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Association of Soil and Foundation Engineers (USA)
Geotechnical Engineering Division, American Society of Civil Engineers
US National Science Foundation
US Bureau of Reclamation
US Army Corps of Engineers

These organizations as well as many other individuals and engineers, too numerous to name, made enormous contributions to the success of the conference by willingly contributing financial support or enormous amounts of time to the planning and organization of the conference. To them all go the most grateful thanks of the Organizing Committee.

Ces organisations, ainsi qu'un nombre considérable de personnes et d'ingénieurs, ont fait des efforts énormes pour faire réussir ce congrès sur le plan financier ou sur le plan personnel, en donnant bénévolant leur temps pour concevoir et organiser le congres. C'est a eux tous que le Comité d'Organisation présente ses remerciements les plus chaleureux.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10
1:00-5:00 pm Registration in the Gold Room of the Fairmont Hotel

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11
10:00-6:00 pm Registration in the Gold Room of the Fairmont Hotel
2:30-8:00 pm Get-Acquainted Picnic at the Charles Krug Winery and Vineyards in the Napa Valley, the heart of the California Wine Country. Buses will leave the Fairmont Hotel at 2:30 pm and return about 8:00 pm.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12
8:00 am- Registration at the Fairmont Hotel
5:00 pm Gold Room; pm: Mezzanine Floor
9:30 First Plenary Session - Masonic Auditorium: H. Bolton Seed (U.S.A.)
9:30-10:00 Introductions
by Richard W. Karn, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers

10:00-11:00 ISSMFE Presidential Address
by Victor F. B. de Mello (Brazil)
11:00 Break

11:30-12:30 Terzaghi Oration
on "Amuay Landslides"
by T. W. Lambe (U.S.A.)
12:00-6:00 pm Exhibition open in the Masonic Auditorium Exhibition Hall
12:30-1:30 Lunch for all registrants in the Grand Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel
1:30 Second Plenary Session - Masonic Auditorium: E. E. de Beer (Belgium)
1:30-3:30 Theme Lecture on "Soil Mechanics -- Property Characterization and Analysis Procedures"
by C. P. Wroth (U.K.)
2:30-3:30 Theme Lecture on "New Developments in Field and Laboratory Testing of Soils" by M. Jamiolkowski (Italy)
3:30-3:45 Break

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13
8:00 am- Registration at the Fairmont Hotel--
5:00 pm Mezzanine Floor
5:30 Third Plenary Session - Masonic Auditorium: G. Gudehus (F.R.G.)
8:30-9:30 Theme Lecture on "Piles and Other Deep Foundations"
by John A. Focht (U.S.A.)
9:30-10:30 Theme Lecture on "Geotechnical Engineered Construction"
by F. Schlosser (France)
10:30 Break

11:00-12:00 Theme Lecture on "Evaluating Seismic Risk in Engineering Practice"
by I. M. Idriss (U.S.A.)
10:00-12:15 pm Exhibition continues in the Masonic Auditorium Exhibition Hall
10:00 am- Lunch for all registrants in the Grand Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel
1:30 Fourth Plenary Session - Masonic Auditorium: E. Togrol (Turkey)
1:30 Theme Lecture on "Seismic Stability of Natural Deposits"
by K. Ishihara (Japan)
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13 (Contd.)

2:30- Theme Lecture on "Comparison of Prediction and Performance of Earth Structures" by E. W. Brand (S.E. Asia)

3:30- Break

3:45- Theme Lecture on "Geological Aspects of Geotechnical Engineering" by G. Ter Stepanian (U.S.S.R.)

4:45- Poster Session No. 2 in the Peacock Court of the Mark Hopkins Hotel (wine will be served)

6:30- Organ Recital at Grace Cathedral

7:30 pm This organ recital is being performed especially for participants in the Xlth ICSMFE and accompanying family members. The site for the performance is Grace Cathedral, a majestic Gothic cathedral located atop Nob Hill, one block west of the Fairmont Hotel.

6:30- Home Hospitality for Overseas Visitors

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14

8:00 am- Registration area open on the Mezzanine Floor of the Fairmont Hotel

5:00 pm Fifth Plenary Session - Masonic Auditorium
Chairman: S. Hansbo (Sweden)

Reports on Recent Failures and Near Failures

8:30- "The Carsington Dam Slide" --A. W. Skempton (U.K.)

8:55- "The San Luis Dam Drawdown Slide" --L. Von Thun (U.S.A.)

9:20- "The Tablachaca Dam Slide Problem" --P. Repetto (Peru)

9:45- "Soil Liquefaction Problems in Recent Japanese Earthquakes" --Y. Yoshimi (Japan)

10:00 am- Exhibition continues in the Masonic Auditorium Exhibition Hall

10:30 am- Local Technical Tours - Please note that special reservations must be made for each tour at the Tour Desk

12:00 noon Films on Geotechnical Engineering in the Gold Room of the Fairmont Hotel. Films to be shown include:
1. The Rissa Landslide
2. The Safety of Dams
3. The Tarbela Dam Project
4. Design and Construction of Safe Dams
5. A Debris Flow Slide in Japan

6:00 pm Mezzanine Floor of the Fairmont Hotel

Tour No. 1: U.C. Berkeley Soils Laboratory
Tour of the U.C. Berkeley Soil Mechanics Laboratory with a discussion of current research projects.

Maximum attendance: 180.
Round trip time: about 5 hours.

Tour No. 2: U.C. Davis Soil Mechanics and Centrifuge Testing Facilities
A visit to the proposed site of the National Geotechnical Centrifuge and demonstrations of the centrifuge modelling technique on three smaller centrifuges at the Center for Geotechnical Modelling at U.C. Davis. Some of the centrifuge model test packages shown will be for piezoelectric earthquake simulation, effects of fault movement beneath dams, pollutant transport in soil, foundation vibration simulation, and simulation of blast loading on structures. In addition unique testing equipment for automatic triaxial and torsion testing systems for cyclic and monotonic shear tests, dielectric and conductivity measurements for soil characterization and in-situ testing, and hydraulic erosion testing will be seen in the U.C. Davis soil mechanics laboratories.

Maximum attendance: 45.
Round trip time: about 6 hours.

Tour No. 3: The Geysers
The Geysers, owned and operated by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, is the largest operating geothermal plant in the world. Located in Napa County, the Geysers area has a high incidence of landslides. This tour will visit the construction area and review the preventative design and construction measures for landslide control.

Maximum attendance: 90.
Round trip time: about 8 hours.

Tour No. 4: San Luis Canal Project
The San Luis Canal Project, currently under construction by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has been planned to supply about 216,000 acre-feet (266 million cubic meters) of water annually to the four counties immediately south of the San Francisco Bay Area. The conveyance facilities for the project include 59.2 miles (95.4 kilometers) of tunnels and conduits, 2 large pumping plants, and one...
reservoir. This tour will include a slide presentation and visits to the Pacheco Tunnel Reach 2 and the Pacheco Pumping Plant sections of the projects.

Maximum attendance: 90.
Round trip time: about 6 hours.

Tour No. 5: Oroville Dam

The Oroville Dam, a 760-foot (230-meter) high earth fill dam owned and operated by the California Department of Water Resources, is the highest earthfill dam in the United States. This tour will include a slide presentation on the construction of the dam, and visits to the dam and powerhouse.

Maximum attendance: 45.
Round trip time: about 8 hours.

Tour No. 6: Stanford Linear Accelerator and Stanford University

The Stanford Linear Accelerator (SLAC), one of the most powerful accelerators in the world is located on the Stanford Campus about 40 miles south of San Francisco. Construction at the SLAC facility involves a 2-mile long steel-fiber reinforced shotcrete tunnel and a deep underground experimental hall that will use a permanent tie-back support system. This tour will visit the SLAC facility and current construction site, then continue with a brief tour of the Stanford University Campus.

Maximum attendance: 45.
Round trip time: about 5 hours.

Tour No. 7: San Andreas and Hayward Faults and U.S. Geological Survey

The San Andreas and Hayward faults are two major earthquake faults on opposite sides of the San Francisco Bay. Several major earthquakes have occurred on these faults in the past 200 years. The tour will begin with a slide presentation of the faulting history of the Bay Area, will visit two locations that offer excellent observation points of the faults, and will include a visit to the United States Geological Survey in Menlo Park for a discussion on current earthquake-related research.

Maximum attendance: 90.
Round trip time: about 5 hours.

Tour No. 8: Corps of Engineers Bay Model and Soil Laboratory

This tour will include a visit to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Bay Model and Geotechnical Laboratory located in Sausalito. The Bay Model, which is at a scale of 1:1,000 and covers an area of 85,000 square feet (7,900 square meters), is used for most hydraulic studies involving construction in or around San Francisco Bay. The Corps' Geotechnical Laboratory is the principal laboratory for the Corps of Engineers in the northwest United States. The lab has a full suite of testing facilities, including large diameter triaxial cells and permeameters, and dynamic testing capabilities.

Maximum attendance: 90.
Round trip time: about 6 hours.

Tour No. 9: San Francisco Bay Bridges

This tour will include a visit to several of the bridges that span the San Francisco Bay Area. Movies will be presented showing the construction of the Golden Gate and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridges. A talk will be given on the foundation conditions for these bridges, plus the investigation, design, and post-construction observations of the recently completed Dumbarton Bridge, one of the longest highway bridges in the United States, which crosses the bay about 20 miles south of San Francisco. Participants should assemble in the French Room of the Fairmont Hotel at 11:00 am.

Maximum attendance: 180.
Round trip time: about 4 hours.

Tour No. 10: Remedial Construction for Earth Dams

This tour will visit two dams located in the East Bay, a short drive from San Francisco, which were recently renovated to improve their seismic stability. The dams, one with a hydraulic filled core, were built more than 50 years ago, and were recently re-evaluated for seismic stability. A brief slide presentation will be given to explain the methods of seismic analysis used and the types of improvements constructed at the dams.

Maximum attendance: 90.
Round trip time: about 6 hours.

Tour No. 11: Local Foundation Practice

This tour will feature a slide presentation of underpinning and tie-back techniques used on a number of high-rise buildings in downtown San Francisco. A talk will also be given on types of foundations used on some of San Francisco's most famous highrise buildings. The tour will visit one or more construction sites. Participants should assemble in the California Room of the Fairmont Hotel at 11:00 am.

Maximum attendance: 90.
Round trip time: about 3 hours.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14 (Contd.)

Tour No. 12: San Luis Dam and the California Aqueduct

The California Aqueduct, which was completed in 1972, delivers 1.5 to 2 million acre-feet (2 billion cubic meters) of water per year to the agricultural areas of the Central Valley and the greater metropolitan area of Los Angeles. The design of the aqueduct was complicated by the presence of collapsible deposits along much of the alignment in the San Joaquin valley. This tour will visit a reach of the California Aqueduct, and will include a slide presentation of the design, construction, and post-construction observations of the aqueduct. In addition, the tour will visit the San Luis Dam, which is a major off-stream storage reservoir for the system. A major slide occurred in the upstream shell of the dam in 1981. A presentation will be given covering the investigation and repair of the dam after the slide.

Maximum attendance: 45.
Round trip time: about 8 hours.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15

8:00 am- Registration area open in the Mezzanine Floor of the Fairmont Hotel

9:00 am- Discussion Sessions as follows:

Session 1A: "Constitutive Relationships for Soil Behavior" - Gold Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: S. Murayama (Japan)
Discussion organized by ISSMFE Committee on Constitutive Relationships
Topic: Recent Advances

Session 2A: "In-Situ Testing Techniques" - Terrace Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: W. R. MacKechnie (Zimbabwe)
Discussion Leader: M. C. Ervin (Australia)
Topic: Practical Determination of In-Situ Stress and Deformation Parameters

Session 3A: "Motion of Landslides and Debris Flows" - Venetian Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: P. LaRochelle (Canada)
Discussion organized by ISSMFE Committee on Landslides
Topic: Engineering for Flows and Avalanches: Instrumentation, Warning Systems, Predictions, Control Measures

Session 4A: "Pile Foundation Design Methods" - Peacock Court, Mark Hopkins Hotel
Chairman: N. Janbu (Norway)
Discussion Leader: A. F. Van Weele (Netherlands)
Topics: Piles in Silts; Static vs. Impact Capacity

Session 5A: "Influence of Earthwork Constructions on Structures" - Room of the Dons, Mark Hopkins Hotel
Chairman: A.J.C. Mineiro (Portugal)
Discussion Leader: D. Resendiz (Mexico)
Topic: Predicting Displacements and Their Effect on Adjacent Structures

Session 6A: "Seismic Geology and Risk Analysis" - California Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: V. A. Illyichev (U.S.S.R.)
Discussion Leader: F. Muzzi (Italy)
Topic: Earthquake Recurrence Deduction from Historical Seismicity and Geologic Slip Rate

Session 7A: "Soil Liquefaction During Earthquakes" - Hunt Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: T. Iwasaki (Japan)
Discussion Leader: W.D.L Finn (Canada)
Topics: Liquefaction of Soils Other Than Clean Sands; Dynamic Effective Stress Analysis

Session 8A: "Prediction and Performance of Earth and Rockfill Dams" - Crystal Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: E. Souto (Brazil)
Discussion Leader: P. Anagnosti (Yugoslavia)
Topic: Critical Factors for Prediction of Stresses, Displacements and Pore Pressures: Relationship between Performance, Predictions and Instrumentation Layout

Session 9A: "Geologic Aspects of Slope Stability Problems" - French Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: T. L. Brekke (U.S.A.)
Discussion Leader: S. Cavounidis (Greece)
Topic: Three-Dimensional Effects; Progressive Failure; Effects of Oriented Discontinuities

10:00 am- Exhibition continues at the Masonic Auditorium Exhibition Hall
2:30 pm Lunch for all registrants in the Grand Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel

12:15 pm Discussion Sessions as follows:
1:15 pm Session 1B: "Numerical Methods" - Gold Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: W. Wolski (Poland)
Discussion Leader: M. Pender (New Zealand)
Topic: Engineering Analysis of Non-Linear Deformation Due to Yield, Failure, Strain Softening, and Repeated Loading

1:30 pm Session 2B: "Laboratory Testing - New Procedures and Data Acquisition Techniques" - Terrace Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: E. Jarvio (Finland)
Discussion Leader: A. F. Tinoco (Venezuela)
Topics: Measurement of Anisotropy and Cyclic Loading Properties; Testing Special Soils

4:30 pm Session 3B: "Slope Stability" - Gold Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: H. T. Black (U.S.A.)
Discussion Leader: P. L. Rice (New Zealand)
Topic: Slope Stability Analysis: Backcalculation of Recorded Displacements and Pore Pressure Development

4:30 pm Session 4B: "Foundation Design and Performance" - Terrace Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: J. A. Kirsch (U.S.A.)
Discussion Leader: A. F. Van Weele (Netherlands)
Topic: Foundation Design and Performance: Piles in Silts; Static vs. Impact Capacity

Session 5B: "Geologic Aspects of Slope Stability Problems" - French Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: T. L. Brekke (U.S.A.)
Discussion Leader: S. Cavounidis (Greece)
Topic: Three-Dimensional Effects; Progressive Failure; Effects of Oriented Discontinuities
Session 3B: "Seepage Control in Environmental Geotechnical Engineering" - Venetian Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: J. Narain (India)
Discussion Leader: J. Hurtado (France)
Topic: Retained Fluid Effects on Permeability and Choice of Seepage Barrier

Session 4B: "Pier Foundations" - Peacock Court, Mark Hopkins Hotel
Chairman: Z. Bazant (Czechoslovakia)
Discussion Leader: M. Stocker (F.R.G.)
Topics: Bored Pile Capacity Predictions From In-Situ Tests; Group Capacity

Session 5B: "Earth Strengthening" - Room of the Dons, Mark Hopkins Hotel
Chairman: H. Brandl (Austria)
Discussion Leader: D. Evstatiev (Bulgaria)
Topic: Design of Earth Reinforcement

Session 6B: "Seismic Safety of Earth Structures" - Hunt Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: G. Noguera (Chile)
Discussion Leader: W. F. Marcuson (U.S.A.)
Topic: Permanent Deformations: Allowable, Predicted and Measured

Session 7B: "Seismic Stability of Natural Slopes" - French Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: Z.-Q. Wong (China)
Discussion Leader: S. Prakash (India)
Topic: Strength Evaluation for Stability Analysis

Session 8B: "Prediction and Performance of Excavation Support" - Crystal Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: V. Escario (Spain)
Discussion Leader: J. Studer (Switzerland)
Topic: Simplified Methods for Working Load and Deformation Predictions

Session 9B: "Geological Aspects of Earth Dam Engineering" - California Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: A. Van Schalkwyk (S.Africa)
Discussion Leader: K. Schetelig (F.R.G.)
Topics: Foundation Erosion under High Gradients; Suitability of Soils and Rocks with Changeable Properties as Embankment Dam Materials

8:00 pm - Evening Pops Concert in the Masonic Auditorium featuring the Oakland Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 pm - Post-Concert Party with light refreshments in the Grand Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel.
12:00 pm - Post-Concert Dance in the Terrace Room of the Fairmont Hotel.
All registrants and family members are invited as guests of the U.S. National Society and the U.S. Association of Soil and Foundation Engineers.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16 (Contd.)

