Association of Surveyors (DVW) and arranged in the Congress Centre, Rhein-Main-Hall at Wiesbaden, the year of the 100th anniversary of its existence. The theme of the Congress read "Surveying in the Space Age". The number of participants exceeded 1 000 for the first time; 1 152 came with accompanying family members from 57 countries, 339 from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Of the 39 FIG member countries Rhodesia, Sri Lanka and Zambia were not represented and the correspondents of the Bahamas Islands, Botswana, Guyana and Honduras were missing; 15 countries were represented by observers: Brunei, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Monaco, Nepal, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda and Venezuela. The international associations UNESCO, FAO, UATI, IUGG, ISP, IHG and FIABCI were represented.

The Minister of Science and Education, Prof. Dr. Ing. Hans Leussink made the opening address: "The role of science in the human society". The Plenary Session featured for the first time theme papers of the three Commission groups, Group A: "The Evolution of the Organisations of the Profession" by Jean Dingler, France; Group B: "The Influence of the Technological Progress Upon Surveying" by Karl Rinner, Austria; Group C: "The Surveyor's Part in Shaping the Environment" by B. J. Collins, Great Britain.

The Congress Prize, the Statutes of which had been revamped by the German FIG Bureau, was awarded out of the 18 contestants to Dipl. Eng. Lukas Antonie Koen, Den Haag, Netherlands, for his paper: "Pipeline alleys".

The international exhibit on surveying "GEO 71" was an outstanding success. It had four sections:

- a) The International Industrial Exhibition;
- b) The International Professional Exhibition;
- c) A Historical Maps and Instruments Show;
- d) The International Philatelic Exhibition.

95 industries of many countries had shown their products on 6 000 m<sup>2</sup> of all space and 1 000 m of open area. These comprised: 1. Geodetic and photogrammetric instruments; 2. Desk

calculators, mini-computers and recorders; 3. Reproduction techniques; 4. Survey apparatus and field accessories; 5. Technical literature and services.

Twenty-six exhibitors from 13 member countries participated in the industrial exhibition: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Israel, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and USA.

The Historical Map and Instrument Show " 5000 years of surveying" had about 400 displays, among these about 200 originals. It was subdivided in six sections: 1. The heritage of the antique; 2. The world of the Middle Ages; 3. The age of discoveries; 4. Description of landscapes; 5. Geometrical practices; 6. The dawn of modern times. The time table of surveying spread from 3800 BC to 1893 AD. Thirty-seven lenders, German and foreign museums, libraries and private collectors had supported this unique exhibit.

The international philatelic exhibition comprised 13 sections which extended over motifs of space and satellite geodesy, geo-sciences, national surveys, cartography, photogrammetry, electronic data processing to leading authorities and Johannes Kepler. Thirty display frames, 1 m<sup>2</sup> each, showed 650 specimens of motive stamps, two other were related to 150 years of Austrian land cadastre.

The general attendance was the largest so far recorded and was estimated at 10 000 including the visitors to the exhibits.

Numerous excursions, visitations, film shows etc. supplemented the technical program.

Congress News informing on progress, events etc. were issued throughout the 10-day convention period.

The first of 17 sections of the preliminary issue of a "Technical Dictionary, Terms and Definitions in German Surveying" with references to about 6 000 equivalent English and French terms were published at this Congress. The-last two sections and an alphabetic register should be presented at the 43rd PC Session 1976 in Ibadan (Nigeria).

The PC Session and the General Assembly were conducted in a strictly parliamentary manner facilitated by three language reports being available for the individual points of the agenda. Article 21 of the FIG Statutes was amended by the words: "and the Chairmen of the technical commissions" with the result that from now on the nine Commission Chairmen are members of the Permanent Committee (PC). The new vice chairmen for the Commissions as of the first of January 1973 were installed. These new vice chairmen were chosen from nine member countries by the PC instead of the FIG Bureau. This eliminates the possibility that any member country will be charged with double functions and offers to the large number of member countries the opportunity of increased responsible participation in the conduct of FIG offices. The installation of Special Commissions was abolished. Instead, sub-commissions or study groups may be formed temporarily within the framework of the nine established Commissions, if the need or special tasks are encountered. Hence, the sub-commission Ia. was reorganised to deal with the expansion of the EEC (the European Economic Community).

The three FIG vice presidents gave their detailed reports on their Commission Groups as did the chairmen of the nine technical commissions.

58 commission sessions were held. A total of 168 invited papers were presented. These were printed and distributed to the interested participants in advance. The OICRF presented its fourth activity report for the period 1968-71.

Commission Group A: Professional organisation and activities  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Robert Steel, Great Britain);  
15 sessions

Commission 1: Professional Practice  
(Chairman: René Perrin, France)  
5 sessions; 10 invited and 1 personal papers; 3 resolutions

Commission 2: Professional education  
(Chairman: Hans Schmidt, Austria)  
5 sessions; 11 invited and 1 personal papers; 3 resolutions

Commission 3: Professional literature  
(Chairman: Herman Lynst Rogge, Netherlands)  
5 sessions; 13 invited papers; 2 resolutions

Commission Group B: Surveying, photogrammetry and cartography  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Georg Ewald, Germany);  
22 sessions

Commission 4: Hydrographic surveying  
(Chairman: George-Stephan Ritchie, Great Britain)  
6 sessions; 17 invited papers; 4 resolutions

Commission 5: Survey instruments and methods  
(Chairman: William A. Radlinski, USA)  
9 sessions; 26 invited and 25 personal papers; 6 resolutions

Commission 6: Engineering surveys  
(Chairman: Vaclav Krumphanzl, Czechoslovakia)  
7 sessions; 38 invited and 3 personal papers; 7 resolutions

Commission Group C: Land utilisation and land administration  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Boyd T. Barnard, USA);  
21 sessions

Commission 7: Cadastre and rural land management  
(Chairman: Mirko Tomic, Yugoslavia)  
7 sessions; 17 invited and 3 personal papers; 6 resolutions

Commission 8: Urban land systems; town planning and development  
(Chairman: Siegfried Stahnke, Germany)  
7 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 9; 20 invited and 3 personal papers; 3 resolutions

Commission 9: Valuation and management of real estate  
(Chairman: Erik Carlegrim, Sweden)

7 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 8; 16 invited papers; 3 resolutions

The General Report was in the conventional form of bound volumes A, B, C, but required an extra Volume 0. It contains the official announcements, addresses, the keynote presentation, the three invited papers of the Plenary Session, the winning paper of the Congress Prize 1971 with translations. The Volume 0 also covers the final reports of the nine Technical Commissions and the 37 resolutions, all in three languages. Added are also the 12 invited papers which had been received in print after the Congress, a collection of reports on the XIII Congress which had appeared in German and foreign journals, a listing of 168 papers invited by the XIII Congress from authors of 30 countries, a listing of topics and their authors of 18 papers submitted to the 1971 Congress Prize, and finally the FIG Statutes now in force. The total of 1 478 pages of large format of this General Report represents the most comprehensive documentation of a FIG Congress so far. Also available were numerous personal and presented papers.

The XIV FIG Congress 1974 was arranged by the two American member associations "American Congress on Surveying and Mapping" (ACSM) and "American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers" (AIREA) in Washington, D.C., at the Hilton Hotel, under the theme "FIG responds to environmental problems". 1 228 registrants, among them 523 from the US, attended the Congress. By that, this FIG Congress, which was the first outside Europe, reached the largest number of congress participants up to now, and certainly also the largest number of congress participants from the host country. In all 1 537 participants from 56 countries all over the world attended the congress.

At the same time at the Hilton Hotel the "American Society of Photogrammetry" (ASP) had a meeting, to which an international symposium of the ISP Commission V was connected. Because of this there were some 800 persons present, which means that more than 2 300 persons in all were participating. All the arrangements took place at the Hilton Hotel, also the professional and industrial exhibitions.

Of the 41 member countries of that time, the following were missing: Hong Kong, Liberia, Luxembourg, Rhodesia and Sri Lanka. Of the 13 correspondents only Algeria and Kenya were represented. Another 18 countries participated: Barbados, Brunei, the Democratic Republic of Germany (DOR), Gabun, Guam, Indonesia, Iran, Iceland, Colombia, Monaco, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda.

At the Plenary Session two main speeches were given. The US Secretary of the Interior Rogers B. Morton, gave a speech on "Eternal triangle: Resources, Environment, Economy" and the rocket scientist and satellite-constructor Dr. Wernher von Braun, USA, spoke about "Measuring the Earth from afar".

In the competition for the XIV FIG Congress Prize 6 papers related to matters of concern to FIG Commission Group C "Land Administration" were submitted. The winner was Ing. (grad.) Horst Neumann, Germany, with the paper "City Planning and Land Management Problems of our Time".

Considering the fact that the Congress was held outside Europe, there was a good participation in the professional exhibition as 12 FIG-member countries participated: Australia, Germany, Great Britain, Israel, Japan, Canada, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa and USA.

The industrial exhibition in the Exhibition Hall on the ground floor of the Hilton Hotel, occupied a space of 4 000 m<sup>2</sup>. Here 69 exhibitors (firms, organisations and others, mostly American) had their products and services exposed. 14 firms came from 9 countries outside America: Australia, DDR, Germany, France, Japan, Canada, Austria, Switzerland and Hungary. Since you up to now hardly ever saw any American firms at this kind of exhibitions in Europe, the 55 American exhibition stands in particular could note the most visitors.

In a special film room films were shown during the Congress, where UN, NASA and the US ministries occasionally participated with several films.

Numerous excursions (28), among them particularly one to an automated sea survey ship and another to some remote sensing aerial platforms (aircraft), many visits, a gala concert, a concluding banquet with dancing and a varied ladies programme and some receptions supplemented the whole technical programme in the best way.

