

### THE NEW MAP OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG

After having explained in what conditions the Luxemburg authorities introduced the idea of a modern map of their country, the report discusses some of the methods of making the survey of this map which could be executed by the French Institut Geographique National.

It (the report) stresses in particular on the delays hampering a very rapid execution of the work as the photographs were taken in late April 1951, that the preparation on the ground began late in May, that the plotting work began in September 1951, and ended in May 1952. The work of completion was in progress during the summer of 1952; at the end of October all the data can be delivered to the cartographic services who are executing the 1/10,000 and 1/25,000 editions.

Thus, in about two years, all the work of surveying and editing concerned in this territory of 2600 km<sup>2</sup> will have been well arranged, from the taking of the photographs to the publication of the maps.

It should further be emphasized that the City of Luxemburg and its environs were treated in a special manner in taking the photographs and in compilation at 1/10,000 scale.

The report gives us the statistical information on the work and explains how the conditions of the organization of the work of the Photogrammetric Service of the Institut Geographique National permitted the execution with neither delays nor restrictions.

### PHOTOGRAMMETRY AT THE INSTITUT GEOGRAPHIQUE NATIONAL

After several thoughts on the installation of the Photogrammetric Service in the new location at Saint Mandé and on the fact that Photogrammetry must be considered not as an idea in itself, but as an economical method for solving various problems of topographic surveying, the report points out the interest of aerial photography as a record of work replacing the map when none exists, or even as an aid for certain special studies, which justifies considerable effort made by various nations for obtaining very quickly a periodic, systematic coverage of their territory.

The text returns afterwards more in detail to all the thoughts intervening in the fixed methods for the practical execution of a survey at a given scale, after having satisfied the limits of well-determined accuracy; the choice of the photographic material, film or glass plates; the scale of the negatives, the photographic material used in the plotting device; research in all the stages of mapping at a consistent accuracy and the use at which the resulting map is to be placed, especially those things that are concerned with the elimination of the effects of distortion.

The report goes on to explain how on the basis of these theoretical ideas, the Institut Geographique National has found a way to organize the photogrammetric work on a factory production system, urging as much as possible a