Session 9C: "Problems in Areas with Special Geologic Conditions" - French Room, Fairmont Hotel
Chairman: G. Petrasovits (Hungary)
Discussion Leader: A. Komornik (Israel)
Topic: Foundation Problems in Arid Zones

12:15-1:15 pm Lunch for all registrants in the Grand Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel

1:30-4:30 Sixth Plenary Session - Masonic Auditorium
Chairman: M. Fukuoka (Japan)

Special lectures on the History and Development of Geotechnical Engineering by the Past Presidents of the International Society.

Introductions by Masami Fukuoka (Japan)
"The History of Geotechnical Engineering Until 1700" by Jean Kerisel (France)
"A History of Soil Properties 1717-1927" by A. W. Skempton (U.K.)
"The Last Sixty Years" by Ralph B. Peck (U.S.A.)

4:45-5:15 Closing Ceremonies - Masonic Auditorium

7:15-8:00 Reception for Banquet in the Terrace Room of the Fairmont Hotel

8:00-10:00 Banquet with light entertainment in the Grand Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel
Photographic report of preconference and conference events
Rapport photographique des événements qui ont eu lieu avant et pendant le congrès
Conference participants leaving the headquarters hotel (Fairmont) for the wine country picnic in Napa Valley, California, Sunday, August 11, 1985.
Logos of the XIth Conference and ISSMFE.

Jorj Osterberg (USA), left, and Robert Legget (Canada), right, attended both the first conference in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1936 and the eleventh conference in San Francisco in 1985.
Opening session, Masonic Auditorium, August 12, 1985.

Professor H. Bolton Seed (USA), Conference Chairman.

Welcome by Richard W. Karrn, President American Society of Civil Engineers.
ISSMFE President, Presidential Address, Victor F.B.de Mello (Brazil).

'The first Terzaghi Oration: Amuay Landslides', by T.William Lambe (USA). (Paper published in Golden Jubilee Volume)
Second Plenary Session: Chairman and lecturers

Deuxième Séance Plénière: Président et conférenciers

E.E. de Beer (Belgium), Chairman.

M. Jamiolkowski (Italy): 'New developments in field and laboratory testing of soils'. (Paper published in Volume 1)

C.P. Wroth (UK): 'Soil mechanics — Property characterization and analysis procedures'. (Paper published in Volume 1)

N.R. Morgenstern (Canada): 'Geotechnical aspects of environmental control'. (Paper published in Volume 1)
G. Gudehus (FRG), Chairman.

John A. Focht (USA): 'Piles and other deep foundations'. (Paper published in Volume 1)

I.M. Idriss (USA): 'Evaluating seismic risk in engineering practice'. (Paper published in Volume 1)

F. Schlosser (France): 'Geotechnical engineered construction'. (Paper published in Volume 1 and English translation in this volume)
Fourth Plenary Session: Chairman and lecturers
Quatrième Séance Plénière: Président et conférenciers

E. Togrol (Turkey), Chairman.

E. W. Brand (SE Asia): 'Predicting the performance of residual soil slopes'. (Paper published in this volume)


V. Petrukhin (USSR) presented: 'Geological aspects of geotechnical engineering', paper by G. Ter-Stepanian. (Paper published in Volume 1)
Fifth Plenary Session: Chairman and reporters
General reports on recent failures
Cinquième Séance Plénière: Président et rapporteurs
Rapports généraux sur des ruptures récentes

S. Hansbo (Sweden), Chairman.

A.W. Skempton (UK): 'The Carsington dam slide'. (Paper published in this volume)

L. Von Thun (USA): 'The San Luis Dam drawdown slide'. (Paper published in this volume)
P. Repetto (Peru): 'The Tablachaca Dam slide N° 5 problem'. (Paper published in this volume)

Y. Yoshimi (Japan): 'Soil liquefaction problems in recent Japanese earthquakes'. (Paper published in this volume)

P. Massalai (Italy): 'Recent Italian earthquake problems'. (No written report)
Session 1A: Constitutive relationships for soil behaviour
Séance 1A: Relations constitutives du comportement des sols

G. Gudehus (FRG), Chairman.

Session 1B: Numerical methods
Séance 1B: Méthodes numériques

W. Wolski (Poland), Chairman.
M. Pender (New Zealand), Discussion Leader.
Session 1C: Decision theory and probability
Séance 1C: Probabilité et théorie de la décision

F. Baguelin (France), Chairman.

R. J. Mair (UK), Discussion Leader.
Session 2A: In-situ testing techniques
Séance 2A: Techniques de tests 'in-situ'

W.R. MacKechnie (Zimbabwe), Chairman.
M.C. Ervin (Australia), Discussion Leader.

Session 2B: Laboratory testing – New procedures and data acquisition techniques
Séance 2B: Tests en laboratoire – Techniques nouvelles et méthodes de l'acquisition de l'information

E. Jarvio (Finland), Chairman.
A.F. Tinoco (Venezuela), Discussion Leader.
Session 2C: Centrifuge testing and its application
Séance 2C: Essai de centrifugation et ses applications

A. Schofield (UK), Chairman.

Session 2D: Field instrumentation and field measurements
Séance 2D: Instrumentation et mesures sur terrain

A. S. Rico (Mexico), Chairman.

J. E. B. Hartlen (Sweden), Discussion Leader.
Session 3A: Motion of landslides and debris flows
Séance 3A: Mouvement des glissements de terrain et l'écoulement des déchets

P. La Rochelle (Canada), Chairman.

Session 3C: Tailings dams and waste containment structures
Séance 3C: Barrage en déchets et structures pour l'entrepôt des déchets

J. A. Caldwell (South Africa), Discussion Leader.

Session 3B: Seepage control
Séance 3B: Contrôle de l'infiltration

J. Narain (India), Chairman.

J. Hurtado (France), Discussion Leader.
Session 4A: Pile foundation design methods
Séance 4A: Méthodes de calcul de fondation sur pieux

N. Janbu (Norway), Chairman.
A. F. Van Weele (Netherlands), Discussion Leader.

Session 4B: Pier foundations
Séance 4B: Fondations sur caissons

Z. Bažant (Czechoslovakia), Chairman.
M. Stocker (FRG), Discussion Leader.
Session 4C: Foundation for offshore structures

Séance 4C: Fondations pour les structures 'offshore'

J.A. Jimenez-Salas (Spain), Chairman.

K. Hoeg (Norway), Discussion Leader.
Session 5A: Influence of earthwork construction on structures
Séance 5A: Influence des travaux de terrassement sur les structures

A.J.C. Mineiro (Portugal), Chairman.
D. Resendiz (Mexico), Discussion Leader.

Session 5B: Earth strengthening
Séance 5B: Renforcement des ouvrages en terre

H. Brandl (Austria), Chairman.
D. Evstatiev (Bulgaria), Discussion Leader.
Session 5C: Application of geotextiles
Séance 5C: Applications de géotextiles

J.P. Giroud (USA), Chairman.
Session 6A: Seismic geology and risk analysis
Séance 6A: Géologie sismique et analyse des risques

V.A. Ilyichev (USSR), Chairman.
F. Muzzi (Italy), Discussion Leader.

Session 6B: Seismic safety of earth structures
Séance 6B: Sûreté sismique des ouvrages en terre

G. Noguera (Chile), Chairman.
W. F. Marcuson (USA), Discussion Leader.
Session 7A: Soil liquefaction during earthquakes
Séance 7A: Liquéfaction des sols pendant les tremblements de terre

T. Iwasaki (Japan), Chairman.

W.D.L. Finn (Canada), Discussion Leader.

Session 7B: Seismic stability of natural slopes
Séance 7B: Stabilité sismique des pentes naturelles

Z.Q. Wang (China), Chairman.

S. Prakash (India), Discussion Leader.
Session 8A: Earth and rockfill dams
Séance 8A: Barrages en terre et en enrochement

P. Anagnosti (Yugoslavia), Discussion Leader.

Session 8B: Excavation support
Séance 8B: Soutènement des excavations

V. Escario (Spain), Chairman.
J. Studer (Switzerland), Discussion Leader.
Session 8C: Foundations
Séance 8C: Fondations

O. Varde (Argentina), Chairman. J.S. Steenfelt (Denmark), Discussion Leader.

Session 8D: Professional liability in engineering practice
Séance 8D: Responsabilité professionnelle dans la pratique de l'ingénierie

G. Calabresi (Italy), Chairman. D. V. Roberts (USA), Discussion Leader.
Session 9A: Slope stability problems
Séance 9A: Problèmes de la stabilité des pentes

T.L.Brekke (USA), Chairman.

S.Cavounidis (Greece), Discussion Leader.

Session 9B: Geologic aspects in earth dam engineering
Séance 9B: Aspects géologiques dans le génie des barrages en terre

A.Van Schalkwyk (South Africa), Chairman.

K.Schetelig (FRG), Discussion Leader.
Session 9C: Problems in areas with special geologic conditions
Séance 9C: Problèmes dans les régions aux conditions géologiques spéciales

G. Petrasovits (Hungary), Chairman.
A. Komornik (Israel), Discussion Leader.
J.K. Mitchell, Vice-Chairman for Program.
Sixth Plenary Session: Special lectures on the history and development of geotechnical engineering

Sixième Séance Plénière: Conférences spéciales sur l'histoire et le développement de génie géotechnique

Masami Fukuoka (Japan), Chairman.

Jean Kerisel (France). (Paper published in Golden Jubilee Volume)

A.W. Skempton (UK). (Paper published in Golden Jubilee Volume)

Ralph B. Peck (USA). (Paper published in Golden Jubilee Volume)
Entertainment by Richard Clark of the Metropolitan Opera.

Conference Chairman, H. Bolton Seed.

Farewell address by Maria Luiza de Mello.
Conferees embark on Technical Tour.

Conferees during Plenary Session.
Greetings from President Elect Bengt Broms.

Victor F.B. de Mello (Brazil) passing gavel to President Elect Bengt Broms (SE Asia).

Greetings from President Elect Bengt Broms.

President Victor F.B. de Mello (Brazil) presenting Kevin Nash Gold Medal to H. Bolton Seed (USA).
Evening pops concert by Oakland Symphony Orchestra, Thursday, August 15, 1985.

Conference banquet, Terrace Room of the Fairmont Hotel, Friday, August 16, 1985.
President Victor F.B. de Mello presiding at the Executive Committee Meeting preceding the Conference.

Executive Committee Meeting in session.
Opening and closing sessions
Séances d’ouverture et de clôture
Far too many thoughts press our minds for a Presidential address

Disoours présidentiel

For most of us, most of the time, it is heartening that the poet declared, "They also serve who only stand and wait." Then, suddenly, when the moment comes, to stand and serve, there is the humbling weight of infinity to whisk us into nothingness.

Inscrutable designs of destiny have called me to stand before you, formally opening this Golden Jubilee International Conference, charged with historic significance. Arising out of the deep respect for the past, and bursting out towards the grandeur of visions and responsibilities for the future, there is the hiatus, the infinite density of the iota of the present, living, livable, going, gone.

Prodded and awed by the traditions set by illustrious predecessors, I stand entrusted with conveying a message. In this world overstocked with printed communication, I should only presume to rob you of the continually irrecoverable present, if it be exchanged for a living message, a message of constant renewal. Fortunately, many are the messages that were collectively contributed by yourselves to me and through me, as being perennial in our society: My hope is that I may be able to express them as you would like to live them.

Gratitude and Recognition. Our Host Society, the U. S. Member Society and Her Patrons.

Firstly, on behalf of our truly international brotherhood of geotechnical engineering service to all mankind, I thank our hosts, the U. S. member society and the conference Organizing Committee, for an effort incalculable, that will doubtless be crowned with every success during this week and the post-conference tours.

Gratitude is a living, ever-renewing sentiment. It would be foolish to presume to repay him who gave of himself, to give to the giver: instead, one renews the sentiments and actions by passing the bequest down the line to the next one in need, gratifying the first donor immeasurably by respectful emulation of the example.

As a token of our faith that such gestures of gratitude ennoble and enrich us, it is appropriate to recall that the start of my mandate had been beclouded by the sad and untimely loss of Kevin Nash as Secretary General.

However, the Executive Committee at the Xth International Conference, Stockholm 1981, promptly instituted the Kevin Nash Gold Medal to commemorate his contribution to the society and to foster his ideals.

"The medal should be awarded to a person who, through his distinction as an engineer, his international contributions to engineering practice and education, his contributions to international good will, and his service to the society, has made a major contribution to fostering the ideals and goals of this International Society throughout the world."

I now have the privilege and pleasure to announce that, by the coincidence dictated by the consensus of an inner conscience of brotherly geotechnicians across the world, the first Kevin Nash Gold Medal has been awarded by the committee of past presidents to Professor Harry Bolton Seed.

Harry, would you please come forward to receive this token? Although it is strictly individual, and so merited, would you kindly allow me to use it also as a symbol of our worldwide gratitude to the conference Organizing Committee, and to all our U. S. hosts who, at this Golden Jubilee Conference, repeat the efforts and hospitality with which our fraternity started on its trek at its first oasis, in Harvard 1936?

First Key-Word, International.

Far too many thoughts press our minds for a chance to occupy some place on such momentous occasions. I choose as the second one the truly international aspect.

If we need some form of grouping to bridge the gap between the infinite of reality and the finite of our individual and social grasp, let it be for our betterment and never to our detriment. At the Harvard 1936 Conference we were recorded as members (geographical entities), 21 present and 13 absentee, totalling 34. Presently we are grouped as 57 member societies, one of them, the Southeast Asian society, representing an exemplary group society of considerable impact and geotechnical productivity.