By reports written in three languages and available in advance, the 41st PC-meeting and the 14th General Assembly were also well prepared for each item on the agenda. Furthermore the contacts with UN, UNESCO, UATI and CIB were activated. The Vice-Chairmen for the 1976-1978 period, who later will work as Chairmen of the nine Commissions during the 1979-1981 period, were elected on the suggestion of the FIG Bureau. For this the new rules adopted at the 40th PC-meeting 1973 in Canberra (Australia) were valid for the first time. From 1976 the fees to FIG were increased. In this connection it was also decided that the PC each time should test the fees from congress to congress. The already often discussed question of congress cycles once again turned in favour of the 3-year cycle. When by that a FIG Congress and an ISP Congress coincide every twelve years one must come to an agreement in order to separate the two international congresses in time and place.

For the first time "Certificates of Appreciation" were awarded colleagues who had served with distinction in the realisation of the previous XIII. FIG Congress in Wiesbaden (Germany) in 1971 (cp. section 3).

Once again at the General Assembly the three FIG Vice-Presidents gave their reports on the commission work in the three groups A, B and C. Also the chairmen of the 9 FIG Commissions gave for each commission a short report on their activities during the Congress that resulted in 33 resolutions all of which were accepted by the General Assembly more exactly with the purpose that the FIG Bureau should start and follow up the works and proposals for the next Congress or implement it in the meantime.

During 6 meeting days (September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) in all 178 invited papers and some personal papers were discussed and debated during 71 sessions, among them 8 joint for two or more commissions. Authors from 27 FIG Member countries took part in this. Once again the invited papers, collected into booklets for each commission, were available to the Congress participants at the beginning of the Congress. This step that was taken at the XIII. FIG Congress 1971 had shown to be as reliable as the figuring of the single invited papers

after commissions and sessions (e.g. 302.1). Everyone agreed that this should be the rule also for the future.

The Commission 6 study groups A, B, C, D and E were kept. Most of the personal papers were presented to these study groups. Some national reports were the basis of the Chairman 's report of activities since 1971 which opened the first sessions.

The paper that won the FIG Congress Prize was delivered to a large audience in a joint session (705.0) of the FIG-Commissions 2, 7, 8 and 9. At the same time a German film "Flurbereinigung; Ordnungsaufgabe im ländlichen Raum" was shown. The OICRF submitted their 5th report on the activities 1971-1974 for the first time as invited paper 702.2. Of the 178 invited papers 22% were written in German, 71% in English and 7% in French.

The following summary gives a good reference concerning the total work of the nine technical-scientific commissions of FIG:

Commission Group A: Professional organisation and activities (Headed by: FIG Vice-President Richard Meyer, Germany); 17 sessions

Commission 1: Professional practice  
(Chairman: Martin Oldenstädt, Germany)  
7 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 2, one with Commission 2 and 3; 8 invited papers; 4 resolutions

Commission 2: Professional education  
(Chairman: Hans Klinkenberg, Canada +)  
5 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 1 and 3, one with Commission 7, 8 and 9 (the leader of these sessions was Lajos Hornorodi, Hungary); 17 invited papers and some national reports; 4 resolutions

Commission 3: Professional literature  
(Chairman: Frigyes Raum, Hungary)  
5 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 1 and 2 (the sessions were lead by Richard B. Caws, Great Britain); 18 invited papers; 5 resolutions

Commission Group B: Surveying, photogrammetry and cartography  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Carl-Olof Ternryd, Sweden); 31 sessions

Commission 4: Hydrographic surveying  
(Chairman: Marc-Marie Eyries, France)  
9 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 2, 5 and 6, and one with Commission 5 and 6; 22 invited papers; 5 resolutions

Commission 5: Survey instruments and methods  
(Chairman: Hendrikus L. van Gent, Netherlands)  
11 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 2, 4 and 6, one with Commission 4 and 6, and one with Commission 6; 31 invited papers; 2 resolutions

Commission 6: Engineering surveys  
(Chairman: Henryk Lesniok, Poland) with the five study groups

- A. Tolerances in construction work and accuracy in setting out (John van den Berg, Sweden)
  - B. Computation of volumes (Klaus Linkwitz, Germany)
  - C. Measurements of deformations and the automation of the measurement process (A. Platek, Poland)
  - D. Documentation of underground services (Karel Kollar, Czechoslovakia)
  - E. Gyro-theodolite and its application (Karl Heinrich Stier, Germany)
- 11 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 2, 4 and 5, one with Commission 4 and 5, and one with Commission 5; 34 invited papers and some national reports; 7 resolutions

Commission Group C: Land utilisation and land administration  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President C. Francis Solomon, USA); 23 sessions

Commission 7: Cadastre and rural land management  
(Chairman: Renato Solari, Switzerland)  
7 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 2, 8 and 9; 14 invited and 3 personal papers; 3 resolutions

Commission 8: Urban land systems; town planning and development  
(Chairman: Clifford Dann, Great Britain)  
8 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 9, and one with Commission 2, 7 and 9; 15 invited papers; 1 resolution

Commission 9: Valuation and management of real estate  
(Chairman: Laurence Sando, USA)  
8 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 2, 7 and 8, and one with Commission 8; 19 invited papers; 2 resolutions

The General Report (1 382 pages, large-sized paper-back) was once again published in a cassette in four volumes 0, A, B and C. The 0 volume written in the three official FIG languages (German, English and French) contained all information prescribed by the Statutes, and also reports from the Opening of the Congress, from the PC-meeting, from the General Assembly and from the Commissions with the text of the 33 resolutions, and also reports concerning the whole general program. The texts of the two main speeches, that were given at the Plenary Session (Morton and von Braun), and the FIG Congress Prize awarded paper of 1974 are also included like the history of FIG since 1878. A listing of the authors and the titles of the 178 invited papers, divided into commissions, concludes this volume. In the three other volumes of the General Report all the invited papers are published in the languages of the authors, with summaries in German (Zusammenfassungen), English and French (resumes).

At the 42nd PC-meeting 1975 in Helsinki (Finland) the American FIG Bureau submitted a proposal outlining the parts, duties and responsibilities of the FIG Correspondents. After some changes the proposal was definitively approved.

Based on the experiences gathered by the American, German and British colleagues, the American FIG Bureau submitted a draft "Operating Procedures for Hosting a Congress" and "Operating Procedures for Hosting a Permanent Committee Meeting held in Non-Congress years". These were generally well received and after some adjustments they were approved by the 15th General Assembly 1977 in Stockholm (Sweden).

In Helsinki (Finland) "Certificates of Appreciation" were presented the second time, now to another 10 colleagues who had served with distinction in the realisation of the XIV Congress (cp. section 3).

At the end of its working periods in December 1975 the American FIG Bureau published an off-print (78 pages in large-size and in three languages) with the supplemented FIG Statutes (1974), "The Manual of Procedure for Commissions" (1973) and also with a contribution "The historical development of FIG".

The retiring American FIG President William A. Radlinski presented in the last FIG Bulletin (Nr 16) from the American FIG Bureau a proposal to extend Article 4 a of the FIG Statutes due to the resolution 2 of Commission 9 (XIV Congress 1974) by supplementing the activity field of the Vermessungsingenieur, Surveyor and Géomètre with respect to the Appraisers and the Valuers that are now represented in FIG by the 5 Member Associations (AU, CA, IL, SE and US) and so that these professional designations will be defined carefully in German and French as well. The Swedish FIG Bureau took charge of the proposal at the 43rd PC-meeting 1976 in Ibadan (Nigeria). Work is going on at present.

At the 43rd PC-meeting 1976 in Ibadan (Nigeria) the question of including the Mining surveyor in FIG, owing to the foundation of the "International Society for Mine Surveying" (ISM) that had taken place shortly before on June 30th 1976 in Leoben (Austria), was still left open. On account of the XV. FIG Congress 1977 in Stockholm, it was agreed on this matter that the ISM will be independent, keeping, however, a close connection to FIG.

In Ibadan the initiative was taken to appoint an ad hoc committee to examine how you by a special re-organisation could reduce the overweight of the technical FIG Commissions 5 and 6 and by that draw up their work in a better way. The 44th PC-meeting in Stockholm (Sweden) decided on the proposal of the FIG Bureau to appoint such a committee, consisting of the FIG Secretary General and the three Vice-Presidents. They will present a proposal to a possible general re-organisation of the commissions at the 45th PC-meeting in Paris.

A wish was expressed to add as soon as possible to the German edition of a preliminary multilingual technical dictionary, a production of an English (American) and a French edition as well. The definitions and terms that were established in German in the German edition with reference to equivalent English and French terms, should from now on be followed internationally due to a decision of the 43rd PC-meeting.

The XV. FIG Congress 1977 was arranged by the two Swedish Member Associations 'Sveriges lantmätareförening' (SLF) and "Samfundet för fastighetsvärdering" (SFV) in Stockholm, at the trade fair in Älvsjö and at the Town City Hall of Stockholm. The Congress' theme was "Earth - limited resources of man". 1 129 registrants, among them 294 from Sweden, attended the Congress. With its 835 foreign registrants this FIG Congress was the largest so far regarding the number of foreign participants. In all almost 1 500 participants from 58 countries were attending the Congress. Of the 44 member countries of FIG at this time 6 were missing: Bahamas, Brazil, Liberia, Rhodesia, Zambia and Sri Lanka. Of FIG's 13 correspondents only Algeria, Kenya and Madagascar were present. Another 17 countries had sent observers as guests: the Democratic Republic of Germany (DDR), Ivory Coast, Gabun, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Monaco, Namibia, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore,

Surinam, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda. Of these Kuwait, Namibia, Saudi Arabia and Surinam were represented for the first time at a FIG Congress.

At the Plenary Session that followed immediately after the Opening Ceremony two main speeches were given. Mrs Elvy Olsson, head of the Swedish Ministry of Housing, spoke on her special field of activity, of which the survey administration is a part. She stressed the necessity of international co-operation. Furthermore professor Gunnar Hambraeus, head of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences spoke on the subject "The Conflicts of Land".

His Majesty the King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, who opened the XV FIG Congress, also presented the FIG Congress Prize of 1977 to the prize winner, John Bradford, Great Britain. The announcement was suited to the theme of the Congress. 8 papers were submitted. The prize winner had an opportunity to present his work "The Land Surveyor in a Changing Environment" to a larger audience on June 9 at the start of the 4th session of FIG Commission 3.

In the professional exhibition this time 18 member countries took part, the largest number since 1953: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Great Britain, Israel, Yugoslavia, Japan, Canada, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and USA. The industrial exhibition which filled an entire exhibition hall was used by 79 firms from 17 countries, including Japan (3 firms) and USA (17 firms). 13 Swedish firms participated.

Several excursions and technical tours were planned (19 in all), among them to the National Land Survey of Sweden and to the Central Board for Real Estate Data in Gävle 180 km north of Stockholm (2 all day tours), to the National Swedish Road Administration, the National Administration of Shipping and Navigation and to the Royal Institute of Technology. A common church service (only for participants of the Congress) and several social events (opera, receptions, a banquet with dancing) as well as a full and varied general program for accompanying family members and a three day post Congress tour to northern Sweden (Kiruna) accomplished the whole program which was well organised.

The 44th PC-meeting and the 15th General Assembly of FIG were once again well prepared by (tri-lingual) reports - issued in advance - for each item on the agenda, and the two meetings could be carried through in a row and in a very short time. The contacts with UN, UNESCO, FAO, EG, IAG, IUC, ISP, ISM and FIABCI were handled and extended further. The Vice-Chairmen for the 1978-1981 period who will work as Chairmen of the 9 technical commissions of FIG during the period 1982-1984, were elected by the PC on the following suggestion of the Swedish FIG Bureau: Commission 1. Tassou (France); 2. Allan (Great Britain); 3. Andersson (Sweden); 4. Nagatani (Japan); 5. Weir (Canada); 6. Feldman (USA); 7. de Leeuw (Belgium); 8. Rak (Poland) and 9. Seele (Germany).

New subscription fees (fee per capita) were decided for the next years, according to Article 50 (b) in the FIG Statutes, precisely according to a proposal to the 14th General Assembly in Washington D.C. 1974, i.e. 1975 = 100% (1 Swiss Franc), 1976 and 1977 = 115%, 1978 = 120%, 1979 = 125%, 1980 = 130% and 1981 = 135%. With this there is a wish to meet the yearly depreciation of money. This means that for the year 1978 a FIG Member Association with a maximum number of 4 000 members will pay 4 800 Swiss Francs.

The FIG Statutes (1974) were supplemented again, this time Article 26, according to which the FIG Bureau in the future will consist of the FIG President, the three Vice-Presidents, the Secretary General, the Treasurer and from now on also the Congress Director. According to this Article 15 (b) was supplemented as well.

Owing to the fact that the XIV. ISP Congress will take place in Hamburg (Germany) in 1980, it was decided not to arrange the XVI. FIG Congress until 1981, without a change, however, of the three year term of office of the Swiss FIG Bureau. From 1982 to 1984 follows the Bulgarian term of office and then from 1985 to 1987 the Canadian one. Also the following PC-meetings were decided (cp. section 5). With this the difficulties that occur every 12 years owing to the fact that the FIG Congress takes place every 3 years and the ISP Congress every 4 years have been removed till 1992 to start with. Because of this it was decided that the question of a 3 or 4 year cycle for FIG Congresses should be deferred, since FIG Congresses have already been decided to 1983 and 1986.

On account of the 43rd PC-meeting in Ibadan (Nigeria) in 1976 a proposal was made to amend the two FIG guiding principles in question, with regard to the difficulties that still occur, due to political reasons, by the fact that visas are denied participants of PC-meetings of FIG Congresses. After a thorough discussion the FIG Bureau now made the following proposal: "The Host Member must make every effort, to guarantee that any member of a member association of the FIG will have the full possibilities of participating in the work of the Federation and in all FIG meetings". In this connection special reference is given to Article 2 and 52 in the FIG Statutes. The 15th General Assembly accepted this proposal.

According to inquiries made by the Swedish FIG Bureau there was no possibility to find a uniform and acceptable definition of the term "Surveyor", which for instance occurs in translation of FIG as the "International Federation of Surveyors", and the terms "Vermessungsingenieur", "Géomètre", "Appraiser" and "Valuer", especially as these terms are very wide. In some countries these terms are also known as cadastre engineer, land economist, assessor and hydrographers. Therefore it was proposed that Article 4 (a) should be amended thus: "The surveyor also called: ...". To give suitable translations the FIG Bureau was asked to constitute an ad hoc group which can make a final proposal at the 45th PC-meeting in Paris in 1978.

The FIG Bureau was asked to make proposals concerning two further questions at the next PC-meeting in Paris 1978: a) Spanish as an official FIG-language and b) FIG membership of ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions, Paris).

At the request of FIG, RICS (The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London) submitted a "Directory of Member Societies" to Commission 3, both in a loose-leaf system and as paper-backs. This collection contains a uniform, short information about all Member Associations of FIG (History, Administration, Education, Professional Scope of Members, Membership, Discipline/Code of Ethics, Licence, Publications). Information concerning AR, AT, BG, BR, GR, LR, LV, MX, RO and TR is still missing however.

The following colleagues were nominated to the FIG Bureau for the 1979-1981 period; as FIG President: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Herbert Matthias, Switzerland; as Vice-Presidents: Lennart Linder-Aronson, Sweden; Alain Bourcy, France and Vassil Peevsky, Bulgaria; as Secretary General: Hans Rudolf Dütchler, Switzerland; as FIG Treasurer: Walter Bregenzer, Switzerland; and as Congress Director: Albert Jaquet, Switzerland. The XVI. FIG Congress

will take place from August 9 to 18 in 1981 in Montreux (Switzerland) and the 45th PC-meeting as the centenary of FIG from July 3 to 7 in 1978 in Paris (France).

During 6 meeting days (June, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13) 74 sessions were carried through, 18 of them as sessions joint with other commissions. 219 invited papers in total were discussed, the authors of which came from 34 countries. In addition to this there were 53 personal papers, more exactly 32 for Commission 5 and 21 for Commission 6. These authors came from 16 countries. For each of the Commission Groups A, B and C a Keynote address was given on June 7. The Chairmen of Commission 5 and Commission 6 gave a Chairman's Report each, and for Commission 5 also a report of a study group was given. OICRF presented its 6th tri-lingual report for 1974-1977 once again as an invited paper (701.2). On June 11 an appraisal symposium was arranged.

Of the 219 invited papers 27% were written in German, 62% in English and 11% in French. The technical and scientific work of the 9 commissions during the XV. FIG Congress is shown by the following summary:

Commission Group A: Professional organisation and activities (Headed by: FIG Vice-President William B. Overstreet, USA, with a Keynote address on June 7 by Jens Wolthers, DK, on "The surveyors as an employed person and as a free practitioner"); 16 sessions

Commission 1: Professional practice  
(Chairman: Jens Bo, Denmark)  
6 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 2; 10 invited papers; 4 resolutions

Commission 2: Professional education  
(Chairman: Lajos Homorodi, Hungary)  
5 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 1, one with Commission 9, and one with Commission 4, 5 and 6; 18 invited papers; 6 resolutions

Commission 3: Professional literature  
(Chairman: Richard B. Caws, Great Britain)  
5 sessions; 14 invited papers; 4 resolutions

Commission Group B: Surveying, photogrammetry and cartography (Headed by: FIG Vice-President Herbert Matthias, Switzerland, with a Keynote address on June 7 on "FIG-Group B, a retrospective view, its actual mission and activities"); 34 sessions

Commission 4: Hydrographic surveying  
(Chairman: Marc-Marie Eyries, France)  
7 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 2, 5 and 6; 15 invited papers; 4 resolutions

Commission 5: Survey instruments and methods  
(Chairman: Ron Adler, Israel)  
15 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 2, 4 and 6; 58 invited and 32 personal papers and a report of a study group; 3 resolutions

Commission 6: Engineering surveys  
(Chairman: Ludger Hallermann, Germany)  
with the five study groups

- A. Tolerances in construction work and accuracy in setting out (John van den Berg, Sweden)
  - B. Computation of Volumes (Klaus Kochen, Germany)
  - C. Measurements of deformations and the automation of the measurement process (A. Platek, Poland)
  - D. Documentation of underground services (Karel Kollar, Czechoslovakia)
  - E. Gyro-theodolite and its application (Ferenc Halmos, Hungary)
- 12 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 5, one with Commission 7, and one joint with Commission 2, 4 and 5; 45 invited and 21 personal papers as well as a Chairman's report; 5 resolutions

Commission Group C: Land utilisation and land administration  
(Headed by: FIG Vice-President Erik Carlegrim, Sweden, with a Keynote address by Gerhard Larsson, SE, on "Land information systems, basis for planning and valuation"); 24 sessions

Commission 7: Cadastre and rural land management  
(Chairman: Dien A. Aniyom, Nigeria)  
7 sessions, two of them joint with Commission 5, and one joint with Commission 6; 12 invited papers and a OICRF report in three languages; 2 resolutions

Commission 8: Urban land systems; town planning and development  
(Chairman: George C. Bestor, USA)  
9 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 9; 25 invited papers and a Chairman's report; 1 resolution

Commission 9: Valuation and management of real estate  
(Chairman: Bryan D. Mickle, Australia)  
8 sessions, one of them joint with Commission 8, and one joint with Commission 2; 19 invited papers; 3 resolutions

The General Report of the XV. FIG Congress will appear in the middle of 1978. This time it will consist of 10 volumes; a Volume 0 with information according to the FIG Statutes (program, schedule, list of members, speeches and addresses, records of PC meetings and of the General Assembly) and nine more volumes containing the 219 invited papers divided up into commissions. Here a "Zusammenfassung", a "Summary" and a "Résumé" have been added to all invited papers. For the first time the addresses of all the authors are given too. The three Keynote addresses of the Commission Groups A, B and C will be published in volumes 1, 4 and 7. The General Report contains also the 32 resolutions.