One should ponder on what might have been the unifying principle spontaneously generated for identifying "members" in 1936. Every
Man needs occasions such as this, of pomp and with the Bayesianly perfected ability to register experiences, advances, misbehaviors, and failures? The world's tendency to develop overridingly along compartmentalized vertical columns, geographical, cultural, pseudo-racial, religious, political, etc. demands from societies such as ours a priority dedication to the horizontal cross-linkage that preserves the promising matrix: Within our profession, it is the calling to serve the advancement of civil engineering for all of humanity, in its needs for geotechnical support.

We have grown immensely, but still have big areas to cover. For instance, in comparing with the National committees on large dams, we must regrettably list areas that do have large dams, without having geotechnical member societies. We are not indispensable to civilization works as heavily dependent on geotechnology as dams? Honestly, whose failing is it, if any area of the world still remains unconvinced of possible benefits in having geotechnicians join our company for open exchange of experiences, advances, misbehaviors, and failures?

Terzaghi and Early Mentors. Nurturing Their Ever-Renewed Lessons.

Man needs occasions such as this, of pomp and circumstance, of mixed nostalgia and euphoria, to set the milestones that mark his wayfaring. Hundreds of thousands of years of our neurological and cultural evolution are associated with the Bayesianly perfected ability to register, retain and transmit things memorable. Under this century's precipitous pressure to dismiss the place of memory, because of the flood of print and especially modern instantaneous all-embracing communications and computers, we shall be emphasizing the present crucial demand for forgetting as a very prerequisite for sanity and liberated creativity. Nevertheless, we must emphasize that both for memories and for the purgings of forgetting, it is the exercise of selection that will preserve and stimulate us. "Choose your love, and love your choice."

Let me summarize a few dominant examples.

Terzaghi. It has been the privilege of my mandate to have witnessed worldwide commemorations of the centenary of Terzaghi's birth, 1883. This unchallengeable place in the realm of geotechnical engineering was promptly consecrated (1963) by our U. S. colleagues: The Geotechnical Engineering Division of ASCE instituted the yearly Terzaghi lecture, and the Karl Terzaghi Award, essentially biennial, "For outstanding, continuing contribution to the field of geotechnical engineering in the United States..." Simultaneously the Brazilian member society created as its highest tribute to local geotechnicians the biennial Terzaghi prize award, in recognition either of the greatest cumulative contribution to the date, or of the most outstanding published contribution in the given two-year period. The first awards were given in August 1966, at the close of the 1964–66 mandate of the Society's directors.

Everybody agreed, however, that Terzaghi's special position regarding modern soil mechanics, and particularly in fathering this International Society, merited an outstanding independent tribute by the worldwide community. As professor at the Technische Hochschule in Vienna, Austria, he opened the Harvard 1936 International Conference with the words "The opening of this conference is an event of unusual significance. It represents the first international council in the perpetual war of the civil engineer against the treacherous forces concealed in the earth." By coincidence, in holding this Golden Jubilee Conference in San Francisco, subjected to the treachery of a major fault (San Andreas) we are profiting of the prudence of saintly names that may intercede with God for our guaranteed comfort in the forthcoming days. His presidential guidance of the Society's first twenty-five years imposed on us a debt that we now propose to redeem and perpetuate by the creation of the Terzaghi oration of the international conference of this worldwide family of his. I shall leave for later more specific mention of the Terzaghi oration and first orator chosen, to follow me on this podium shortly.

Honouring Special Predecessors and Mentors. I am sure that one of the most stimulating and rewarding technical sessions of any international conference will be the session entrusted to our past presidents, special lectures on the history and development of geotechnical engineering. We will be shown that in the civil engineer's history of harnessing nature's mysteries and whims, the anonymous "unknown soldier" was ever a most important contributor. However, we need to select some to symbolize this best in us: and we must be frugal in distributing honours lest they degenerate in significance.

From the start of my presidential term, a call was sent to all member societies to submit information and proposals so that at this special occasion of the Golden Jubilee Conference, our recognitions of the meritorious past might be brought to the fore. The following summary expresses the result. If any significant mention is found missing, it is due to my not having received the information on time. I wish to recall that in the few inaugural weeks I was allotted to as the closing session in Stockholm, I redeemed a personal debt by dedicating my term of office to the memory of Donald W. Taylor as my "guru."

1. Firstly one must mention the Rankine lecture as essentially "hors-concours." The successful outcome of the London 1957 ISSMFE Conference furnished me with an "annual lecture by a person of distinction in the field of soil mechanics," in tribute to Rankine who in 1857 had submitted to the Royal...
Society a paper "on the stability of loose earth."

2. Within the Terzaghi era, the principal internationally known recognitions are:

(i) The R. F. Legget Award, 1969 on, annual, Canada.
(ii) The Nabor Carrillo Lecture, 1972 on, biennial, Mexico.
(iv) The J. E. B. Jennings Award, 1978 on, yearly, South Africa.
(v) The John Jaeger Memorial Medal, 1979 on, quadriennial, Australia.
(vi) The Arthur Casagrande Lecture, 1983 on, quadriennial, South America. To be delivered at the Pan American Conference from 1987 on.

Token Recognitions to Society Officers. Most societies start with the trappings and trimmings of organizations that distribute both functional attributions to the officers and some certificates of recognition at the conclusion of the term of offices. Our Society's historical aim was dominantly concentrated on the congenial technical and social quadriennial family gatherings, such as will be the hearty pursuit of all this venue too. Indeed, one of the great tributes to our Society's parentage lies in the fact that we have grown very much, without losing the spirit of a small family, within which, despite widely varied domestic and cultural customs, the pervading reality has been the unmeasured, anonymous service.

To you wives, who have wondered at this absorbing extracurricular activity of your husbands, and to all children who had fathers dashing off to some conference on bored piles in lieu of taking them to the football game, to my own wife and children, I must submit an apologetic and deeply grateful message in the name of the importunate world-spread family. None of the past officers of our Society, our friendly and kindly senior relatives, could ever visualize any sense in receiving a scroll of recognition for the services rendered in his own time. Their cumulative effort brought us to this magnificent Golden Jubilee. It is the Society that pleads to feel a little more elated by having reminded itself of this minimal overdue gesture, to embrace all past presidents and vice-presidents.

In the name of all, I have the pleasure of approaching our senior past president, Professor Skempton, Dear Skem, to hand him his scroll at this opening ceremony. This will symbolize the distribution to be made forthwith to all others.

Members Present at the First Conference. "The moving hand writes and having writ moves on." I received an enthusiastic letter from Professor Christian Veder (Austria), less than six months ago, eagerly planning to be with us. He had been present in Harvard 1936, and had attended, with contributions, all subsequent conferences; I last met him, enviously active as always, at the European Conference in Helsinki, June 1983. Unfortunately, a few weeks ago the light was suddenly put out, and we are deeply bereaved.

This is not an occasion for sadness, but the very close coincidence of the case, involving one of the few remaining main pillars of our Society's first gathering, does invoke special feelings. All the greater is, concomitantly, our joy and pride at signalling the presence of the following illustrious members who participated in the first conference: to each of them our hearts pour out with filial respect and affection, with best wishes that they may enjoy both the reminiscences, our present bustle, and enduring prospects of accompanying us along the challenging uncharted road ahead. The names I now have are: Dr. R. F. Legget and Professor J. Osterberg.

Accounting for My Mandate: A Fleeting Message of the Dynamics of Life.

Four years ago a sufficient number among your delegates kindly expressed the trust that I might be of some service to the International Society. You yourselves rendered the initial service to the key-word international by breaking the barrier of the Boston-Paris parallel, the understandable Mason-Dixon line that infious limbus system or R-complex, separated the northern neo-cortex from the big underlying body that needed some stimulus of recognition that it had absorbed the signals eagerly sought and gratefully received from the brain centers.

However, I was and am not entirely deaf to the whispers concerning a certain rebel, somewhat unpredictable. Neither had I been unaware of the presumed fact that, south of the Tropic of Cancer, people are branded as allergic to correspondence. Truly speaking, what are "facts"? When do rebels become revolutionaries and later victorious? When do they, through representing the "establishment," progress into dogma and domination, nonetheless finally regressing into decay?

I am sorry if I failed any predictions of unpredictability. While recording my penance for actions and omissions undesired, I dare submit that your friendly mandate and your trust in calculated risk, with the result that I have made me strive, at a difficult but challenging time. Having lived long periods in the colonies of Goa and British India, as well as in the U. S., Europe and South America, and having the incalculable privilege of closely-knit contacts with almost every country, region and culture of the world, I had to shoulder the challenge to stir the giant within our Society, as stated by an enviably great rebel turned victor, Terzaghi, Rotterdam 1948: "Regional developments. Hence the geographic distribution of the principal soil types alone calls for regional development and for interchange of regional experience on an international scale."
Within the Society, as a simple engineering decision, this irrepressible urge required simultaneous activity along:

(i) Organizing and strengthening of the head office, and coordinating bodies and policies.

(ii) Stirring younger geotechnicians from all quarters to feel that they must and can participate effectively, for the good of the entire body.

(iii) Stimulating increasing activity through the individual member societies and their first-stage international links, the regional vice-presidencies.

(iv) Guaranteeing increasing technical cross-linkages through technical committees and regional technical subcommittees, the drive and core-work for each to be volunteered by individual member societies, but carefully avoiding dominance. Again quoting Terzaghi, Rotterdam 1948: "Geologic aspects of soil mechanics. ... Exploration of these deposits by means of the same procedure would be utterly wasteful. Each one calls for a different technique ... We need in each one of the principal soil formations ....... A great number of complete and reliable case histories ......... This fact alone calls for a division of labour in a geographical sense ..."

I shall not exert your patience by expatiating on these internal initiatives within ISSMFE. One basic aim in accepting a function is to do the best one can; the other one, no less important, is to do everything to make oneself unnecessary. We are well reminded that the cemeteries are full of people who were presumed indispensable: yet humanity moves onward. As usual there is the problem of delicately balancing extremes, in order to optimize results. Within the horizontal space of one's own term, one should minimize one's own action, hoping to catalyse others to act in one's stead. Thereupon, within the vertical dimension of successive presidential terms, in respecting the need for a balance between conservatism and change, one should never go beyond creating the instruments in lieu of the end-products.

Through the rest of my allotted time I shall dedicate my talk to some of the items that were associated with the steel and concrete application of applied mechanics to materials of somewhat more heterogeneous, complex, untamable and unpredictable behaviours than were associated with the steel and concrete of our structural engineering colleagues of the early days of soil mechanics? Besides, when dispersions harass our computations, is it basically a question of applying mathematically idealized, statistical computations of averages, standard deviations, and confidence limits?

To me, engineering is a purposeful effort of cunning workers who always have a why and a what for. Walking at F.S. = 1.00 < factor of safety <1.5 on the tightrope of the presumed best solution for the assumed wisdoms, failings, economic limitations, and soaring desires of the day, they attempt to intervene successfully but temporarily in the immensely subjugating processes of nature, which herself is presently idealized as being content with exercising her slow but perennial principles of natural selection at P.S. = 1.00.

Engineering uses art and science, "Intuition" (innate and subconsciously absorbed), and, of course, the rational analyses of the day: all these are means. But the end is creativity, often inventiveness, ingenious. Engineering is the end-product of design (i.e. intent drawn-up) + construction + operation (a live function to be continually reviewed and can participate effectively, in the immensely subjugating processes of nature, which herself is presently idealized as being content with exercising her slow but perennial principles of natural selection at P.S. = 1.00.

In repeatedly re-reading the history of discovery and development, I find myself ever more forced to questioningly the firm theoretical, scientific, beliefs of any given person. I insist on the immense difference between (1) the need to have strong convictions to be able to give and transmit, and (2) the inner certainty that "all the world's at stage, and all the men and women merely players." I must confess that I have begun to doubt of myself, whether my self-diffident ironical interpretation is not too subjective and pessimistic. The fact is that even in carefully re-reading successive general pronouncements by Terzaghi, I only feel a definite strong trend of change. To the diffidence in belief the engineer transmit, and (2) the inner certainty that gives the courage to act in one's stead. Thereupon, within the immense subjugating processes of nature, which herself is presently idealized as being content with exercising her slow but perennial principles of natural selection at P.S. = 1.00.

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brilliantly advanced beyond its time, but rather, with the stubborn revitalizing habit of continued retheorization.

Am I becoming old and grouchy when I complain that universities are no longer producing the civil geotechnical engineers, but mostly young technocrats who are absolutely sure of their theories, and armed with computers, absolutely sure of their numbers, to several decimal places?

Creativity is not created in frequency, and is not generally taught. It is difficult to institutionalize an academic structure whereby creative students are instigated to question, challenge, disagree, and propose other solutions, presumably more elegant. Yet, we cannot deny the preeminence of engineering creativity as a physical visualization of a solution that so elegantly and superabundantly sets aside or dominates a set of problems, that calculation and analysis most frequently become quite dispensable.

Such thinking seems borrowed from Terzaghi, 1952 "Origin and Functions of Soil Mechanics," ASCE Centennial Volume, "To practice an art successfully, one must possess the capacity ascribed to Theodore Roosevelt, for thinking with the hips .... in other words, one must be able to arrive at correct conclusions without preceding logical reasoning ...." except that I would revise the words "correct" and "logical" as somewhat more relative.

Quoting again ... "During the earlier stages I used extensively theoretical procedures some of which I had to invent myself, but during the last decades I solved almost all of my practical problems without elaborate computations." To myself, he is describing the process by which something becomes logical to someone, and although he mentions "last decades," it is evident that he was referring to problems repeatedly faced, and not to chronological age, because the spirit and procedures of youthful challenge and courage at facing new problems, accompanied him to the very last years of his life. Quoting "... the knowledge accumulated in a human brain has no practical value unless its owner has the moral courage to use it as a basis for decisions." Logical, rational, theoretical, are thus developed and transitory, applicable to problems already faced; and engineering is decision.

I have found an object lesson in the international competition held some years ago for a design-construction turn-key solution for the famous leaning tower of Pisa (Figure 1). Best supported international civil engineering companies, aided by elite geotechnical consulting services, participated. Figure 2 (drawn from a paper by Professor Schultze) shows some of the many different physical solutions submitted. When faced with a problem of high ratio of responsibility/feasibility, it is not in better analytical work that engineers seek solutions, but rather in different physical solutions, often by lateral thinking, seeking different statistical universes in order to set aside quite definitely the possible histogram of degrees of undesirable behavior.
Have you not often woken up in the middle of the night with the flash of a brilliant solution to a problem that only becomes fuzzy during the day? If you are somewhat uncertain of being awake, I am with you: in Figure 2, it does become patent that dreams and nightmares intermingle, requiring careful selection.

Next Key Words. Decisions and Actions. Human Engineering at the Service of ISSMFE, and Through ISSMFE.

The four-year presidential term is too short to achieve anything but the possible imprint of one's priority preoccupations. I shall try to summarize my intents by roughly grouping the technical committees that have served during my term.

Man and His Environment. The Civil Engineering Geotechnician, Facing Time, Nature, and Society. I submit that the most important question facing the geotechnical engineer is for him to reassume a position as the foundation instrument of every civil engineering orchestra, and for the civil engineer himself to reassume his position as the most influential element of human society in affecting environment. Time was when engineers (i.e., cunning workers on decision and action) were subdivided into but two categories, the civil (the constructor) and the military (the destructor). Specializations arose for exponentially increasing the capacities of different instruments of the orchestra, but I do not believe that they challenge the need of the conductor and the composition's score: is it to be symphonic or martial? All engineering efforts, of all engineering professions, separated in the past fifty years, continue to be for only one purpose .. the better civil life of humans and societies.