## Statistics

A.

Since 1938 (VI. Congress in Rome) the Congress convened on a thematic issue.

1938 in Rome: "The significance of the surveying profession in the social organisation of modern civilisation"

1949 in Lausanne: "The surveyor in the Society, Technique and Management"

- 1953 in Paris: "5000 years of our profession"
- 1958 in Scheveningen/Delft: no Congress theme
- 1962 in Vienna: no Congress theme
- 1965 in Rome: "Progress of modern techniques in the profession of the survey-engineer"
- 1968 in London: "The contribution of the surveyor to human progress"
- 1971 in Wiesbaden: "Surveying in the Space Age"
- 1974 in Washington D.C.: "FIG responds to environmental problems"
- 1977 in Stockholm: "Earth - limited resources of man"

## B.

The so far highest number of registrants was reached at the XIV Congress in Washington, 1 228 registrants among them 523 from USA.

The highest number of foreign registrants (835) attended the XV Congress in Stockholm.

The last four Congresses 1968, 1971, 1974 and 1977 had each more than one thousand participants (including accompanying family members):

1968	XII.	FIG Congress in London	= 1 040	participants
1971	XIII.	FIG Congress in Wiesbaden	= 1 553	participants
1974	XIV.	FIG Congress in Washington D.C.	= 1 537	participants
1977	XV.	FIG Congress in Stockholm	= 1 468	participants

In the table below the number of registrants at the 15 Congresses is given with the number of registrants from the host country in brackets ( ). Furthermore is given the number of attending countries with a slanting line to show how many of these who are FIG-members.

Year	Host city	Country	Registrants (Host country) / FIG members		Attending countries	
1878	Paris	(FR)	87	( 45)	7	/ 7
1910	Brussels	(BE)	303	(227)	20	/ 5
1926	Paris	(FR)	390	(170)	23	/ 7
1930	Zurich	(CH)	432	(230)	31	/ 11
1934	London	(GB)	352	(199)	34	/ 11
1938	Rome	(IT)	435	(256)	25	I 14

1949	Lausanne	(CH)	311	(157)		20	/ 12
1953	Paris	(FR)	334	(141)		21	/ 15
1958	Scheveningen/Delft	(NL)	351	( 91)		27	/ 20
1962	Vienna	(AT)	625	(202)	41	/ 22	
1965	Rome	(IT)	914	(483)		45	/ 24
1968	London	(GB)	808	(238)		60	/ 32
1971	Wiesbaden	(DE)	1 152	(339)		57	/ 36
1974	Washington D.C.	(US)	1 228	(523)		56	/ 36
1977	Stockholm	(SE)	1 129	(294)		58	/ 37

C.

Attending FIG member countries at the 15 Congresses.

### FIG Member Country Attendance at Congresses

Code	Name	Entry	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	= 15
times			78	10	26	30	34	38	49	53	58	62	65	68	71	74	77	
1	AR	Argentina	1958					0				x	x	-	x	x	x	= 7
2	AT	Austria	1949	0	0	0		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		=12
3	AU	Australia	1965									0	x	x	x	x	x	= 6
4	BE	Belgium	1878	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=15
5	BG	Bulgaria	1960									x	x	x	x	x	x	= 6
6	BR	Brazil	1974									0			x	-		= 2
7	BS	Bahamas	1976											0		-		= 1
8	CA	Canada	1961		0	0			0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		= 9
9	CII	Switzerland	1878	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=14
10	CS	Czechoslovakia	1927			0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=13
11	DE	Germany	1878	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=15
12	OK	Dennark	1928		0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=14
13	ES	Spain	1878	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	= 7
14	FI	Finland	1956		0				0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=10
15	FR	France	1878	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=15
16	GB	Great Britain	1878	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=15
17	GR	Greece	1968		0	0				0		x	x	-				= 5
18	HK	Hongkong	1968					0						x	x	-	x	= 4
19	HU	Hungary	1961		0	0	0		0		0	x	x	x	x	x	x	=11
20	IO	Indonesia	1976					0	0	0	0			0	0	x		= 7
21	IE	Ireland	1967									x	x	x	x			= 4
22	IL	Israel	1953						0	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	= 8
23	IT	Italy	1878	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=15
24	JM	Jamaica	1967											x	x	x	x	= 4
25	JP	Japan	1973		0	0					0	0	0	x	x			= 7
26	LK	Sri Lanka	1970				0			0				-	-	-		= 2
27	LR	Liberia	1958						x	x	x	x	x	-	-			= 5
28	LU	Luxembourg	19149		0	0	0		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	=11



Notes:

- a) India did not attend any Congress
- b) Morocco withdrew from FIG in 1974 but was still represented at the XV Congress by observers
- c) Latvia belonged since 1940 to USSR
- D.

Attendance of countries on the 15 FIG Congresses

- a) by the present 44 and the formerly 3 FIG Member countries

15 times:	1.	Belgium	(i.e. on every FIG Congress)
	2.	France	
	3.	Germany	
	4.	Great Britain	
	5.	Italy	
14 times:	6.	Denmark	
	7.	Netherlands	
	8.	Sweden	
	9.	Switzerland	
13 times:	10.	Czechoslovakia	
12 times:	11.	Austria	
	12.	Poland	
	13.	USA	
	14.	Yugoslavia	
11 times:	15.	Hungary	
	16.	Luxembourg	
10 times:	17.	Finland	
	18.	South Africa	
	19.	Turkey	
9 times:	20.	Canada	
	21.	Norway	
8 times:	22.	Israel	
7 times:	23.	Argentina	
	24.	Indonesia	
	25.	Japan	
	26.	Mexico	
	27.	New Zealand	
	28.	Spain	

- 6 times: 29. Australia
- 30. Bulgaria
- (Morocco)
- 31. Nigeria
- 32. Romania
  
- 5 times: 33. Greece
- 34. Liberia
- 35. Malaysia
  
- 4 times: 36. Hongkong
- 7. Ireland
- 38. Jamaica
- 39. Trinidad and Tobago
  
- 3 times: -- (Latvia)
- 40. Zambia
  
- 2 times: 41. Brazil
- 42. Sri Lanka
  
- 1 time: 43. Bahamas
- 44. Rhodesia
  
- 0 times: -- (India)

b) by the present 13 FIG Correspondents

- 5 times: 1. Ghana (1934, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1971)
- 2. Kenya (1934, 1968, 1971, 1974, 1977)
  
- 4 times: 3. Algeria(1949, 1971, 1974, 1977)
- 4. Madagascar (1926, 1968, 1971, 1977)
  
- 3 times: 5. Egypt (1934, 1953, 1962)
- 6. Thailand (1965, 1968, 1971)
  
- 2 times: 7. Cyprus (1968, 1971)
- 8. Fiji Islands (1968, 1971)
- 9. Malta (1968, 1971)
  
- 1 time: 10. Botswana (1968)
- 11. Guyana (1968)
- 12. Mauritius (1968)
  
- 0 times: 13. Belize

c) by 44 others and 4 no longer existing countries

- 8 times: 1. Portugal (1910, 1938, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1974, 1977)
- 7 times: 2. Iran (1910, 1949, 1958, 1968, 1971, 1974, 1977)  
3. Tunisia(1926, 1949, 1962, 1965, 1971, 1974, 1977)
- 5 times: 4. Monaco (1938, 1968, 1971, 1974, 1977)  
5. Tanzania (1934, 1965, 1971, 1974, 1977)
- 4 times: 6. Uganda (1968, 1971, 1974, 1977)  
7. Vietnam (1958, 1962, 1965, 1968)
- 3 times: 8. Iceland(1962, 1968, 1974)  
- Lithuania (1930, 1934, 1938)  
9. Peru (1938, 1974, 1977)  
10. Singapore (1968, 1971, 1977)  
11. Venezuela (1930, 1958, 1971)
- 2 times: 12. Brunei (1971, 1974)  
13. Cambodia (1965, 1968)  
14. China (1930, 1934)  
15. Colombia (1938, 1974)  
16. DDR (1974, 1977)  
17. Gabon (1974, 1977)  
18. Guatemala (1930, 1938)  
19. Ivory Coast (1965, 1977)  
20. Jordan (1934, 1977)  
21. Nepal (1968, 1971)  
22. Philippines (1965, 1974)  
23. Puerto Rico (1965, 1974)  
24. Syria (1926, 1965)  
25. Taiwan(1962, 1965)  
26. USSR (1926, 1962)
- 1 time: 27. Afghanistan (1968)  
28. Angola(1962)  
29. Barbados (1974)  
30. Cameroon (1965)  
31. Congo (1965)  
32. Cuba (1930)  
33. El Salvador (1934)  
-- Estonia(1930)  
34. Ethiopia (1962)  
35. Guam (1974)  
36. Kuwait(1977)  
37. Namibia (1977)  
38. Pakistan (1968)  
39. Panama (1938)  
-- Saar Province (1953)  
-- Sarawak (1934)  
40. Saudi-Arabia (1977)

- 41. Senegal (1974)
- 42. Sudan (1934)
- 43. Surinam (1977)
- 44. Uruguay (1910)

Hereby FIG has been and are maintaining professional contacts during the century 1878 to 1978

- a) with 44 present member countries  
with 2 formerly member countries and 1 no longer existing country
- b) with 13 Correspondents
- c) with 44 others and 4 no longer existing countries

totally with 103 countries

E.

Invited papers (by countries)

At the last four Congresses the following numbers of invited papers were presented in the nine technical commissions.

	Congress Year	1968	1971	1974	1977	= totally	+ 1977	
Author's country	(21)	(29)	(27)	(34)			personal papers)	
1 Afghanistan	1	-	-	-	=	1		
2 Algeria	-	-	1	1	=	2		
3 Argentina	-	-	1	-	=	1		
4 Australia	2	2	5	9	=	18		
5 Austria	3	6	1	5	=	15	+ 2	
6 Belgium	7	2	1	2	=	12		
7 Bulgaria	1	-	1	5	=	7		
8 Canada	10	9	16	12	=	47	+ 2	
9 Czechoslovakia	7	11	6	12	=	36	+ 1	
10 Denmark	3	-	2	2	=	7	+ 1	
11 Finland	1	-	1	5	=	7		
12 France	5	6	5	10	=	26	+ 1	
13 Germany	20	32	34	27	=	113	+ 8	
14 Ghana	-	-	1	-	=	1		
15 Great Britain	32	18	22	25	=	97	+ 3	
16 Greece	-	-	-	2	=	2		
17 Guyana	-	-	1	-	=	1		
18 Hungary	1	4	6	7	=	18	+ 4	
19 Ireland	-	2	4	2	=	8		
20 Israel	-	-	3	5	=	14	+ 1	

21	Italy	2	1	3	4	=	10	
22	Jamaica	-	1	-	-	=	1	
23	Japan	1	1	3	5	=	10	+ 4
24	Kenya -	-	-	-	1	=	1	
25	Madagascar	-	1	-	-	=	1	
26	Malaysia	-	1	1	-	=	2	
27	Monaco	-	-	-	1	=	1	
28	Netherlands	9	10	6	4	=	29	+ 1
29	New Zealand	-	1	2	2	=	5	
30	Nigeria -	2	-	3		=	5	
31	Norway	-	-	2	2	=	4	
32	Poland 2	11	12	16		=	41	+ 4
33	Romania	-	1	-	-	=	1	
34	Saudi-Arabia	-	-	-	1	=	1	
35	Singapore	-	-	-	2	=	2	
36	South Africa	-	1	1	1	=	3	
37	Sri Lanka	-	-	2	-	=	2	
38	Sweden	8	10	8	13	=	39	+ 3
39	Switzerland	3	3	5	10	=	21	+ 2
40	Turkey -	-	-	1		=	1	
41	Uganda	-	-	-	1	=	1	
42	USA	31	23	21	16	=	91	+13
43	Yugoslavia	2	1	-	1	=	4	+ 3
Invited papers		151	166	176	216	=	709	+ 57 personal papers 1977

UN-report	-	1	-	-		=	1	
GB/SE joint report	-	1	-	-		=	1	
CA/GB/NL joint report	-	-	1	-		=	1	
OICRF activity report	-	-	1	1		=	2	
DE-, US-Chairman's report	-	-	-	2		=	2	

Total number of papers 151 168 178 219 = 716

% of papers composed

German	22%	39%	22%	27%	on an average =	28%
English	69%	53%	71%	62%	on an average =	63%
French 9%	8%	7%	11%	on an average =	9%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%		= 100%

F.

Invited papers (by Commissions)

Commission 1 to 9	1968	1971	1974	1977	totally	on average for the 4
-------------------	------	------	------	------	---------	-------------------------

						Congresses
Commission Group A, B, C						
Commission 1	13	10	8	10	= 41	10
Commission 2	13	11	17	18	= 59	15
Commission 3	8	13	18	14	= 53	13
Commission Group A	34	34	43	42	= 153	38
Commission 4	11a)	17	22	15	= 65	16
Commission 5	25	26	31	58	= 140	35
Commission 6	11	38	34	46	= 129	32
Commission Group B	47	81	87	119	= 334	83
Commission 7	17b)	17	14d)	13d)	= 61	15
Commission 8	35c)	20	15	26	= 96	24
Commission 9	18	16	19	19	= 72	18
Commission Group C 70	53	48	58		= 229	57
Totally	151	168	178	219	= 716	179

- a) 1968 still Commission 10
- b) 1968 still Commission 4
- c) 1968 still separated as Commission 7 and 8
- d) 1974 and 1977 including an OICRF activity report

G.

Since 1965 (XI. FIG Congress in Rome) there are 9 technical commissions each of which is run by a Chairman. In the next two tables is shown which of the 44 FIG member countries have been in charge of the Chairmanship of the Commissions since 1965. The responsibility for the next two Congresses 1981 and 1983 is already decided and is therefore also shown.

Chairmen (for Commissions) from 1965 to 1983 (= 7 congresses)

Commission 1 - 9	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977	1981	1983
Commission Group A, B, C							
Commission 1 BE	BE	FR	DE	DK	IT	FR	
Commission 2 BG	BG	AT	CA	HU	ZA	GB	
Commission 3 PL	PL	NL	HU	GB	AT	SE	
Commission Group A IT	GB	GB	DE	US	(1)	(1)	
Commission 4 (2)	GB(3)	GB	FR	FR	CA	JP	
Commission 5 OE	DE	US	NL	IL	BG	CA	
Commission 6 CH	CH	CS	PL	DE	SE	US	

Commission Group B	AT	DE	DE	SE	CH	(1)	(1)
Commission 7	FR(4)	FR(4)	YU	CH	NG	NL	BE
Commission 8	GB, SE(5)	GB, SE(5)	DE	GB	US	FI	PL
Commission 9	US	US	SE	US	AU	IE	DE

Commission Group C	GB	IT	US	US	SE	(1)	(1)
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----

(1) for 1981 and 83 the Chairmen of the three Commission Groups A, B and C have not yet been decided

(2) in 1965 the present Commission 4 did not yet exist

(3) in 1968 the present Commission 4 was called Commission 10

(4) in 1965 and 1968 the present Commission 7 was called Commission 4

(5) in 1965 and 68 the present Commission 8 was divided into Commission 7 and 8

H.

Chairmen (from FIG member countries) from 1965 to 1983 (= 7 congresses)

Number	Country	Times	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977	1981	1983
1	AT	2 x			1971			1981	
2	AU	1 x					1977		
3	BE	3 x	1965	1968					1983
4	BG	3 x	1965	1968				1981	
5	CA	3 x				1974		1981	1983
6	CH	3 x	1965	1968		1974			
7	CS	1 x			1971				
8	DE	6 x	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977		1983
9	DK	1 x					1977		
10	FI	1 x						1981	
11	FR	6 x	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977		1983
12	GB	7 x	1965	1968a)	1971	1974	1977		1983
13	HU	2 x				1974	1977		
14	IE	1 x						1981	
15	IL	1 x					1977		
16	IT	1 x						1981	
17	JP	1 x							1983
18	NG	1 x					1977		
19	NL	3 x			1971	1974	1981		
20	PL	4 x	1965	1968		1974			1983
21	SE	5 x	1965	1968	1971			1981	1983
22	US	6 x	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977		1983
23	YU	1 x			1971				
24	ZA	1 x						1981	
Total	24 countries	64 x	9	10a)	9	9	9	9	9

a) GB 1968 = 2 times, i.e. for the formerly Commissions 8 and 10

Hereby 20 FIG member countries have not yet been responsible for the Chairmanship of a technical commission. These are: AR, BR, BS, ES, GR, HK, ID, JM, LK, LR, LU, MX, MY, NO, NZ, RH, RO, TR, TT and ZM.

I.

## Exhibitions

a) Industrial exhibitions:

On all of the 15 congresses the host organisation has arranged Industrial exhibitions. 1878 the exhibition was on a quite small scale, but since 1930 (IV. Congress in Zurich) more impressive.

Year	Country and Place of the industrial exhibition		Number of exhibitors		
			totally	host country	from abroad
1930	CH	Zurich	42	15	27
1934	GB	London			
1938	IT	Rome			
1949	CH	Lausanne	14	11	3
1953	FR	Paris	54	35	19
1958	NL	Scheveningen/Delft	26	4	22
1962	AT	Vienna	52	14	38
1965	IT	Rome	41	15	26
1968	GB	London	42	28	14
1971	DE	Wiesbaden	95	73	22
1974	US	Washington D.C.	69	55	14
1977	SE	Stockholm	79	13	66

On the 10 congresses since 1930 an average of about 50 industries have been participating, among these an average of 25 from the host country and 25 from abroad. On the congresses 1934 in London and 1938 in Rome only smaller exhibitions were arranged which only had internal importance.

b) Professional exhibitions:

The first professional exhibition was arranged 1930 at the IV Congress in Zurich; the next not until 1949 at the VII Congress in Lausanne, also in Switzerland. 1934 in London and 1938 in Rome only internal professional exhibits were arranged. The professional exhibits in Switzerland (1930 and 1949) were not represented by the member associations but by national departments.

1	Austria	1930/1949
2	Belgium	-/1949
3	Colombia	1930/-
4	Czechoslovakia	1930/1949
5	France	1930/1949
6	Germany	1930/1949
7	Great Britain	-/1949
8	Greece	1930/-
9	Hungary	1930/-
10	Italy	1930/1949
11	Japan	1930/-
12	Netherlands	1930/1949
13	Norway	1930/-
14	Poland	1930/-
15	Romania	1930/-
16	Spain	1930/-
17	Switzerland	1930/1949
18	USSR	1930/-
19	Yugoslavia	1930/-

totally 17 and 9 countries

c) Other professional exhibitions:

1953 (FR): Historical exhibition

1968 (GB): Historical RICS exhibition on historical survey instruments "The Surveyor's Craft"

1971 (DE): Historical Map and Instrument Show International Philatelic Exhibition

d) Professional exhibitions, attended by member organisations, on the congresses from 1953 to 1977

Hosting member country	FR	NL	AT	IT	GB	DE	US	SE	Entry
Member country	1953	1958	1962	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977	= times from (1953)
1 Argentina						x			= 1 (1958)
2 Australia					x	x	x	x	= 4 (1965)
3 Austria	x	x							= 3
4 Belgium	x							x	= 2
5 Canada				x	x	x	x		= 4 (1961)

6	Czechoslovakia			x	x				x	= 3
7	Denmark	x							x	= 2
8	Finland		x	x	x		x		x	= 5 (1956)
9	France	x	x			x		x		= 5
10	Germany	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	= 8
11	Great Britain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	= 8
12	Hungary			x				x		= 2 (1961)
13	Israel	x						x	x	= 4
14	Italy		x	x	x					= 3
15	Japan							x	x	= 2 (1973)
16	Netherlands	x	x	x		x	x		x	= 6
17	New Zealand								x	= 1 (1969)
18	Norway							x	x	= 2 (1969)
19	Poland	x					x	x		= 3
20	South Africa					x		x		= 2 (1963)
21	Sweden		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	= 7
22	Switzerland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		= 7
23	USA	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	= 7
24	Yugoslavia		x						x	= 2
-	(Vietnam as guest)			(x)						= (1)

Total attendance by  
the 24 FIG member countries

10	12	12	7	9	13	12	18	= 93
----	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	------

At the last 8 congresses since 1953 an average of 12 member countries attended the professional exhibitions. Germany and Great Britain attended everyone of the 8 exhibitions; Sweden, Switzerland and USA were only absent once.