In recent years in every walk of life as a citizen and professional, I have been increasingly subjected to the proportion of emergency calls regarding failures. I am not particularizing on geotechnical failures: for instance, some of the most devastating to society are of planning and banking, wherein it appears as if eminent citizens are bent on getting something out of nothing, or on clinging to the medieval philosopher's-stone complex of a single, simple method of turning everything into gold. Among ourselves, the worst occurrences reflect an unfortunate lack of comprehension of the scale in which we affect natural conditions, by action or omission. Indeed, under conditions that are average or somewhat worse, most often, by design, we provide favorable solutions.

Visualize then, how serious is our responsibility in inducing people to believe that everything will be definitely and permanently well; whereupon, suddenly when a really extreme condition occurs, we helplessly watch catastrophe submerge those who over-trusted us? Is it enough to claim, rightly, that civil engineering belongs among the "exact sciences"? The most disheartening fact is that often the great mishaps overtake professionals who presumed they were correctly following correct lessons well learned twenty or thirty years ago. In fact, despite all emphatic admonitions of the past, that every single case must be considered significantly different, until proved otherwise, i.e. until proved acceptably analogous to others, we must sound the alarm that the adoration of computation has resulted in most unfavourable misuses of appropriate and inappropriate theorizations to absolutely inapplicable situations. What is the psychological refuge that induces so many to prefer pets to fellow-humans, and nowadays, among pets, an occasional dedication to the one most mechanically predictable and controllable, the machine, the computer, the robot. Would such psychologies match the zest emphasized by Terzaghi (Rotterdam 1948): "These features keep us alert regardless of the scope of our experience in space and time, and the lure of the unexplored never wears off."

Three technical committees and one regional subcommittee stand witness of the starting initiatives within the area of enhancing the development of all-round cultured geotechnicians.

Man needs to stand proud and humble in the knowledge of his historical roots and time, in order to acquire stature as a citizen of the world. The least we could do was to stimulate the effort of the technical committee on preservation of old monuments and cities. I hope that this and similar initiatives grow and perpetuate. Besides the enrichment to ourselves, I envisage such a technical committee as a magnetic link with the big, wide world of culture, tourism and internationalism. I had eagerly visualized the unquestionable interest in sponsoring cultural renditions of the three historical lectures of our past presidents, for the sake of the upper echelon of the public whom we serve, somewhat in the manner in which Galbraith's 12 chapters of the "Age of Uncertainty" were memorably televised.

It is impossible to emphasize technical committees more important than the ones on landslides, and stabilization of landslides in Europe, both because of the tremendous impact such natural events have on society, and because of the service such committees render to us internally in forcing a close working relationship with our sister societies, engineering geology ISSMFE, and rock mechanics ISRM, and with the broad civil engineering aspects of meteorology, hydrology, and professional branches with big public works, highways, etc. Quoting Terzaghi (Rotterdam 1948): - The most important areas of contact between soil mechanics and geology are encountered with problems involving the stability of slopes and the foundation of storage dams. Hence the time may come when it will be appropriate to combine soil mechanics and engineering geology into one unit, under a name such as geotechnology." How revolting to find the great frequency with which geotechnicians routinely conduct circular slide stability analyses without even having investigated
If there has to be a choice, let us not forget that our priority allegiance is to humanity, and not to misplaced solidarities that deteriorate our action and image.

Geotechnicians Intensifying Relationships with Sister Societies, Collateral Societies, User Societies, and Others in General. It is unnecessary to spend more than a second on this obvious point. We are a society because we wish to preserve and foster the simple function attributed to the conference, Harvard 1936, "establishing personal contacts between those who are interested in the subject from a theoretical or a practical point of view, and in stimulating exchange of experience"; having grown, we now perpetuate, in between conferences, the otherwise episodic experience.

Moreover, we are a society principally to promote the interest in our all-important subject and its use. Obviously we must draw strength from our gatherings at the hostels: but if we have a purpose, it is for mingling effectively and convincingly with others. Just as in the pilgrimage to Rome, in the 7th Century, the roaming of enterprising faithful generated hostels and cultural intermingling, let us now greatly increase our pilgrimages to the big homes of all human endeavours! In 1936 Terzaghi considered that "soil mechanics is already old enough to have acquired the modesty which springs from experience." I appeal to all at this Golden Jubilee Conference, to recognize that geotechnical engineering has reached the age of the grandmother that may well have the serenity to transmit experience merely by an emanating presence within the big gatherings of the human family.

Let us be especially alert with regard to the explosively growing industries and their drive. Let us recognize their immense potentialities, and let us always rush to make ourselves present in their scouting excursions. By professional temperament and reality they exalt achievement, and the subconscious certainty of the perfect industrial regularity of multiples: both psychological backgrounds can be (and have often already proved) disastrous to geotechnical engineering. Let us never be tardy in mingling with them, in the same manner as an uncle can be of tempering influence on a boisterous young boy. I am happy to mention our initiatives in sponsoring of the technical committee on geotextiles and geomembranes, essentially simultaneous with the independent creation of the International Geotextile Society. As civil engineers, we must avoid splintering, and, at the least, guarantee walking through the forests side by side.

Repositories of Knowledge. Storage, Broad Exchange, Retrieval. Judgment and Courageous Rejection. One of the most important functions of professional societies in the modern world is that concerning pertinent literature and its handling for efficient use. It occupied the entire presidential address of Arthur Casagrande, Montreal 1965. I myself have been intensely occupied with the problem ever since 1944-45 when working in the M.I.T. library stacks for my upkeep.
as a student. In 1955-56, during a 3-month post-doctoral fellowship, I had the privilege of intense participations with Manuel Rocha, Director of the National Civil Engineering Laboratory of Lisbon, the ultimate center of civil engineering in the world for a couple of decades, himself very personally committed to the problem, and in 1966-67 once again as senior visiting professor at M.I.T., had the privilege of keen discussions while they were working on Project Intrex for the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, the computerized library of the future, interconnecting all libraries of the northern world for instantly viewed retrievals, etc.

Drawing on the sap from some of my roots I could rapidly conclude that as a dictator, benevolent of course, I would have solved all the problems in a few months, all the more so because as an engineer I believe in optimizing the good-enough for a start, and then applying the design-as-you-go method of inexorable revisions by the observational method. The truth is, however, that any such effort must begin from the broadest base of cooperation from all member societies sending in the papers produced in their areas. Rapid keyword classification for easy retrieval accompanies and follows.

Casagrande insisted on adequate pre-selection of the papers meriting being registered. I question such thinking on pragmatic grounds of delay, and principally because of the risk of the Galileo Galilei complex, rejecting papers that might seem odd to the "establishment." Establishments have strong tendencies for inbreeding for self-perpetuation, and succumb in degeneration. Moreover, a judgment should not be hurried, nor remain static. The most important modern need is for the garbage collector to make his periodic rounds. The need for forgetting, denying, recanting, rejecting is the most crucial need of today; it is continuous, because a paper accepted as valid in 1980 might well be invalidated by 1990. There are vested interests in books, and it may seem difficult enough to emit revised editions. Even these, however, are dangerously insufficient. Because of man's innate difficulty at recognizing anything but discontinuity, responsible technical publications should emit revised editions by featuring inserts of impact, that list in separate the errata, corrigenda, and addenda.

The Information Advisory Committee has made big efforts but often seems to be walking on desert sands with lead shoes. Several agencies duplicate commercial efforts several-fold, in listing the selfsame publications, of the best known sources in books, and it may go beyond the obvious literature coverage, to explore the production from areas that are not at the crossroads of communications. Similar problems afflict the committees on geomechanical computer programs, on definitions-units-symbols-correlations, and on the lexicon.

Without being any Cassandra, I can foresee that the Trojan Horse that within a decade may bring destruction into our fold will be the lawsuits against books and authors, as responsible for the errors and omissions that, in good faith, will have generated disasters and damage litigations. We should all reflect on such pretentious prospect. We teach methods and transitorily accepted information, but each professional, once "graduated", is fully responsible for his thinking, whether conventional, or creative, or discrepant.

Internal Professional Problems. A society such as ours draws its strength for facing the outer world of projects and clients, by maximizing internal discussions of topics of immediate and advanced interest. Any member society should be encouraged to postulate topics, not merely for coordination by the Research Cooperation Committee, but also for development by specialty seminars under the guidance of continued core-work by technical committees. The society membership has reacted very slowly and shyly to this magnificent opportunity of permanent exchange with fellow specialists across the world, by occasional discussion meetings "en petit comité," and, finally, by plenary discussion sessions, with the committee membership facing a worldwide audience that has, for consecutive years, been informed of the work undertaken and the persons involved.

Presently the special topics faced have been (1) penetrability and drivability of piles, (2) filters, (3) tunneling in soils. Many prospects arise continually, such as (4) offshore geotechnical engineering, (5) hydraulic fill dams and tailings dams, and so on. We must be speedy in any rapidly growing area, to preserve the essence of the geotechnical engineer's approach. Special mention is made of a prospective technical committee on case histories revisited. At least two important situations need emphasis. Firstly, the case of major and/or catastrophic failures, which can only be reexamined objectively, a considerable time after the public and personal pressures have been forgotten. The other important situation involves two extremes brilliantly represented: on the one hand, the outstanding case generated by Terzaghi's own recommendation in Sweden 1946, the 35-year careful research study "long term consolidation beneath the test fills at Vasby, Sweden"; on the other hand, by his own strong recommendation (Rotterdam, 1948) "to increase the usefulness of our semi-empirical procedures we need in each one of the principal soil formations ... a great number of complete and reliable case histories," a recommendation that was filled far beyond expectation by the Tokyo 1977 Conference on Volumes on Case Histories. To me it seems that both extremes were carried too far, to a soberingly low profit to the practising professional.

Sobering indeed it may be to ponder that in engineering our efforts are dictated by benefit-cost reasonings: between decisions-actions and quest-knowledge-wisdom; between estimated knowledge and researched data; between laboratory and field, model and
Mental Models and Computations. Older colleagues shudder at the thought of the appeal that computer and finite element methods, on the one hand, and statistical computations, on the other, have had on the younger energetic professionals. The transparent silken veils covering reality are most seductive. Intense numerical computations have lured many of the best brains, and pseudo-statistical mathematically idealized formulations seduce others; they are, indeed, much more attractive than dirtying one’s hands with diverse muds, and much less frustrating than being tripped by the “minor geologic details.” Yet, we must not behave as the ostrich is claimed to: the numerical computational storm is here to stay.

We attach great importance to our mental models for computations – thus the importance of the technical committee on constitutive equations, and of the efforts we have made to coordinate with the very successful ICASP Conference Group (International Conference on Applied Statistics and Probability). In the field of statistics, the engineering needs have been emphasized of:-

(i) Distinguishing between statistics of extremes and statistics of averages;

(ii) Engineering decisions based on upper and/or lower confidence bands, either of averages or of individual points;

(iii) Real vs. mathematically simplified histograms;

(iv) Inexorable tendency for assymetrical trends.

In Bayesian probability decision, revising prior to posterior probability estimates, we must introduce adjustments because of the innate psychology that most engineers are far more afraid of failure, than eager for possible success, while a few optimists clearly gamble in the other direction.

The more powerful the weapons, the more careful we must be in their aim and use: such are the challenges facing numerical computation and statistics and probabilities, in the wake of a decelerated interest in analytical solutions. As Peck emphasized (Moscow 1973), “Nature, however, did not create deposits (or residual soil horizons) by random processes.”

Special Testing. Brief but all the more emphatic is our mention of the recognition of the immense potentialities introduced by centrifuge testing. The Technical Committee on Centrifuge Testing has been producing very revealing insights into the behaviors of prototypes by a really ingenious modeling technique.

Site Investigation and Differentiated Soils and Geotechnical Problems. It is inexorable and natural that the work of technical committees should overflow from one presidential term to the following. However as an engineering practice of self-disciplined efficiency, one should demonstrate the ability to subdivide into partial tasks and progress reports. I am coming to the end of my allotted time. If a bid on a big project is set for 3:05 p.m. on August 12, no amount of squealing will open the doors to someone arriving at 3:05 p.m. Moreover, a society should thrive from the imprint of varying philosophies, through different terms of office. “The old order changeth, yielding place to the new.”

The European Penetration Testing Committee, with slightly revised terms of reference, became the International Committee on the same subject. The Site Investigation Committee is producing a compendium of case histories on the topic, in lieu of any proposals tending towards a manual. Do not underestimate the stifling dominance of any document printed under the aegis of ISMPE as a would-be manual. The Field and Laboratory Soil Testing Committee has temporarily lowered its sights merely into recognizing differentiated optimized techniques in different soils, and thus concentrating firstly on the closed-cycle of undisturbed sampling and testing, as inseparable in each case. Of the many principal soil subdivisions visualized, for the present the only ones taken up were the residual soils and saprolites, and the soft rocks and indurated soils. In both, there is close interaction with geology, and in the latter, further close coordination with rock mechanics.

Finally, to return to the origins of our society, the enrichment to be developed from exchanges of experiences with regard to widely different soils, I report with special pride the contribution made by the first International Conference on Tropical Laterites and Saprolites. Moreover, the so-called special soils often discussed at international conferences, the expansive soils and collapsive soils, have been received with open arms as cherished members of the same big geotechnical family. We are sure that such steps favouring interaction with other specialists facing quite different problems, is the one fundamental purpose of our international society.

Final Key-Word, Humility.

Have I said anything but what has been said repeatedly before? What of our future?

“If I have the gift of prophecy and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing.”

Let us take ourselves jovially and jokingly, as participants in a game of peace.

“Peace hath her victories No less renowned than war.” (Milton)

The observational method? ...Yes, but it
often degenerates into a trial-and-error sequence, wherein you hope that there will be (1) for yourself, one more trial than errors, (2) for others, occasionally the reverse, from which we learn.

Are we still together as we finish our concurrent tasks? No function merits being recognized as vital if it is not very much alive, creative, progressive, therefore self-effacing.

If there is some creativity, the true seed of engineering, be it gratefully attributed to God or the Karma. The effort, which is up to us to contribute, derives from the philosophy of life that parents and teachers instilled, of loving our profession and its potential of service to all. The attempt to balance the extremes of some pride in a temporal achievement, and the immense humility at its true nothingness, is what I leave as my message.

Let us move onwards towards a very cheerful and successful conference. San Francisco is lovely. People are lovely. The conference program and arrangements are lovely. Meeting friends and colleagues is lovely. And "Beauty is truth, and truth beauty. That is all we know on earth, and all we need to know."
KEVIN NASH GOLD MEDAL

TRIBUTE TO

1. HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY
2. HIS IDEALS TO BE FOSTERED

AWARDEE

2.1 DISTINCTION AS AN ENGINEER
2.2 INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO
   a) ENGINEERING PRACTICE
   b) EDUCATION
   c) INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL
   d) FOSTERING IDEALS AND GOALS OF THIS
      SOCIETY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
2.3 SERVICE TO ISSMFE/SIMSTF

LARGE DAMS

MEMBER COUNTRIES
ALBANIA
ALGERIA
BANGLADESH
CYPRUS
GUATEMALA
IRAQ
IVORY COAST
JORDAN
KOREA

PAYS MEMBRES
LEBANON
LOUXEMBOURG
MAURITIUS
SRI LANKA
SUDAN
THAILAND
TUNISIA
ZAMBIA

PAST PRESIDENTS
N. TERZAGHI 1936-57
A. W. SKEWPTON 1957-61
A. CASAGRANDE 1961-65
L. BJERRUM 1965-69
R. B. PECK 1969-73
J. KERISEL 1973-77
M. FUJISAKA 1977-81

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

TERZAGHI TRIBUTES
USA (ASCE/USNS)

INSTITUTED 1963
KARL TERZAGHI AWARD
AWARDEE:
OUTSTANDING, CONTINUING CONTRIBUTION TO GEOT. ENG’G IN U.S. THROUGH PUBLICATIONS
1963 A. CASAGRANDE
1965 M. JUUL HVORSLEV
1968 W. J. TURNBULL
1969 R. B. PECK
1971 L. BJERRUM
1979 R. K. CLARK
(AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING)

TERZAGHI LECTURE
AWARDEE:
CONTINUING CONTRIBUTIONS TO TECHNICAL AND/OR PROFESSIONAL STATURE OF GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING
1963 R. B. PECK
1964 A. CASAGRANDE
1966 L. BJERRUM
1967 H. BOLTON SEED
1969 P. C. RUTLEDGE
1973 D. SNOKE
1975 J. K. MITCHELL

LAURIT'S BJERRUM MEMORIAL LECTURE
AWARDEE: GEOENGINEER OF INTERNATIONAL STATURE
1973 K. L. NICHOLSON
1975 C. S. HARTMANN
1977 P. CHURCH
1979 J. H. MILLER
1981 R. E. NIGHTINGALE
1983 H. M. HURLBUT
1985 M. J. GIBSON
1987 R. B. PECK
1989 D. S. WATKINS
1991 J. A. BULL
1993 M. J. CAMPBELL
1995 P. J. CONNOLLY

R. F. LEEGETT AWARD (CANADA)
AWARDEE: EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE TO GEOENGINEERING IN CANADA
1970 R. J. PETERSON
1974 J. W. HARDY
1975 R. W. HILDE
1976 V. WILLIAMS
1978 G. G. MAYER
1982 J. R. RJED
1983 F. CLARK
1984 P. SANDSON

RANKINE LECTURE
AWARDEE:
GENERATED BY LONDON 1957
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING
1961 A. CASAGRANDE
1962 L. F. COOLING
1963 A. MAYER
1964 L. W. JENNINGS
1965 F. W. HOEK
1966 C. W. MORTON
1967 N. JANBU
1968 H. J. STANFORD
1969 F. W. MCROBERT

TERZAGHI PRIZE (BRASIL)
AWARDEE:
MOST SIGNIFICANT CUMULATIVE CONTRIBUTION TO GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING IN BRAZIL, OR MOST OUTSTANDING PUBLICATION DURING THE BIENNIAL
1966 M. VARGAS, A. J. COSTA MUNHOZ, V. DE MELLO (ACCUMULATED CONTRIBUTIONS)
1970 H. P. CAPUTO (ACCUMULATED CONTRIBUTIONS)
1975 V. DE MELLO (PAPER)
1978 F. R. CRUZ (ACCUMULATED CONTRIBUTIONS)
1980 F. BRUNO, M. A. RANJAL, J. M. RUÍZ (ACCUMULATED CONTRIBUTIONS)
1992 F. WARDE, J. CRUZ (ACCUMULATED CONTRIBUTIONS)

S. TERZAGHI MEMORIAL MEDAL
AWARDEE: HUMANITIES, ARTS, AND LETTERS
1974 H. B. ADAMS
1975 R. B. PECK
1976 A. M. NAGHDI
1978 W. J. TURNBULL
1979 E. M. DAVIS
1980 T. J. COUPLAND
1982 R. B. PECK
1983 M. J. CAMPBELL
1985 W. J. TURNBULL
1988 S. K. CHAMEE

JOHN JAEGGER MEMORIAL MEDAL
AWARDEE: DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO DEVELOP AND DISCERN A SUBJECT OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST
1978 A. W. SKEWPTON
1979 R. B. PECK
1980 A. M. NAGHDI
1981 G. J. J. MOK
1982 J. K. MITCHELL
1983 H. B. ADAMS
1984 L. G. G. RODGERS
1985 J. W. HARDY
1986 H. B. ADAMS
1987 R. B. PECK
1988 A. M. NAGHDI
1989 J. K. MITCHELL
1990 H. B. ADAMS
1991 R. B. PECK
1992 A. M. NAGHDI
1993 J. K. MITCHELL
1994 H. B. ADAMS
1995 R. B. PECK
1996 A. M. NAGHDI
1997 J. K. MITCHELL
1998 H. B. ADAMS
1999 R. B. PECK
2000 A. M. NAGHDI
2001 J. K. MITCHELL
2002 H. B. ADAMS
2003 R. B. PECK
2004 A. M. NAGHDI
2005 J. K. MITCHELL
2006 H. B. ADAMS
2007 R. B. PECK
2008 A. M. NAGHDI
2009 J. K. MITCHELL
2010 H. B. ADAMS
2011 R. B. PECK
2012 A. M. NAGHDI
2013 J. K. MITCHELL
2014 H. B. ADAMS
2015 R. B. PECK
2016 A. M. NAGHDI
2017 J. K. MITCHELL
2018 H. B. ADAMS
2019 R. B. PECK
2020 A. M. NAGHDI
2021 J. K. MITCHELL
2022 A. M. NAGHDI
2023 J. K. MITCHELL
2024 H. B. ADAMS
2025 R. B. PECK
2026 A. M. NAGHDI
2027 J. K. MITCHELL
2028 H. B. ADAMS
2029 R. B. PECK
2030 A. M. NAGHDI
2031 J. K. MITCHELL
2032 H. B. ADAMS

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ARTHUR CASAGRANDE TRIBUTES
(SOUTH AMERICA/USA)

1. ARTHUR CASAGRANDE LECTURE
Instituted 1983 by ISSMFE vice-presidency
for South America
Delivered at 4-yearly
Panamerican conference
Awardee: Ultimate award to engineer
in practice of soil engineering in South
America, as member of S. American member
society.
1. A. J. Costa Nunes
(for Colombia 1987)

2. Casagrande Fellowship Award
(USNS/ASCE GT Div.)
Instituted 1985
To support a deserving project by a
promising worker
Some priority to ASCE members but
available to worldwide candidates

1. STRENGTHENING CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

1.1 Revision of Statutes
Statutes - essence, "immutable"
spinal column by laws
sinews for policies

1.2 General Secretariat
a) Files and routines
b) Library of society's own historic
record, conference proceedings, etc.

1.3 Budgetting and Finances
a) For General Secretariat
b) For Regional vice-presidencies

1.4 List of Members: Continual updating
furnished by member societies

1.5 Principles of Technical Committee
activity and regional technical
committees
Progress reports
discussion obligatory
publication
financing and proceeds

1.6 Symbol - Logo

1.7 Worldwide presence - ISSMFE News
Regional News initiatives
Equal opportunity advertising.

1.8 Pragmatic try at research cooperation
Committee activities

1.9 Member Society commemorative
volumes volunteered for this conference

1.10 Preprint distribution of conference
papers, on request, for enhanced technical
discussion sessions

1.11 Discussion sessions entrusted to
technical committees

1.12 Provisions for President-elect and
incoming officers at this venue
continuity

1.13 Administrative Committees
(proposed permanent)

1.14 Technical Committees on
specialty topics

1.15 Enhanced interchange with
a) Sister societies - ISRM, IAEG
(permanent coordinating secretariat)
b) User societies, and public
(ICO, ICOLD, etc.)
c) Collateral societies
of spontaneous generation
(Avoiding splintering)
2.3.4. INCREASED LOCAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES
(WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMWORK)

1. MEMBER SOCIETY CONFERENCES, SEMINARS ETC. STRONGLY STIMULATED AND SPONSORED

2. MEMBER SOCIETY EMULATION
   a) Voluntary Conduct of ISMME TECHNICAL COMMITTEES
   b) Increased Nrs. of Invitations to Participation
   c) Nominations for Participants in Committees followed by Judicious Sieving “MANY SHALL BE CALLED BUT FEW SHALL BE CHOSEN”.

3. WORLDWIDE PARTICIPATION IN INFORMATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PUBLICATIONS ETC.)

4. LECTURERS, CONSULTANTS
   TRAVELLING MINSTRELS OF MODERN WORLD

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES ON

1. PRESERVATION OF OLD MONUMENTS AND CITIES (FRANCE)
2. LANDSLIDES (CANADA)
   2a. EUROPEAN SUBCOM. STABILIZATION OF LANDSLIDES IN EUROPE (TURKEY)
3. SUBCOM. ON EARTHQUAKE GEOTECHNICAL PROBLEMS IN EUROPE (ITALY)
4. ALLOWABLE DEFORMATIONS OF BUILDINGS, AND DAMAGES (MEXICO)
5. GEOTEXTILES AND GEOMEMBRANES (USA)
6. SUBCOM. ON TUNNELING IN EUROPE (FRG)
7. PENETRABILITY AND DRIVABILITY OF PILES (JAPAN)
8. FILTERS (SOUTH AFRICA)
9. CENTRIFUGE TESTING (U.K.)
10. CONSTITUTIVE EQUATIONS (JAPAN)
11. SITE INVESTIGATION (1979-?)
12. PENETRATION TESTING (SWEDEN)

13. UNDISTURBED SAMPLING AND LAB. TESTING OF
    13a. RESIDUAL SOILS AND SAPROLITES (SE ASIA)
    13b. SOFT ROCKS AND INDURATED SOILS (AUSTRALIA)
14. TROPICAL LATERITES AND SAPROLITES (BRASIL)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES ON

1. SUBCOMMITTEES
   REVISION OF STATUTES
   LIST OF MEMBERS FORMAT
2. POLICY REGARDING MANUALS, STANDARDS, CODES
3. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE, ETHICS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES
4. INFORMATION ADVISORY (FRG)
   ↓
   GEOMECHANICAL COMPUTER PROGRAMS (CANADA)
5. RESEARCH COOPERATION (CRAWFORD, V.PRES. N. AMERICA; BROMS, BOARD MEMBER CHOSEN)
6. DEFINITIONS, UNITS, SYMBOLS AND CORRELATIONS (FRANCE)
   ↑
   LEXICON (REVISIOnS, ADDENDA)

NEWLY BUILT ON A RAFT ON PILES 10 10 10 10 10 6 7
CASED BOREHOLES 10 10 10 10 10 10
PILES GRouting ELECTRODE ELECTROSMOSIS
MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT. THE CIVIL ENGINEERING GEOTECHNICIAN FACING TIME, NATURE, AND SOCIETY

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES ON:

1. PRESERVATION OF OLD MONUMENTS AND CITIES
2. LANDSLIDES
   2.1 EUROPEAN SUBCOMMITTEE ON STABILIZATION OF LANDSLIDES IN EUROPE
3. ALLOWABLE DEFORMATIONS OF BUILDINGS, AND DAMAGES
4. POLICY REGARDING MANUALS, STANDARDS, CODES
5. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE, ETHICS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. INTENSIFIED RELATIONS WITH OTHERS.
2. REPOSITORIES OF KNOWLEDGE.
   BREADTH AND SPEED OF STORAGE-RETRIEVAL CONTINUAL JUDGMENT. COURAGEOUS CRITICISM
3. VARIED INTERNAL PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS:
   e.g. FILTERS
   DRIVABILITY OF PILES, etc.
4. MENTAL MODELS, COMPUTATIONS.
   CONSTITUTIVE EQUATIONS, FEM
   STATISTICS AND PROBABILITIES
5. SPECIAL TESTING e.g. CENTRIFUGE.
6. DIFFERENTIATED SOILS.
   INVESTIGATION, CHARACTERIZATION
   SPECIAL GEOTECHNICAL PROBLEMS

FINAL KEY-WORD HUMILITY.
HYDROLOGY AND GEOTECHNICS IN URBAN PROBLEMS. e.g. HONG-KONG SLIDES.

CATASTROPHIC SLIDES, RISKS, DAMAGES, PROBABILITIES e.g. HONG-KONG.
This afternoon's session, so remarkably chaired by Professor Fukuoka, and filled to overflowing by the three lectures by Professors Kerisel, Skempton and Peck, has itself been loaded with so compact a charge of historic significance, both in the magnificent overview presented of soil and foundation engineering through the ages from antiquity to the present, and in the establishment of a milestone unrivalled in the past, and impossible to imagine matching in the future, that we can fully understand the Organizing Committee's kind planning, recommendation, and request, of a closing session restricted to the minimum. Indeed, silence, and reflection, is the only adequate enraptured sequel, when each minute and word added steals from something intimate, that each of us has already collected fortreasuring.

We have reached the end of so golden a Golden Jubilee Conference, that the same feelings pervade with regard to the entire week of events, as with regard to this grand finale. It seems difficult to judge how the composer of a magnificent symphony decides when the moment has ripened for a definite stop, when total silence is the only manner to avoid bathos. How can we express thanks, admiration, happiness, and any exteriorized feelings, without risking reducing the sublime to the trivial?

Thus, in this last formal function in my dual position of guest and host, I prefer to enjoy the privilege of the guest, of biding by the real hosts' wishes, which find resonance with the feelings that I myself have right now, and that I believe I would also have if I were in their place. In chairing this final formal session I shall have to break some precedents, informal as they have been; and among them the one mutually agreed to, is to limit the formalities to the transfer of office.

As decided by the Organizing Committee we have at the head table only the ISSMFE officers who by tradition formalize the transfer of office at the International Conference's closing session. Through the four years of the term of office about to close, and through the week of this magnificent conference with its technical and social events and receptions, the persons and entities to whom we stand deeply indebted (as deeply indebted as to the Society's officers) are so many, that to extend the recognitions at the head table would create a problem truly and completely indeterminate to any engineer. We are unfortunately running against time, with a late start and a very tight schedule. Imagine if we one of attempted to give due recognition to all the technical committees, their chairmen, and secretaries and hard-working members and their sponsoring member societies; to the member societies that brought their magnificent Commemorative Volumes; to the colleagues and companies that maintained throughout the week a high pitch of intensity of work and interest through the exhibits and poster sessions; to the theme lecturers and discussion leaders who gave weeks and months of intense effort; to the chairmen and panelists; and finally, principally, to the silent majority that furnishes the real hard work behind the curtains: where would we begin, and when would we stop?

My immediate duty and pleasure is to thank each of the Regional Vice-Presidents who served ISSMFE and myself through the past four years. As a formal memento of recognition I am happy to be able to hand over to each one of them the token scroll. I am sure that they individually know how deeply grateful I am, and all the ISSMFE membership is, for the efforts and wisdom that they so generously gave towards the conduct of the affairs of the Society. It has been a period of great enthusiasms and intense efforts, and if some worthwhile results have been achieved, very much is due to the unstinted support given to the Society's initiatives, by the Vice-Presidents, that I now request to step forward to receive the scroll of parting recognition:

(i) Les Wilson, for Africa;
(ii) Professor Chin, for Asia;
(iii) Roy Northey, for Australasia;
(iv) Arrigo Croce, for Europe;
(v) Carl Crawford, for North America and;
(vi) Juan Carlos Hiedra-Lopez, South America.

Next, a brief mention of the next International Conference. As you know, at the Paris 1983 Executive Committee meeting, Brazil was elected to host the 1989 XIIth ICSMFE. Now, according to our traditions, may I call
on the head of the Brazilian delegation, Professor A. J. da Costa Nunes, to say a few words regarding the conference planning, and the invitation for your enthusiastic participation.