## 5. PC MEETINGS

The Permanent Committee (PC) had been founded by decision of the III. Congress on 16 December 1926 at Paris. It meets each year, or at least prior to each Congress. Each of the affiliated countries is represented in PC with one delegate per 100 members, i.e. by a minimum of two and a maximum of five. The same voting rules apply as with the General Assembly. Observers are admitted to all PC sessions. Since 1972 the nine Commission chairmen and the OICRF President are also PC members.

The responsibilities of PC according to articles 21-25 of the FIG Statutes are:

- a) to submit suggestions to the General Assembly concerning the administration of FIG operations, for the nominations to the FIG Bureau, nominations of Honorary Members, and members of the Finance Committee;
- b) to submit for ratification by the General Assembly applications for membership, request for resignations and exclusions of new, or affiliated member organisations;

- c) to decide upon place, date and agenda of Congresses, and the PC sessions as proposed by the Bureau;
- d) to prepare annually the budget and work plans for the next period of its term of office;
- e) to fix the annual subscriptions to be paid by the member organisations;
- f) to examine problems to be remitted to the FIG Bureau or technical commissions for investigations;
- g) to nominate chairmen, vice-chairmen and members of the technical commissions as proposed by the Member Organisations;
- h) to find ways and means to put in effect suggestions and resolutions brought forth by FIG Congresses;
- i) to entrust proposals to the General Assembly for modifications of the FIG Statutes or its internal rules.

The President of the Federation or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall preside over the PC Meeting.

Since 1970 (37th PC Meeting in Budapest) the PC Meetings between the Congresses are combined with a technical symposium.

45 PC Meetings have taken place during the 52 years of its existence and five more are already scheduled:

Country	Year	from/to	In	Member	
	1	1927	27 June	Paris	FR
	2	1928	12 May	Brussels	BE
	3	1929	27 July	Zurich	CH
	4	1930	11 and 13 September	Zurich	CH
	5	1931	17/18 July	Geneva	CH
	6	1932	02/03 September	Warsaw	PL
	7	1933	16-18 September	Rome	IT
	8	1934	18 July	London	GB
	9	1935	01 September	Brussels	BE
	10	1936	04/05 September	Belgrade	YU
	11	1937	16/17 June	Paris	FR
	12	1938	05/06 October	Rome	IT
1939-1945 no meetings					
	13	1946	18/19 October	Dijon	FR
	14	1947	18/19 April	Paris	FR
	15	1948	02/03 July	Stockholm	SE

16	1949	22-27 August	Lausanne	CH
17	1950	11-15 April	Paris	FR
18	1951	16-18 August	Luxembourg	LU
19	1952	16-18 July	Lyon	FR
20	1953	31 August - 03 Sept.	Paris	FR
21	1954	10-12 August	Vienna	AT
22	1955	05-08 September	Florence	IT
23	1956	03-07 September	London	GB
24	1957	03-07 June	Wiesbaden	DE
25	1958	27 August - 04 Sept.	Scheveningen	NL
26	1959	04-07 September	Krakow	PL
27	1960	24-27 June	Brussels	BE
28	1961	08-14 June	Berne	CH
29	1962	24, 28, 29 August -01 September	Vienna	AT
30	1963	06-13 September	Washington D.C.	US
31	1964	22-29 August	Sofia	BG
32	1965	26 May - 01 June	Rome	IT
33	1966	07-10 September	Belgrade	YU
34	1967	18-21 September	Ottawa	CA
35	1968	02-12 September	London	GB
36	1969	01-04 June	Copenhagen	DK
37	1970	17-22 August	Budapest	HU
38	1971	31 August - 10 Sept.	Wiesbaden	DE
39	1972	29 May - 02 June	Tel Aviv	IL
40	1973	03-05 April	Canberra	AU
41	1974	07-16 September	Washington D.C.	US
42	1975	16-18 June	Helsinki	FI
43	1976	23-26 August	Ibadan	NG
44	1977	05-14 June	Stockholm	SE
45	1978	03-07 July (100 Anniversary of FIG)	Paris	FR
46	1979	04-07 July	Brno	CS
47	1980		Edinburgh	GB
48	1981		Montreux	CH
49	1982		Kuala Lumpur	MY
50	1983		Sofia	BG

Similar to Congress locations of the past, most PC Meetings have taken place in European cities. Participants have been totally 23 of the 44 member countries, in 32 places, mostly the capital of the hosting member country.

Below is given, in chronological order, the hosting member countries for the 50 PC Meetings.

1. France (1927, 1937, 1946, 1947, 1950, 1952, 1953 and 1978)
2. Belgium (1928, 1935 and 1960)
3. Switzerland (1929, 1930, 1931, 1949, 1961 and 1981)
4. Poland (1932 and 1959)
5. Italy (1933, 1938, 1955 and 1965)
6. Great Britain (1934, 1956, 1968 and 1980)

7. Yugoslavia (1936 and 1966)
8. Sweden (1948 and 1977)
9. Luxembourg (1951)
10. Austria (1954 and 1962)
11. Germany (1957 and 1971)
12. Netherlands (1958)
13. USA (1963 and 1974)
14. Bulgaria (1964 and 1983)
15. Canada (1967)
16. Denmark (1969)
17. Hungary (1970)
18. Israel (1972)
19. Australia (1973)
20. Finland (1975)
21. Nigeria (1976)
22. Czechoslovakia (1979)
23. Malaysia (1982)

The number of times each country has arranged PC Meetings until 1983 is following:

8 times: France (in Paris, Dijon and Lyon)

6 times: Switzerland (in Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne, Berne and Montreux)

4 times: Great Britain (in London and Edinburgh)  
Italy (in Rome and Florence)

3 times: Belgium (in Brussels)

2 times: Austria (in Vienna)  
Bulgaria (in Sofia)  
Germany (in Wiesbaden)  
Poland (in Warsaw and Krakow)  
Sweden (in Stockholm)  
USA (in Washington D.C.)  
Yugoslavia (in Belgrade)

1 time: Australia (in Canberra)  
Canada (in Ottawa)  
Czechoslovakia (in Brno)  
Denmark (in Copenhagen)  
Finland (in Helsinki)  
Hungary (in Budapest)  
Israel (in Tel Aviv)  
Luxembourg (in Luxembourg)  
Malaysia (in Kuala Lumpur)  
Netherlands (in Scheveningen)  
Nigeria (in Ibadan)

It is expected in the future that other FIG Member Organisations will become interested in hosting PC Meetings, particularly those member countries, which for any reason were not able or willing to support a FIG Congress.

Until 1983 (50th PC Meeting) the following 21 member countries have not yet been hosting a PC Meeting: AR, BR, BS, ES, GR, HK, ID, IE, JM, JP, LK, LR, MX, NO, NZ, RH, RO, TR, TT, ZA and ZM.

## 6. OICRF

The International Office of the Cadastre and Land Registry as a functional part of FIG observes the following task:

- a) To collect documentary material on existing cadastral and land registry systems; to categorise and store them.
- b) To make comparative studies of the material collected and to publish its results.
- c) To furnish information and advice on the diverse cadastre and registry systems for the purposes of study and for countries who intend to establish such systems or may improve them.

These and similar problems had already been debated in 1878 in Paris. The IV. Congress 1930 at Zurich had resolved to organise an international centre for information and scientific consultation on matters of the cadastre. The 5th PC Meeting established on July 18, 1931 in Geneva, a permanent commission under the direction of Prof. Dr. Louis Hegg, Lausanne, Switzerland, which was named: "Office International du Regime Foncier" (OIRF). Two information centres were created at: a) The Cadastral Survey and Land Records Office of the Royal Geographical Society in London; b) The Secretariat of the Cadastre Committee of FIG in Paris. Both institutions began to collect documentation within the range of their language. The results of their work have been reported at PC Meetings and FIG Congresses.

The second World War interrupted these efforts. They were resumed at moderate pace after the war. At the IX. Congress in 1958, the work of the committee gained new energy. The head of OIRF resigned from his post because of a new heavy work load that fell upon him with the compilation of the multi-lingual technical dictionary. The director of the Netherlands Cadastre, Dr.h.c. Steven Marchinus Meelker, Den Haag, offered in the 25th PC Session at Scheveningen to lend OIRF the support of his office. In grateful recognition Dr. Meelker was named President of this organisation, which now includes the letter C for Cadastre in its abbreviation.

The work of OICRF began in 1959. The OICRF President Dr. Meelker died on January 23, 1968, at the age of 54. Since then OICRF Secretary, Johan Leonard Gerard Henssen, Den Haag, replaced him temporarily until he was elected to head the office at the 36th PC Meeting 1969 in Copenhagen. By a decision at the 37th PC Meeting 1970 in Budapest, Hungary, the OICRF-President since 1971 belongs permanently to the Permanent Committee. The address reads: OICRF, c/o Directie van het Kadaster en de Openbare Registers, Waltersingel 1, NL-7314 Apeldoorn, Netherlands.

Since the X. Congress 1962 in Vienna the OICRF issues a tri-lingual report to each Congress. Each report covers three years: a) from 1959 to 1962, b) from 1962 to 1965, c) from 1965 to 1968, d) from 1968 to 1971, e) from 1971 to 1974 and f) from 1974 to 1977.

Since 1974 this report is delivered as an invited paper within Commission 7. The earlier one-year reports to each PC Meeting were dropped in 1975.

The President of OICRF belongs to some technical UN-organisations and as such participates in many international and UN-conferences.

After 20 years of document collecting the documentation centre now stores more than 3 000 books, reports, photocopies of technical papers which contain information from 150 countries. The library has about 220 large-scale maps and cadastral plots from 25 countries, 1 250 printed forms used in survey operations in 15 countries. The documents are arranged by countries of origin and entered in card files.

The attempt is being made to compile a complete bibliography of articles published in journals which are related to OICRF's field of activity. Collaborators of about 100 countries contribute to perfect this important documentation centre.

From this extensive documentation on land registration and Real Estate Cadastre more than 10 000 pages, photographs, diagrams etc. are annually copied and distributed to numerous interested parties (governments, ministries, institutes, organisations, associations, students etc.).

## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following list of publications, which cannot claim to be complete, may serve as supplement and for more detailed study.

### A. General Reports

I. FIG Congress, Paris 1878 (issued by Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce as number 6 of a series "Comptes Rendus Sténographiques de l'Exposition Universelle de 1878 à Paris"; published 1879; Imprimerie Nationale, Paris, 284 pages with some tables, French).

II. FIG Congress, Brussels 1910 (issued by l'Union Fédérale des Sociétés Belges des Géomètres, Brussels; published 1911; Imprimerie v. Feron, Brussels, 61 Rue Verboekhaven, in two volumes, totally 454 pages, French).

III. FIG Congress, Paris 1926 (issued by Edgar Harvich, AdministratDélégué, Saint-Quentin, 75 Rue d'Isle; published 1927;.596 pages with some photographs, reproductions and tables, French).

IV. FIG Congress, Zurich 1930 (FIG publication, Zurich, 270 pages, tri-lingual).

V. FIG Congress, London 1934 (RICS-publication, London, 448 pages, English).

- VI. FIG Congress, Rome 1938 (publisher Soc. Tip. Castaldi, Rome, 594 pages, tri-lingual, with a special edition in Italian).
- VII. FIG Congress, Lausanne 1949 (Imprimerie La Concorde, Lausanne, 714 pages, German and French).
- VIII. FIG Congress, Paris 1953 (Imprimerie Centrale Commerciale, Paris, 214 pages, French with some German and English contributions and some translations).
- IX. FIG Congress, Scheveningen/Delft 1958 (Uitgeverij Waltmann, Delft, cloth-binding, 748 pages of large format, tri-lingual).
- X. FIG Congress, Vienna 1962 (Druckerei Rudolf M. Rohrer, Baden bei Wien, 188 pages, German with some translations in English and French).
- XI. FIG Congress, Rome 1965 (Arti Grafiche Tris, Rome, 518 pages, paper-back, French with some translations in German and English).
- XII. FIG Congress, London 1968 (RICS-publication, London, printed by Westerham Press, Westerham, England, 972 pages of large format, cloth-binding, 3 volumes A, B and C in a container, tri-lingual).
- XIII. FIG Congress, Wiesbaden 1971 (FIG-publication, Wiesbaden, Gesamtherstellung K.G. Lohse, Graphischer Betrieb, Frankfurt/Main, 1478 pages of large format, cloth-binding, 4 volumes 0, A, B and C in a container, tri-lingual).
- XIV. FIG Congress, Washington D.C. 1974 (FIG-publication, Silver Spring, Maryland, 1382 pages of large format, cloth-binding, 4 volumes 0, A, B and C in a container, tri-lingual).
- XV. FIG Congress, Stockholm 1977 (FIG-publication, Stockholm, in 10 volumes 0, 1 to 9, tri-lingual).

## B. PC Meetings

Sessions between Congresses have not published reports, except the 18th, 19th and 21st session reports which can be found in the General Report of the VII I. Congress.

Technical journals of Member Organisations have reported on PC Sessions. Starting with 34th PC Meeting 1967 reports have been published in FIG Bulletins.

## C. Commission Sessions

Technical journals of Member Organisations have reported on results. Reports of FIG Commission "Land registry and reorganisation in rural regions" have been published.

## D. OICRF publications

Since 1962 the OICRF issues three-year reports in English, German and French to FIG Congresses, so far 6 reports; since 1974 as an invited paper for FIG Commission 7 (1974 as 702.2 and 1977 as 701.2). These reports are published by OICRF-publications in Apeldoorn, Waltersingel 1, Netherlands.

#### E. FIG Bulletin

Numbers 1 to 6 issued by the British FIG Bureau in London, 1967-69.

Numbers 7 to 12 issued by the German FIG Bureau in Wiesbaden, 1970-72;

Numbers 13 to 16 issued by the American FIG Bureau in Washington D.C., 1973-75;

Numbers 17 to .. issued by the Swedish FIG Bureau in Stockholm, 1976-78 (the last FIG Bulletin will be number 20).

#### F. Dictionaries

a) Geodetic Dictionary, 1955, published by the Scientific-technical Association of Poland, multi-lingual (Polish, Russian, German, English, French).

b) Geodetic Dictionary, 1958, published by Hrabyna, Prague (Russian, Czech).

c) Dictionary of Cartography, Geodesy, Photogrammetry, 1958, published by Gal' Perin and Cospodinon, Moscow (English, Russian).

d) Geodetic Dictionary 1961 and 1965, published by Piskunova, Moscow (German, Russian).

e) Multi-lingual Dictionary (DMG), 1963, Argus Publishing House, Amsterdam (French with English and German definition of terms).

f) Index (Dutch) for item e) above, of terms, published by Nederlandse Landmeetkundige Federatie in Delft, 1966.

g) Index (English) for above item e) in preparation by RICS in London.

h) Index for above item e) (Finnish, Italian, Serbo-Croatian, Polish and Hungarian) in preparation by member organisations.

i) Technical Dictionary, Terms and Definitions in German Surveying, 1971, published by the Institute for Applied Geodesy (IfAG) in Frankfurt/Main; Advance Issue in 17 sections with 1 alphabetic register (German with equivalent English and French terms or equivalents).

Section 1: Theory of errors. Adjustment calculation

2: Surveying

3: Land surveying

- 4: Cadastral surveying
- 5: Geodetic equipment
- 6: Topography
- 7: Photogrammetry. Photo interpretation
- 8: Cartography. Copying
- 9: Photography
- 10: Engineering surveying
- 11: See surveying
- 12: Mineral surveying
- 13: Surveying for valuation of real estates
- 14: Boundary defining
- 15: Town planning
- 16: Data processing. Automation
- 17: Miscellaneous items
- R: Alphabetical register

G. Various

- a) Statutes, Manual of Procedures and History of FIG (published in December 1975 by the American FIG-Bureau, Silver Spring, Maryland, 78 pages of large format, paper-back, tri-lingual).
- b) Directory of Member Societies (published in June 1977 by RICS, on behalf of the Swedish FIG-Bureau, Stockholm. About 50 pages of large format, issued both as a loose-leaf book and paper-back).

8. REGISTER OF COUNTRIES WITH THEIR CODES OF NAMES

Below is given in Alpha-2 country code, the codes of names of the 119 countries which in some way maintain professional contacts with FIG. These codes are taken from the International Standard ISO 3166 "Code for the representation of names of countries

AF	=	Afghanistan	GR	=	Greece
AO	=	Angola	GT	=	Guatemala
AR	=	Argentina	GU	=	Guam
AT	=	Austria	GY	=	Guyana
AU	=	Australia	HK	=	Hongkong
BB	=	Barbados	HN	=	Honduras
BE	=	Belgium	HU	=	Hungary
BG	=	Bulgaria	ID	=	Indonesia
BN	=	Brunei	IE	=	Ireland
BR	=	Brazil	IL	=	Israel
BS	=	Bahamas	IN	=	India
BW	=	Botswana	IQ	=	Iraq
BZ	=	Belize	IR	=	Iran
CA	=	Canada	IS	=	Iceland
CF	=	Central African Republic	IT	=	Italy
CG	=	Congo	JM	=	Jamaica

CH	=	Switzerland	JO	=	Jordan
CI	=	Ivory Coast	JP	=	Japan
CL	=	Chile	KE	=	Kenya
CM	=	Cameroon	KH	=	Cambodia
CN	=	China	KW	=	Kuwait
CO	=	Colombia	LI	=	Liechtenstein
CR	=	Costa Rica	LK	=	Sri Lanka
CS	=	Czechoslovakia	LR	=	Liberia
CU	=	Cuba	LS	=	Lesotho
CV	=	Cyprus	LU	=	Luxembourg
DO	=	German Democratic Republic	MA	=	Morocco
DE	=	Federal Republic of Germany	MC	=	Monaco
OK	=	Denmark	MG	=	Madagascar
DO	=	Dominican Republic	MN	=	Mongolia
DZ	=	Algeria	MT	=	Malta
EC	=	Ecuador	MU	=	Mauritius
EG	=	Egypt	MW	=	Malawi
ES	=	Spain	MX	=	Mexico
ET	=	Ethiopia	MY	=	Malaysia
FI	=	Finland	NA	=	Namibia
FJ	=	Fiji	NG	=	Nigeria
FO	=	Faeroe Islands	NL	=	Netherlands
FR	=	France	NO	=	Norway
GA	=	Gabon	NP	=	Nepal
GB	=	Great Britain	NZ	=	New Zealand
GH	=	Ghana	PA	=	Panama
PE	=	Peru	SZ	=	Swaziland
PH	=	Philippines	TG	=	Togo
PK	=	Pakistan	TH	=	Thailand
PL	=	Poland	TN	=	Tunisia
PR	=	Puerto Rico	TR	=	Turkey
PT	=	Portugal	TT	=	Trinidad and Tobago
RH	=	Rhodesia	TW	=	Taiwan
RO	=	Romania	TZ	=	Tanzania
SA	=	Saudi Arabia	UG	=	Uganda
SO	=	Sudan	US	=	USA
SE	=	Sweden	UY	=	Uruguay
SG	=	Singapore	VE	=	Venezuela
SL	=	Sierra Leone	VN	=	Vietnam
SN	=	Senegal	YU	=	Yugoslavia
SR	=	Surinam	ZA	=	South Africa
SU	=	USSR	ZM	=	Zambia
SV	=	El Salvador	ZA	=	Zaire
SY	=	Syria			

## 9. REGISTER OF ABBREVIATIONS

Below are given the explanations of the abbreviations used in previous sections. The abbreviations are mainly used for FIG Member Associations and for technical organisations and institutions.