Taking over again, I come to my last formal act. On my side I have our President-Elect, Professor Bengt Broms whom I have introduced to yourselves right from the start, at the Opening Session. I hope that many of you have profited of the many opportunities through this week, to establish the contacts that will enrich the Society's activities through the coming years. Beside him are seated the new Regional Vice-Presidents, who take office together with himself.

The time has thus come for me to hand over the symbol of office to my successor, Professor Broms. This gavel is one of the important symbols of the Society, the first one offered to perpetuate, through present and future, the respect for the past. This silver-headed gavel donated by the late President Laurits Bjerrum and the Norwegian Geotechnical Society, at the Paris 1961 International Conference, is about to celebrate its Silver Jubilee, its handle made out of pine taken from a wood pile from the foundations of the XIIth Century Santa Maria church in Oslo rings many a bell of coincidences of good omen at this gathering. I have taken this symbol of the Presidency with me to conferences all over the world, since it is not easy for the younger geotechnicians to travel to our International Conferences. For a more pervading fully democratic symbol of our worldwide community, at the working level that really matters, we now have the LOGO chosen during the past term: hopefully it will be intensely used, and serve to broaden the spectrum of fond recognition of our Society's worldwide action and influence.

Professor Broms, I now have the pleasure of handing over to you the Presidential gavel, as the symbol of the transfer of the Presidency. May your term of office and service enrich your personal and professional experiences with our fellow geotechnicians, as much as mine did for me. And may these symbols, and such inspiring experiences as this week's events and celebrations, guide your presidential program in unflinching support of our statutory obligations and our aim. Kindly take over the Chair for the remainder of this session. All good wishes to yourself and the future of ISSMFE in such good hands.
Mr. Chairman, dear Past-President Professor Masami Fukuoka, would you kindly allow me to intervene at this moment, before you call this most memorable session to a close? I have yet a compelling function to perform on behalf of all of the membership of ISSMFE through the roughly fifty years of her history, and I am sure that there is no more appropriate time to do it than now, at this very special session that has gathered our Past-Presidents, and given us the opportunity to hear their brilliant and stimulating presentations. At the opening session I mentioned our desire to use this Golden Jubilee Conference as the opportunity to distribute to all past officers, the scrolls of recognition of their formal service to the Society, a service that extending far beyond the fulfillment of their statutory functions provided us the leadership that brought us to our present status. In mere symbolism for this small and overdue gesture of perennial gratitude, I limited myself to handing to Professor Skempton, senior past president, his scroll. I shall now respectfully call on each of the other past presidents, in order of seniority in the function, and the audience will join me in the unanimous applause and thanks, representing also all the colleagues across the world who benefited from the Society's activities and spirit, and who unfortunately were not able to join us at this gathering.

Professor Ralph Peck, would you kindly step forward and receive this scroll as a memento of our appreciation of your Presidential guidance, from Mexico to Sydney to Moscow, 1969 to 1973.

Professor Jean Kerisel, may I have the privilege to hand you the scroll on the 1973-77 Presidential term, that shepherded us from Moscow to Istanbul to Tokyo, in our growing enthusiasm to embrace all cultures across the world.

Finally Professor Masami Fukuoka, immediate past-president, to whom we basically owe very much of the organization of both the outstanding conferences of Tokyo 1977 and Stockholm 1981, despite the unexpected difficulties that preceded both, may I now enjoy the privilege of belatedly handing you this scroll of gratitude for your Presidential term, 1977 to 1981.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and many thanks to each and every one of the audience for the enthusiastic support, that assures me that to each of us what matters in such a token gesture is the deep personal feeling that accompanies it.
Thank you very much, Professor Lysmer, for calling on me for some farewell words at the close of this magnificent banquet with its delightful entertainment. In fact, on finding ourselves interrupted in savouring the beautiful renditions of song favourites that transcend time but evoke nostalgia, I shudder at the call to speak, since all of you must confide in unison that if "heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter," where can there be any place for prose?

But there are fond duties and irrepressible urges. As we were hearing "Figaro," having been reminded of the ubiquitous figure that proclaimed himself the center of all social life in town, I permitted my mind's flashing thought to counter with the present case of a truly ubiquitous person, the center of gravity to everything of this conference venue, always available for every detail from the most crucial surgery to the enchanting frivolity of decoration: a person who, altogether distinct from the aria's self-airing loud-voiced baritone, has remained central as the heart, self-effacing in service indispensable, throbbing inaudibly except to those who reached very near. Well, it is to such a heart of the conference, and of its Organizing Committee, working as a synchronized body that made this whole week of events very much alive, hearty and endearing; to this heart I now render my tribute, together with that of all ourselves. It has been "Harry Seed here...," "Harry Seed there...," "Harry Seed everywhere...," and it is we who proclaim it aloud in chorus, giving him a long, loud, standing ovation and vote of thanks.

I knew that I would but start mention of it, and you would all jump up, beating me at the call to join in this heartfelt standing ovation to Harry Seed and to the Organizing Committee. I surely need the microphone to make myself heard over the applause and cheers, as I mention but a few of the names: Elizabeth Yee, Jim and Mrs. Mitchell, Tor Brekke, Bill Marcuson, Ray Lundgren, so many names, each and everyone, names and faces and smiles that have endeared themselves to us all through an unrivalled performance of one long, tirelessly prepared, short, packed, unforgettable week.

What more can one say, Harry, ... and each and every one to whom we are so indebted and endeared? To say "thank you," a million-fold, might seem insufficient, since similar expressions have been used so often, often with so much less feeling. Permit me, Harry, to recall a beautiful thought expressed in Rabindranath Tagor's poetic prose in Gitanjali:

"Woman, look not for your beauty in your mirror, but in the eyes of the man who loves you."

I extend it metaphorically to the present situation, and ask you Harry, and your team, not to look for the measure of our appreciation in the reflections of phrases and speeches, but in the eyes of those that have come to love you all for everything that you have given us.

The Secretary General, Dr. Parry, and the General Secretariat, must be singled out for a special word of thanks by myself on behalf of ISSMFE. You are all aware of, and thankful for, the much more extensive and intensive activities and efforts that have been borne by our General Secretariat during this term of office. I request a special round of applause to signify the Society's gratitude.

There is an inevitable mixture of elation and melancholy to the closing of a chapter. Since I have most frequently heralded the dynamics of life, and the continually enticing wayfaring, permit me to close my words with a candid tribute to the beauty of a still picture that, in the running or galloping of time, is the special blessing to our lives, evoked by such unrivalled memorable events as to this closing banquet and other highlights of the past few days. None could express it better than the romantic poet John Keats, in his "Ode on a Grecian Urn":

"Bold lover, never, never canst thou kiss though winning near the goal. Yet do not grieve; She cannot fade. Though thou hast not thy bliss - For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair."

Yes, as we recall such magnificent past performances as the banquet at the Versailles Orangerie, Paris 1961, and other events of unmatched beauty and happiness that have dotted our lives, as does this evening, we cannot but thank God for the privilege of our selective memory, wherein the still picture in our minds stays with us, unchanging
and unfading except generally for further
enchantment. Neither can the images of
tonight fade, nor can our love wither:
for ever will we love the memories of this
week and night and for ever will they be
fair as the maiden of our first love.

As I bid you all farewell, with deepest thanks
and fondness, I ask you yet for a few more
minutes of your attention. Through these
four years, countless conferences and coun­
tries, and every endearing moment and ac­
quaintance, my wife has accompanied me with
a dedication to ISSME that only she can
explain. "Au revoir," until always, every­
where, may our friendship and God's blessing
accompany us all.
Dear Friends, Mes Tres Chers Amis,

Some of you may remember how anxious I was in Stockholm in 1981 awaiting my husband who had decided to hedge-hop via a consulting job in Mauritius and was delayed seventy hours by an incredible sequence of airplane misconnections, and you felt with me how relieved I was when he finally arrived just a few minutes before the presidential election. Moreover, some even gratified me with the mention that, through those difficult hours, I had been instrumental in helping Victor to be elected. Although that is obviously far-fetched, I never hidden the fact that ever since we were married, I have accompanied the development of his career with keen enthusiasm and support.

This co-participation of mine has given me great pleasure of making a wider spectrum of close friends throughout the world. My own personal interests are in fine arts, antiques, as well as in personal contacts. Because of these particular inclinations, I was simply delighted to have heard the three special historical lectures by Kerisel, Skempton and Peck. I also proudly confess having had a keen interest in the technical committee on preservation of old monuments and cities which Jean Kerisel meant not merely for geotechnicians, but for all of us with varied cultural interests. My personal enthusiasms were fulfilled by dear friends that in the tremendous number of countries to which we were invited provided carefully chosen programs. For instance, in a recent trip to Malaysia, thoughtfully arranged by my friend Tan Shri Prof. Chin I visited twice the historical site of Malacca where I saw St. Francis Xavier's first place of burial. This had a special significance for me since my husband is from Goa where the saint's sarcophagus was taken four centuries ago.

How many stimulating dinner conversations I can recall, as for instance, when I heard a friendly lesson on British silverware, or, on another occasion, in which I discussed old rugs and antique porcelain with my neighbour - in Alan Meigh's office in Windsor.

I cannot possibly thank all of them but want to mention some to symbolize all.

Farid Malwai took his precious time to take us to the outstanding ruins of Palmyra and had to be patient with my endless enthusiasm. Patricia and Nordie Morgenstern that invited us for an unforgettable journey through the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Ergun Togrol that made Istanbul even more beautiful than it is already. As for Dr. Lu, who went beyond all expectations to kill our curiosity about historical details of the Forbidden City in Peking. We have been globe-trotters all our lives, but during these 4 years it's not that what counts, but the warmth of dear friends that were not entertaining the President and his wife, but Victor and Maria Luiza.

Sharing with my husband his presidential term has also brought me an unexpected and incredible burden. Few of you can imagine how much additional work, in extensive and intensive details, is required in working in countries that do not use English or French as regular languages. So I have been helping Victor with all foreign correspondence, by reading, summarizing the points requiring immediate action, filing and retrieving. There were many periods of desperate overwork. However, through reading all the correspondence received and sent, I gained a measure of the real dimensions of ISSMPE and of the depth of dedication required.

It is not difficult to perceive how these feelings of dedication became the pervading mark of our society. I, myself, have developed a very special affection for persons whose names a few years ago represented personalities almost of the scale of myths. I take the liberty of including in this group such honoured friends as Professors Skempton, Kerisel, Fedorov, and De Beer. In fact, I emphasize particularly Professor De Beer, who, when he hardly knew us, had to bear for a few consecutive days a boisterous Latin American group singing loudly in the bus during one of the technical tours after the Mexico City conference.

À ce moment Je voudrais dire à mes chers amis Marie et Edouard combien J'ai été émue et combien je vous remercie les gentiles paroles que vous m'avez écrites à plusieurs occasions. Je garderai tout soigneusement une lettre en particulier, en outre de garder dans mon coeur les mots d'une amitié et bonté que nous ont beaucoup touché.

It is not only from the few I have mentioned
that the affectionate feelings emanate. As the four years of my husband's term of office come to an end, what is the dominant feature that I have taken with me? It is the singular experience of having been so hospitably and affectionately received and befriended by yourselves everywhere. This spirit is what really marks the society's membership, far beyond the measures of specialized technical knowledge and interests.

As a woman with a personal life of many facets, I would like to emphasize some striking and remarkable ladies from whom I learned something special of their different life interests.

First, Ruth Terzaghi with a full life as a geologist, always so dynamic and active.

Mrs. Nabor Carrillo, a patroness of artists, with whom I had a personal visit with an incredible human being, Diego Rivera's widow.

Recalling the Mexico Conference again, Nancy Skempton choosing to spend her time painting at the Chapultepec Park.

Mrs. Manuel Rocha, who has always shared with her late husband, our dear Manuel Rocha, his intense international career besides her work at the Gulbenkian Foundation.

Evelina Bloem Souto, full of zest as a lady geotechnical: now also an actress and always with a positive attitude towards life.

Giovanna Croce, with whom I went shopping for bargains in Paris. We laughed so much, it was too good.

Miette Sanglerat, la française - demi-brésilienne qui, comme moi, aime la plage et le bon soleil tropical. At this moment I recall a beautiful night dancing barefoot with John Burland on a beach in Durban. Brother John, that night is unforgettable.

Mrs. Tza Chie Moh, Diana, so gentle, so feminine and so raffinée.

So many have left us. Among whom I lost a dear friend that always stood by her husband, Elizabeth Meyerholf, and I render her my tribute.

To the wives of the young geotechnicians, I wish to conclude by stating that there is much to learn from human relationships, whether from an eclectical, or an international, or a professional, or from a gentle personality. Only thus can life become really rich, worthwhile and full of meaning.

Finally I want to congratulate Karina the new first lady of soil mechanics with my best wishes.

I want also to congratulate most heartily Harry Seed and Jim Mitchell for the organization of this wonderful conference. It was, by far, one of the best ever held, and we owe it all, to the smallest personal details, to their deep and friendly dedication.

God willing, I shall be in Brazil in 1989 and with great pleasure shall greet you in my home country.

Merci beacoup à tous; au revoir.

Thank you very much; for this wonderful Golden Jubilee Conference at the Golden Gate City.
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Trevisan, Silvano J.
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Kawakami, Keiji
Kawamura, Kunio
Kimura, Tsutomu
Kishida, Hideaki & Setsuko
Kitamura, Futosuke
Kitanaka, Takehiko
Kobayashi, Hideo
Kobayashi, Kenji
Kobayashi, Yoshiharu
Kobayashi, Yoshi
Kohn, Ichiro
Kokusho, Takeji
Kosaka, Masaaki
Kotoda, Kikuo
Kusakabe, Osamu
Makihara, Yorio
Masuda, Tamio
Matsui, Tamotsu
Matsumoto, Tatsunori
Matsuo, Minoru
Matsuoka, Hajime
Mikasa, Masato
Miki, Gosaburo
Mimura, Mamoru
Mitsunari, Takashi
Miura, Norihiko
Miyata, Yoshiyuki
Mori, Kenji
Morichika, Yoshihiko
Morita, Yukio
Murayama, Sakuro
Nada, Katsuhiro
Nagura, Katsuhiko
Nakagawa, Kiyoshi
Nakai, Kimiya
Nakata, Keichi
Nasu, Makoto
Nishi, Koichi
Luxembourg
Riemer, Wynfrith H.R.
Weber, Lucien

Malaysia
Han, Chua Sin
Meng, Dr. Gan Eng

Mexico
Aguirre, Luis M. & B.
Aipuche, Rafael J.
Ayon Alvera, Jose M.
Bello Maldonado, Arturo A. & Yolitzma
Bonilla, Hector M.
Casales Galvan, Carlos
Damy, Julio R.
Diaz-Rodriguez, Abraham
Eduardo, Soto Y.
Eilstein, Abraham & Selma
Eilstein, Anita
Flores-Berrones, Raul
Girault, Pablo
Juarez-Badillo, Eulalio & Bertha Elena
Leon, Jose L. & Nancy
Mandoza, Manuel J.
Montanez, Luis E.
Moreno, Hector A.
Orozco, Juan M.
Pecero, Gabriel Moreno
Resendiz, Daniel & Josefina
Rico-Rodriguez, Alfonso & Carmen
Romo, Miguel P.
Schmitter, Juan M.
Simpser, Boris
Springall, Guillermo A. & Maria
Springall, Saidee
Tamez, Enrique & Yolanda

Morocco
Eddarai, Mohamed & Mrs.

Netherlands
Brassinga, Henk E.
Calle, Ed O.F.
De Jager, Willem F.J.
De Leeuw, Egbert H.
Den Hoedt, Gert G.
De Ruiter, Jaap
Elprama, Radianto
Heijnen, Willem J.
Hendriks, Hans
Holtus, Rutger K.M.
Joustra, Kornelis & Sophia S.
Kramer, Gert-Jan
Kruizinga, Jan
Mazure, Piet P.C.
Richards, Adrian F. & Efrosine
Schokking, Floris
Schotman, Gerald
Termaat, R.J.
Vandenbergh, Cor
van der Veen, ir C.
van Iperen, Joost J.
von Tol, Ary Frits
Van Weele, Abraham
Verruyt, A.
Viergever, Marinus Antonie
Volders, Robert H.
Withers, Nick N.J.
Lovholt, John H.
Lunne, Tom A.
Moen, Tore Ingar & Sissel Marie
Myrvoll, Frank
Nordal, Steinar
Nowacki, Fritz E.H.
Olausdottir, Hildigunnur
Riaunet, Ada M.
Rolfsen, Egil Nordahl & Kirsten
Roti, Jan A. & Marit
Sbeland, Marianne
Senneset, Kaare G. & Inger S.
Skulason, Jon
Stenhamar, Per
Stordal, Arne
Thorn, Espen
Valstad, Tore

New Zealand
Evans, Guy L. & Jennifer
Mitchell, Mark T.
Northey, Roy D. & Gretchen J.
Pender, Michael J.
Thomas, R. Fletcher
Travers, John H. & Gillian

Nigeria
Akinyede, Joseph
Balogun, Lawal A.
Folayan, Dr. Joseph I. & Connie
George, Enoch A.J.
Madedor, Anthony O.

Norway
Aas, Gunnar & Kari
Amundsen, Tomm
Andersen, Knut H.
Andresen, Arild Aamodt & Ingrid
Arvesen, Harald
Bjoelseth, Ellen
By, Tore Lasse
Digernes, Kaare
Dyvik, Rune & Tove Elisabeth
Eggestad, Asmund & Kirstin K.
Fredheim, Per O.
Hoeg, Kaare
Janbu, Nilsmar O.Ch. & Gerd
Josang, Tormod
Karsrud, Kjell & Aud
Kkekstad, Oddvar & Torny
Kummeneie, Ottar & Randi
Kvaerner, Eva
Kvalstad, Tore J.
Lacasse, Suzanne
Leirvik, Karl & Inger-Mari
Lieng, Jon T.

Pakistan
Agha, Amjad M. & Rubina
Ajaz, Arif
Danish, Jamshed Akhtar
Saeed, Irfan

Paraguay
Andrada, Miguel A. & Nora B. De

Peru
Carrillo, Arnaldo
Meza-Cardenas, Lindbergh A.
Repetto, Pedro C.

Poland
Dembicki, Eugemiusz W.
Wolski, Wojciech

Portugal
Carduso, Mario Lourenco
Guedes de Melo, Fernando A.
Lemos, Luis J.L.
Mineiro, Antonio C.

S. Africa
Blight, Geoffrey E. & Rhona
Cleaver, Colin H.
Donaldson, George W.
East, Donald R. & Di
Elges, Henrich
Hendry, Roger W.
Jeragh, Abdul Majeed A.
Lourens, Johan P. & Veronica
Lyell, Kenneth A.
Mackechnie, W. Ronald & Catherine H.
Marius, De Wet
Rea, Charles E.
Sabahi, Riazolla
Sampson, Leslie R.
Steyn, Gawie P.
Tabatabaei-Raisi, Amir Mohammad
Taylor, William L. & Victoria V.
Van Schalkwyk, Alfonso
Williams, Antony A.B.
Wilson, Leslie C. & Daphne

Saudi Arabia

Al-Junaini, Abdallah Hamood

S.E. Asla

Balasubramaniam, A.S.
Bergado, Dennes T.
Brand, Edward William
Broms, Bengt B. & Carina B.
Chan, Andrew K.C.
Chan, Dr. S.F. & Sally
Chandra, Sarvesh
Cheung, Chan Yun
Chin, F.K. & Mrs. F.K.
Choa, Victor
Gunawan, Budhihartanto
Hadjudin, Iman Mulyana
Hartodikoro, Djoko Sardjono
Khan, Ahmed Mukhtar
Kian, Ng Beh
Kim, Sang Kyu
Kuan, Poh Chee
Kuen, Yu
Kumara, Paul Benny & Indrawati
Kusuma, Suryo Embing
Kusumahhani, Companion
Kusumahhani, Rismantojo
Mahasdiana, Taweessak
Malone, Andrew William
Mantjanagara, Hoesni & Mrs. Hoesni
Moh, Za-Chieh & Diana
Mohamad, Ramli bin
Parasian, Siregar Bedaard
Parikesit, Bambang Hendart
Peng, Mun Kwai
Rahulan, Govindan
Rudianto, Sindhu
Sew, Gue See
Siu-Mun, Woo
Soeharso
Soelarno, Dr. D.S.
Soemargo, Ir J.B. & Mrs.
Surya, Ibrahim

Sutardjo, Atmadiprajja
Tampubolon, Ir Muslim & Lily
Teck, Ng Quee
Tesasen, Jumsak
Toha, Franciscus X.
Ueng, Tzou-Shin
Wah, Hung Chi
Wideyatmoko, Koko & Wati
Wignjosajono, Sawarso & Mrs. Sawarso
Wong, Jimmy P.K.
Yamashita, Thomas I.
Yap, Leong P. & Kim
Yong, Dr. Kwet Y.

Spain

Albajar, Marta
Escario, Ventura
Fernandez-Renau, Luis F. & Adelina
Gens, Antonio
Hinojosa, Jose-Antonio C.
Jimenez-Salas, Jose A. & Theresa
Justo, T.L.
Lloret, Antonio
Lorente De No, Carlos R. & Pilar
Maza Machin, Isidro
Monte, Jose L.
Perez de Agreda, Eduardo E.
Rodriguez-Ortiz, Jose & Mrs. Jose
Romano, Manuel
Sagasea, Cesar
Sanchez-Barbudo, Lourdes R.
Soriano, Antonio
Uriel Ortiz, Angel

Sweden

Andersson, Erland
Benntisson, Per-Evert
Bergdahl, Ulf B.
Berggren, Bo S.D.
Bernander, Stig & Sonja
Blumenberg, Jan F.
Bohm, Hakan U.
Bredenberg, Hakan E.G.
Brink, Rolf A. & Katarina
Brorsson, Inge E.E. & Karin E.
Busk, Gunnar
Ericsson, Gosta S.
Eriksson, Hakan L.E.
Eriksson, Hikan
Flodin, Nils O.
Gravare, Carl-John
Hallin, Axel J.
Hansbo, Sven G. & Lena
Hartlen, Jan E.B. & Agneta
Hermansson, Ingemar H.
Holm, Goran B.
Johannesson, Lars-Erik
Kallstrom, Rolf I.G. & Carina
Laremark, Gote
Lindblom, Ulf E. & Karin
Lindeborg, Svante
Lindstrom, Marten E.
Linquist, Hans
Lundahl, Bjorn E. & Anneli
Lundstrom, Rune B. & Margit I.
Magnusson, Ove G. & Chris
Malmborg, Bo S.
Massarsch, K. Rainer & Marianne
Molin, Ingvart B.
Myles, Bernard
Nord, Bertil E. & Mrs. Bertil E.
Nord, Companion
Norstedt, B. Urban B.
Odenstedt, Sven H.G.
Olsson, Connie N.
Paulsson, Christer B.
Pramborg, Bengt O.
Pusch, Roland
Riise, Per & Ruth
Rosen, Rolf G.
Runstedt, Cecilia
Sahlberg, Olof K-H & Majken
Sandegren, Erik
Sandqvist, Goran N.
Schalin, Jan O.
Sellgren, Eskil
Steen, Bengt G.
Stjerngren, Ulf Bertil & Mona
Svensk, Ingmar
Svensson, Per Lennart B. & Benita
Widing, Svante G.

Switzerland
Brenner, Peter
Deriaz, Pierre & Margrit
Despond, Jean-Marie
Horler, Johannes Th.
Jaechlin, Felix P.
Jost, Studer
Oboni, Franco
Otta, Ladislav
Schaefer, Charles
Steiger, Felix R.

Syria
Ghehadeh, Waddah
Hajjar, Abdul-Aziz
Kayyal, Kasim M. & Hind
Mawlawi, Farid S. & Sahar
Murtada, Akram K. & Mrs. Akram K.
Murtada, Companion
Roumani, Ghada

Turkey
Alpay, Hasan Erdal & Zeren

United Kingdom
Anderson, William F.
Andrawes, Kamal Z.
Bassett, Richard H.
Bickerdike, John
Boden, J. Barry
Bolton, Malcolm
Boyce, John C.
Brown, Stephen F.
Burland, John B.
Chettleburgh, Maurice John
Child, Kenneth T.
Christie, Ian F.
Clayton, Christopher R.
Cole-Baker, John R.
Cook, David A.
Craig, William H.
Green, Philip A. & Lucinda
Greenwood, John R. & Glyn
Habibian, Ahmad
Hight, David
Houlsby, Guy T.
Hutchinson, John N.
Hyde, Adrian F.L.
Jardine, Richard J.
Jefferis, Stephan A.
Jewell, Peter John & Mrs. P.J.
Jewell, Richard A.
Jones, Colin J.F.P.
Jones, Peter D.
Larnach, William J.
Leach, Bernard A.
MacWilliam, Roger
Mair, Robert J. & Margaret
McGown, Alan
Meigh, Alan C. & Joyce
Milligan, George William
Milne, Anthony & Marigold
Murray, Richard T.
Nixon, Ivan K. & Hilda
Parry, R.H.G. & Mrs. R.H.G.
Penman, Arthur D. M. & Joyce
Randolph, Mark F.
Rigden, William J. & Barbara Ann
Sarsby, Robert W.
Schofield, Andrew N. & Margaret
Scoville, John A. & Elizabeth
Serafim, Joaquim Laginha
Shibuyu, Satoru

Switzerland
Brenner, Peter
Deriaz, Pierre & Margrit
Despond, Jean-Marie
Horler, Johannes Th.
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Jost, Studer
Oboni, Franco
Otta, Ladislav
Schaefer, Charles
Steiger, Felix R.

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Hight, David
Houlsby, Guy T.
Hutchinson, John N.
Hyde, Adrian F.L.
Jardine, Richard J.
Jefferis, Stephan A.
Jewell, Peter John & Mrs. P.J.
Jewell, Richard A.
Jones, Colin J.F.P.
Jones, Peter D.
Larnach, William J.
Leach, Bernard A.
MacWilliam, Roger
Mair, Robert J. & Margaret
McGown, Alan
Meigh, Alan C. & Joyce
Milligan, George William
Milne, Anthony & Marigold
Murray, Richard T.
Nixon, Ivan K. & Hilda
Parry, R.H.G. & Mrs. R.H.G.
Penman, Arthur D. M. & Joyce
Randolph, Mark F.
Rigden, William J. & Barbara Ann
Sarsby, Robert W.
Schofield, Andrew N. & Margaret
Scoville, John A. & Elizabeth
Serafim, Joaquim Laginha
Shibuyu, Satoru
Simpson, Brian
Skempton, A.W.
Smith, Denzil T. & Megan
Socarras, Manuel & Maria del Pilar
Steedman, Dr. R. Scott
Subramaniam, A. Siva
Sutherland, Prof. Hugh B. & Sheila
Symes, Matthew John
Symons, Ian F.
Ternikar, Mohamed K.
Thompson, Roger P.
Thorburn, Sam
Vaughan, Peter R.
Venter, Karl
Waite, Dennis
Wareham, Brian F.
Wheeler, Simon J.
Williams, David
Williams, Geoffrey M.J. & Margaret
Wood, Colin E.J. & Mary
Wroth, Charles Peter & Mary