ACSM=	American Congress on Surveying and Mapping
AIREA	= American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers
ALSI	= Association of Licensed Surveyors in Israel
AIC	= Appraisal Institute of Canada
CIB	= International Council for Building Research
CIGR	= Commission Internationale du Génie Rural
CIS	= Canadian Institute of Surveying
CIVI	= Commonwealth Institute of Valuers Incorporated, Australia
CNG	= Consiglio Nazionale dei Geometri
CP	= Comité Permanent
CSVTS	= Ceskoslovenska Vedeckotechnicka Splecnost pro Geodezii a Kartografii
DMG	= Dictionnaire Multilingue de la FIG
DPLG	= Diplomé par le Gouvernement
DVW	= Deutscher Verein für Vermessungswesen
ECOSOC	= Economic and Social Council
EEC	= European Economic Community
FADA	= Federación Argentina Agrimensores
FAO	= Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN
FEANI=	Fédération Européenne Associations Nationales
FIABCI	= Fédération Internationale des Géomètres
GA	= General Assembly of FIG
IAESTE	= International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience
IfAG	= Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Frankfurt (Main)
IAG	= Internationale Assoziation für Geodäsie
ICSU	= International Council of Scientific Unions
IGN	= Institut Géographique National, Paris
IGU	= Internationale Geographische Union
IHB	= International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco
IHO	= International Hydrographic Organisation
ILVA	= The Israel Land Valuers Association
IREF	= International Real Estate Federation
ISA	= Institution of Surveyors, Australia
ISM	= International Society for Mine Surveying
ISO	= International Organisation for Standardisation
ISP	= International Society for Photogrammetry
ITC	= International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences, Enschede
IUC	= International Union of Cartography
IUGG	= Internationale Union für Geodäsie und Geophysik
NASA =	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NIS	= Nigerian Institution of Surveyors
NJLS	= Norges Jordskiftedommer og Landmalersamband
NVG	= Nederlandse Vereniging voor Geodesie
OECO	= Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEEPE	= Organisation Européenne d'Etude Photogrammétriques Expérimentales

ÖVfVuP	=	Österreichischer Verein für Vermessungswesen und Photogrammetrie
OICRF=		Office International du Cadastre et du Régime Foncier
ONG	=	Organisations non governments
RICS	=	The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London
SFV	=	Samfundet för Fastighetsvärdering, Sweden
SI	=	System International, International Standards
SLF	=	Sveriges Lantmätareförening, Sweden
SVVK =		Schweizerischer Verein für Vermessungswesen und Kulturtechnik
UAI	=	Union des Associations Internationales
UATI	=	Union des Associations Techniques Internationales
UBG	=	Union Belge des Géomètres-Experts Immobiliers
UK	=	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UN	=	United Nations
UNEP =		UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	=	UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
WFEO=		World Federation of Engineering Organisations

## CLOSING NOTE

This report on history and development of FIG since its inception 100 years ago cannot claim to be complete. Many early documents are missing and others have been destroyed during the World Wars. Therefore, every FIG member association and all colleagues should be observant of errors so these can be corrected. (Address, se page 147.)

This short report on the international union of Surveyors, Vermessungsingenieure, Géomètres, Appraisers and Valuers in the FIG should serve the understanding between colleagues and also support the human relations within FIG.

## SUMMARY

The Federation Internationale des Géomètres (FIG) was founded on July 18, 1878 at Paris by surveyors from Belgium, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Spain. Its goal was to create an organisation of Ingenieur-Géomètres, i.e. certified, accredited surveyors, which should attempt to unify the requirements for a diploma in all member organisations and to elaborate proposals for rudiments of better cadastral surveys, better topographic and geologic maps.

Today's aims are spelled out in the FIG Statutes, Articles 1-3. A permanent committee had been set up to draft the future structure of FIG. It met in 1878 and 1879 and proposed to call for the next Congress to be held in 1881. This first appeal for international professional co-operation failed for reasons of national prestige and general lack of interest. The Committee was dissolved in 1880, but the once established contact among European professional organisations did not come to an end.

The second attempt led to the FIG Congress of 1910 in Brussels. This promising reunion fell victim to the first World War.

For 1925/1926 the interest in the FIG idea awakened. The III. Congress convened at Paris in 1926. The first statutes for the Federation were drafted. Ten national organisations formed the nucleus of FIG. A distinct uphill development followed. Hereby, after two attempts 1878 and 1910, this third attempt to create a lasting international organisation for Surveyors, Géomètres and Vermessungsingenieure was at last successful.

On December 16, 1926 the PC was constituted in Paris. The first annual PC Session opened July 27, 1927 in Paris, followed until now by 45 PC Meetings, one per year with exception of 1939-45.

The IV. Congress of 1930 was organised in Zurich, the V. in 1934 in London, the VI. in 1938 in Rome. 34 countries participated there. The second World War disrupted the so far successful development for a full decade. The VII. Congress followed in Lausanne in 1949; 20 countries were represented, 12 of which were members of FIG.

The now following Congresses, 1953 the VI II. in Paris, 1958 the IX. in Scheveningen and Delft, 1962 the X. in Vienna, 1965 the XI. in Rome, 1968 the XII. in London, 1971 the XIII. in Wiesbaden, 1974 the XIV. in Washington D.C. and 1977 the XV. in Stockholm clearly marked an encouraging development of international co-operation.

Today FIG lists 44 countries with 49 professional organisations. Five countries are represented by two member organisations each: AU, CA, IL, SE and US. 13 countries maintain contact by correspondents: BW, BZ, CY, DZ, ET, FJ, GH, GY, KE, MG, MT, MU and TH. Several other countries have shown their interest in FIG by participation at FIG Congresses since 1910 and especially since 1958. This totals up to 119 countries with which FIG maintains professional contacts, i.e. more than two thirds of all UN-member countries.

At the last four Congresses 56-60 countries from all over the world were represented. Since 1949 other international associations have also been represented at FIG-Congresses.

The technical and scientific studies in all provinces of applied geodesy are performed in technical commissions, already envisioned in 1878. Their number has differed at several Congresses. As a result of a reorganisation in 1963 at the 30th Meeting of PC in Washington, nine Commissions were formed, subdivided in three groups A, B and C. Their chairmen preside during a three-year tenure, after having served as Vice-Chairman during the preceding three-year tenure. This three-year period covers the same period as the FIG-Bureau tenure. Governed by their particular interests, the Member Organisations are represented by their national members in these Commissions. The tasks to be pursued by the Commissions are determined by the resolutions that have been approved from one Congress to another.

Another permanent institution is the "Office International du Cadastre et du Régime Foncier" (OICRF), which is a documentation Centre for existing cadastre and land registry systems. Colleagues of over 100 countries are successfully co-operating. A special section is devoted to the bibliography, books and papers, reports and miscellaneous information including dictionaries.

As early as 1932 (6th PC Meeting in Warsaw) the thought of creating a multi-lingual Technical Dictionary was raised. Not until after 1949 was this realised by a special commission which issued two FIG Technical Dictionaries, consisting of equivalent editions in many languages. However, a homogenous FIG Technical Dictionary does not yet exist.

FIG has honoured individuals who have merited distinction by their active support; since 1926 as Honorary Founding Members, since 1938 as Honorary Members, since 1954 as Honorary Presidents and since 1974 with a "Certificate of Appreciation".

1962 a Congress Prize was established which 1965 (XI. FIG Congress in Rome) was awarded for the first time. At the 13th General Assembly 1971 the Statutes for this prize were approved.

In order to encourage a smooth co-operation within FIG there are included in the Statutes a manual of procedure for Commissions, guide lines for Correspondents, guide lines for hosting a Congress and for hosting a PC Meeting a non-congress year, and finally guide lines for auditors.

1970 FIG was recognised by ECOSOC as "a non-governmental organisation in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC)"; since 1956 FIG is member of UATI (Union des Associations Techniques Internationales); and since 1957 of UAI (Union des Associations Internationales). Close professional relations exist with EEC, FAO, FEANI, IHB, UNESCO, WFEO, as well as with CIB, CIGR, FIABCI, IAG, IGU, IHO, IUC, IREP, ISM, ISP and IUGG. Contacts will be taken with ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions).

The FIG Bureau consists of seven persons (the FIG-President, three Vice-Presidents, the Secretary General, the Treasurer and the Congress Director). At the Permanent Committee every FIG member country is represented with a minimum of two and a maximum of five delegates. The chairmen of the nine technical commissions and the OICRF-President are also PC members. At the General Assembly each country is represented by one vote. This is the case also for the few countries which are affiliated to FIG by two member organisations. The official languages of FIG are English, French and German. FIG is now representing more than 100 000 Surveyors, Géomètres, Vermessungsingenieure, Appraisers and Valuers.

Since 1967 the FIG Bureau issues a "FIG-Bulletin" 2-3 times per year. For each of the 15 arranged congresses a General Report (Compte-Rendu officiel) has been published, which includes various official information (programme, congress schedule, participants, exhibitors, lectures, reports, invited papers etc.).