United States of America

Abdelghaffar, Magdy E.M.
Acar, Yalcin B.
Ackenheil, Alfred C. & Polly
Acker, Patricia P. & Will
Ahmed, Syed
Aldinger, Paul B.
Aldrich, Hari P., Jr. & Lois G.
Allen, Junius D. & Lou
Alusi, Hesham R.
Anandaraiah, Annalingam
Anderson, Edward K. & Vivian M.
Anderson, Loren R.
Archuleta, Kenneth L.
Arita, Arleen A.
Arman, Ara
Arulanandan, Kandiah
Azzouz, Amr S.
Bachus, Robert C.
Baker, Clyde N., Jr. & Jeanette
Baker, Wallace Hayward
Baligh, Mohsen M.
Banerjee, Sunirmal
Bardet, Jean-Pierre
Barksdale, Richard D.
Bell, J.R.
Benoit, Jean
Benson, Thomas C., Jr.
Berk, Morris
Bevier, Garry R.
Bhanji, Azmeena
Bhatia, Shobha S.K.
Billings, Herbert J.
Bingham, William D.
Bloomquist, David
Bosscher, Peter J.
Botz, James J.
Box, Denise
Boyajian, Ralph R.
Boyce, Steven C.
Bradford, Joe M.
Brekke, Tor L. & Joyce
Briand, Jean Louis
Brown, Dan A. & Anita
Bryant, Keith E.
Buchignani, Albert L.
Buckles, Carol E.
Budhu, Muniram
Bunnell, Daniel B.
Burch, Garland L. & Wendy
Burke, Jack W. & Loretta
Bushell, Ted D.
Caldwell, Daniel S.
Carrier, W. David, III & Lilian H.
Cavallini, James E. & Margaret Kelly
Chameau, Jean-Lou A.
Chan, Clarence K.
Chaney, Ronald C.
Chang, Jeng I.
Chang, Y.C.E.
Charlie, Wayne A.
Chassie, Ronald G.
Chedsey, George L.
Chen, Albert T.F.
Chen, Fu Hua & Edna
Cheney, James A.
Cheney, Richard S.
Chou, Nelson N.S.
Choudry, Tauseef I. & Tallat
Christian, John T.
Clemence, Samuel P. & Carolyn
Clough, G. Wayne
Cluff, Lloyd S.
Colbaugh, E. David
Connell, David H.
Cording, Edward J.
Corvino, Claude
Costa, Raymond
Cotton, David M.
Crapps, David K.
Creegan, Patrick J.
Crosby, Jo K. & Consuelo
Cunningham, Charles H.
Cunningham, James A.
Cyganskiwicz, John
Daniel, David E.
D’Appolonia, Elio & Tina
Darling, Jeffrey W.
Darragh, Robert D.
Das, Braja M. & Janice
Dash, Umakant & Mira
Davidson, John L.
Davidson, Larry K.
Davies, Trevor G.
Deal, Clifton E.
De Alba, Pedro A.
de Becker, John A.
Deen, Robert C. & Carol
Demars, Kenneth R.
Demeny, Darwin D.
Denby, Gordon M.
Deo, Purushottam
DiBernardo, Albert
Dietrich, Rudy J.
Donovan, Neville C. & Judie
Dougherty, John J.
Doyle, Earl H. & Bobbie
Drnevich, Vincent P. & Roxanne M.
Druebert, Tex H.
Drumm, Eric C.
Duncan, Donald M. & Diana
Duncan, James M. & Ann
Dunn, R. Jeffrey
Dunnigan, Cecilia
Dunnigan, Lorn P.
Ealy, Carl D.
Eccles, Dennis E.
Edgar, Thomas V.
Edil, Tuncer B.
Edwards, William G.
Eid, Walid K.
Eimer, Henry W. & Arlene
El Sakhawy, Nagua I.
Elton, David J.
Enkeboll, William
Enzler, Y-Nhi D.
Esrig, Melvin L.
Fang, Yung-Show
Farmer, Ronald B.
Feldsien, Lawrence F.
Ferguson, E. Glen
Ferree, Wayne E.
Figueroa, J. Ludwig
Finn, William D.
Finno, Richard J.
Fleming, Lorraine N.
Focht, John A., Jr. & Edith
Foott, Roger
Forte, Edward P.
Fragaszy, Richard J.
Franklin, Arley G. & Lois
Franklin, Richard T.
Fries, Howard F.
Frobel, Ronald K.
Gardner, Donald T.
Gardner, Sherrill A.
Gazetas, George
Germaine, John
Gill, James D. & Janet
Giroud, Jean-Pierre
Glynn, Edward F.
Goble, George G.
Goldberg, Donald T. & Joan M.
Gomm, Richard T.
Gonzalez, Luis Rojas
Gonzee, Pierre
Gordon, Bernard B. & Dorothy
Gottschall, Carl L.
Gould, James P.
Grant, W. Paul
Gray, Donald H.
Gray, Richard E. & Audrey
Greenstein, Jacob
Greenway, Daryl R.
Grefshaim, Frank D. & Suzanne
Griffin, Patrick M.
Gronowicz, Albin T. & Una
Groves, Eldon L. & Betty
Guerin, Paul C.
Guertin, Joseph D.
Guido, Vito A.
Guild, Charles L.
Gupton, Charles P.
Hadj-Hamou, Tarik
Hale, Gene P.
Hall, Howard W.
Hammond, William D.
handfelt, Leo D.
Handy, Richard L.
Hardcastle, James H.
Harder, Leslie F., Jr.
Hardin, Bobby O. & Kenneth O.
Harlan, Richard C. & Florence
Harr, Milton E. & Florence S.
Hawks, Neil F.
Hayes, Richard D. & Ruth W.
Heagler, John B.
Helfrich, Steven C.
Heller, Robert A. & Cecile
Herbold, Keith D.
Hernandez, Jose
Herndon, Alfred J., Jr.
Hervert, George E. & Margaret
Herzog, Donald
Higgins, Jerry D.
Hillis, Richard M. & Susan E.
Hindo, Kal R. & Lois
Hokanson, Lawrence D.
Holbrook, R. Michael
Holder, T. Samuel
Holloway, D. Michael
Holtz, Robert D.
Horn, Harry M.
Hortvitz, Garry E.
Hovland, H. John
Hsiung, Guan S.
Htay, Allen B.
Huff, Winnie
Humphrey, Dana N.
Hutson, Robert William
Hynes-Griffin, Mary Ellen
Idriss, I.M.
Ishibashi, Isao
Jantos, Carl T.
Javate, Donald F.
Jeyapalan, Jay K.
Johnson, Bill S.
Johnson, Gary W.
Jonas, Ernest
Jones, Jeanine A.
Jones, Walter V.
Kaldveer, Peter
Kalia, Sharda R.
Kane, William F.
Kanner, Zvi
Kao, T.C.
Kastner, Richard
Kavazanjian, Edward, Jr.
Keshian, Berg
King, Kenneth B.
Kinney, Thomas C.
Kleiner, David E.
Kleinfelder, James H.
Knodel, Paul C.
Knott, Randy A.
U.S.S.R.
Aleksandrovich, Ilychev V.
Georgievich, Shikhatov V.
Grigorjevich, Trofimenkov Y.
Ivanovich, Yakovlev Piotr
Petrovich, Petruchkin V.
Vladimirovich, Zhukov Nikolaj

Venezuela
Abi Saab, Jacinto
Berroteran, Hector J.
d'Escrivan, Ernesto & Betty
d'Escrivan, Geraldine
Hiedra, Ana Isabel
Hiedra, Beatriz
Hiedra-Cobo, J.
Hiedra-Cobo, Juan C.
Hiedra-Lopez, J.C. & Juan
Murria, Juan
Silva, Alvaro A.
Soto Villalobos, Alfonso J.

Yugoslavia
Anagonosti, Petar
Battelino, Darinka
Coric, Slobodan S.
Cvetkovic, Milena
Gotic, Ivan
Grobler, Vladimir M.
Livada, Nedegka
Majes, Bojan
Maksimovic, Milan M.
Milovic, Dusan
Skarae, Gojko
Slunjiski, Juraj
Sovinc, Ivan
Szavits-Nossan, Antun

Other participants
Autres participants

Argentina
Rocca, Ricardo J.

Cameroun
Kamgueu, Vincent

Austria
Baker, Anthony
Bradley, Tony
Frobel, Ron
Groh, Bob
Groh, Mike
Lehner, Helmut
Schneider, Heinrich
Werner, Gerhard

Canada
Beck, Dave
Belshaw, Doug
Besarat, Hossein
Black, Bill
Cramer, James
Dougherty, John
Flecknoe-Brown, Tony
Gadsby, John
Heald, Eric
Jones, Martin
Jordan, Jim
Lumsden, Alistair
McKelvie, John
Morgan, Charlie
Patton, Frank
Phillips, Steve
Pugh, Lynn
Rehtlane, Erik
Ripley, Bruce D.
Smith, Rod
Stewart, Monica
Van Woudenberg, Walter

Belgium
Harris, Rob
Nomerange, J.
Welter, Ph.

Brazil
Correa, Jairo, Jr.
von Stedingk, Vicko  
Williams, Brian  
Zagorski, George  

Chile  
Karzulovic, Antonio L.  

Federal Republic of Germany  
Guettler, Ulrich  

France  
Bardet, Michel  
Benoit, Mr.  
Benoit, Mrs.  
Bordes, Jean-Louis  
Liausu, Mr.  
Liausu, Mrs.  
Mariotti, Mr.  
Perie, Pierre-Jean  
Varaksin, Mr.  
Varaksin, Mrs.  

Hong Kong  
Tak-Chung Yeung, Albert  

Iraq  
Al Mohamadi, Nuri Moosa  
Alnouri, Ilham A.  
Al Shammari, Nidhal Hadi  

Israel  
Katzir, Moshe & Companion  

Italy  
Albano, Pera  
Baldi, Gualtiero  
Beomonte, Mario  
Bernard, R.  
Bruzzl, Domenico  
Carni, Claudio  
Dasdia, L.  
Edgardo, Benassi  
Fabrizio, Vannelli  

Flavio, Galli  
Garavelli, Giuliano  
Hehman, Richard  
Klefer, Tony  
Lamperti, A.  
Lamperti, R.  
Mambrini, Mario  
Mambrini, Paola  
Marazio, Alfredo  
Muzzi, Francesco  
Nanzl, A.  
Patraw, G.  
Pauly, S.  
Pierluigi, Raviolo  
Pietro, Ferrari  
Raffo, E.  
Ricciioni, Roberto  
Robotti, C.  
Robotti, F.  
Ross, Robin  
Sasso, R.  
Silver, Marshall  
Trevisani, Gianluigi  
Triggs, J. Fred, Jr.  

Jamaica  
Bryce, Roderick O.  

Japan  
Nishiyama, Michio  
Ross, Robyn  
Silver, Marshall L.  
Stoneberg, Donald  
Takahashi, Tatsuki  
Utsugi, Keisuke  

Lebanon  
Jaber, Makram  

Malaysia  
Low, Bak-Kong  

Netherlands  
Cortlever, Hester  
Cortlever, Nico  
Cortlever, Nicolette  
Cortlever, Rob  
Joustra, Kees  
Mann, Ad
Middendorp, Peter
Relding, Fokke
Van Den Berg, Arle F.P.
Van Den Berg, Arle P.
Voiders, Robert H.

Norway

Myrvoll, Frank
Nordskag, Farle
Sorum, Hans

Oman

Gorman, Alastair & Belinda

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Minutes of the Executive Committee Meetings
Procès-verbal des Réunions du Comité Exécutif
International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting held at UNESCO Building, Place de Fontenoy, Paris (16 May 1983 from 13.30 to 18.20 and 17 May 1983 from 9.00 to 13.00 and 15.00 to 18.00)

Société Internationale de Mécanique des Sols et des Travaux de Fondations
Procès-verbal de Réunion du Comité Exécutif tenu dans l'UNESCO Building, Place de Fontenoy, Paris (16 Mai 1983 de 13h30 à 18h20 et 17 Mai de 9h à 13h et de 15h à 18h)

PRESENT
President (Chairman) Prof. V.F.B. de Mello
Past Presidents Prof. M. Fukuoka
Prof. J. Kerisel
Vice-Presidents Mr L.C. Wilson Africa
Prof. P.K. Chin Asia
Mr R.D. Northey Australasia
Prof. A. Croce Europe
Mr C.B. Crawford North America
Prof. J.C. Hiedra-Lopez South America
Other Steering Committee Member Prof. B. Broms
Chairmen Technical Committee Prof. Z. Eisenstein
Chairmen Secretary P.C.S. Prof. P. La Rochelle
IAEG Representative Prof. E.E. de Beer
ICOLD Representative Prof. M. Langer
ISRM Representative Mr J. Cotillon
Secretary General Mr H. Lopez (VP)
Steering Committee Members Dr R.H.G. Parry
Dr E. D'Appolonia
Dr J.B. Burland

MEMBER SOCIETY
Argentina Prof. H. Lopez (VP)
Australia Dr R.D. Northey (VP)
Austria Prof. U. Smoltczyn (FRG)
Belgium Prof. de Beer
Bolivia Prof. H. Lopez (VP)
Brazil Dr J. Gusmao
Bulgaria Prof. G. Petrasovits
Canada Mr A.G. Stermac
China -
ChileProf. Lu Zhao-Jun Mr Sun Jia-Zhi
Colombia Prof. H. Lopez (VP)
Costa Rica -
Czechoslovakia Dr B. Kamenov Dr. Jorgen Steenfelt
Denmark Prof. N.K. Ovesen
Dominican Republic -
Ecuador -
Egypt -
Finland Mr H. Wihuri Mr Partio
France Mr L. Perez Mr P. Florentin
FRG Prof. U. Smoltczyn Dr Fyodorov (USSR)
GDR -
Ghana Mr O. Manos
Greece -
Hungary Prof. G. Petrosovits
India Prof. S. Prakash Prof. T. Ramamurthy
Indonesia -
Iran -
Ireland Dr T. Orr Mr R. Manson
Israel Prof. J.G. Zeitlen Prof. G. Wiseman
Italy Dr M. Dolcetta

VOTING REPRESENTATIVE

NON-VOTING REPRESENTATIVE

2895
Opening Remarks by the President

1. The President welcomed the delegates, particularly those who had not previously attended an Executive Committee meeting. He stressed that it was important for delegates to be familiar with the Society's statutes and minutes of previous executive meetings. He extended a cordial welcome to past President, Prof. M. Fukuoka and to the Secretary General of ICOLD, Mr. J. Cotillon, the Secretary General of ISRM, Mr. N. Grossman. The President of IAEAG, Prof. M. Langer joined the meeting later and was also cordially welcomed by the President. The President then traced briefly the history of the society in the two years since the Stockholm ICSMFE, drawing particular attention to the debt owed by the society to Prof. J.B. Burland for undertaking the task of Secretary General for the very difficult six month period following the death of Kevin Nash. He then explained to the meeting that as Prof. Burland had taken on the task only for a limited period, he had invited Dr. R.W.G. Parry to become Secretary General after consulting with the Member Societies and various other people and that Dr. Parry had accepted his invitation.

Confirmation of a Quorum

2. A roll call taken at the start of the meeting showed 37 member societies in good standing to be present. As there was a total of 47 member societies in good standing this number exceeded the 1/3 requirement of 16 present (statute 35) for general business to be conducted and the 2/3 requirement of 32 present (statute 35) for changes to the statutes.

3. The Secretary General reported that the membership on 30 April 1983 comprised 56 member societies made up of 14581 individual members. Details are tabulated in Appendix 1. This compared with 54 members societies made up of 14122 individual members on 13 June 1981. The two new member societies are Costa Rica and Bolivia who, having submitted all the documents required by statute, were admitted into membership in 1982 and 1983 respectively. There were no active applications for membership pending at the moment, but efforts are being made to attract new members and these are likely to bear fruit over the next year or two.

Although Iran is still included in the membership table in Appendix 1 there is apparently no recognisable society operating in that country. Iran has not paid any dues since 1978 and the General Secretariat has no contact with anyone in Iran.

Eight other member societies have not paid their dues for 1982 and are thus ineligible to vote at the present Executive Committee meeting. They are Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Romania. Reminders were sent out on 14 March 1983. Five member societies owe dues for 1981 as well as 1982. These are Chile, Dominican Republic, Pakistan, Peru and Romania. Two of these, Pakistan and Romania still owe dues for years previous to 1981 (last payments - Pakistan 1977, Romania 1975).

6. The President advised of initiatives to encourage Jordan and Iraq and other countries in that region into membership. He was visiting Syria and nearby countries later in the year, and would be building on these initiatives. He pointed out the possible advantages in some cases of setting up Group Societies.

M. Parez reported that a group of geotechnical engineers in Tunisia had set up a society and appointed a Chairman and a Secretary. They will shortly be making an application to the Secretary General for re-entry into membership of ISSMFE. He also referred to a recent meeting he had in Dakar with a group of about forty engineers from several French speaking West African countries, principally: Benin, Cap-Vert, Centrafrique, Gabon, Guinea, Haute-Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo. A paper had been signed expressing their purpose of setting up a group society to apply for membership of ISSMFE. The President thanked M. Parez for these initiatives.
8. Professor Togrol stressed that coercion should not be used in attracting new members, because members joining under pressure would not be good members. The President agreed entirely with Professor Togrol and emphasised that the aim was to increase our contacts with geotechnicians as widely as possible and acquaint potential members with the work of the Society.

President’s Report on the Technical Committees of ISSMFE

9. The President presented his report which is attached in Appendix 2. He explained the philosophy of his approach in the setting up of Technical Committees under the authority given to him by Statute 42. Firstly the problem of financing the activities of these committees had been met by having a Member Society sponsor each Technical Committee and to provide a core or task force consisting of the Chairman and Secretary and perhaps one or two other members. Secondly a wide geographic distribution of sponsoring member societies had been sought and achieved. Thirdly he felt that in the past the presentation of reports to the Executive Committee only had meant that full justice had not been done to the work of the Committee and that their efforts deserved the widest possible consideration by the Society as a whole. The benefits of such discussions had been well illustrated by the success of ESOP T I and ESOP T II, which had arisen from the work of the European Sub-Committee on Penetration Testing. He was thus proposing that as far as possible draft reports by Technical Committees should be subject to open discussion at suitable venues. Some of those discussions would take place at the XII ICSMFE in 1985 in San Francisco where the committee’s work was sufficiently advanced and the subject matter was relevant to the general theme of the conference. Following these discussion sessions a final technical document would be prepared for publication in the name of the Society.

10. The President drew attention to the new use of the term Technical Committee for committees with a full international brief and Technical Sub-Committee for those set up on a Regional basis.

11. In answer to some criticism that he had set up too many Technical Committees the President pointed out that in many cases he had reacted to the initiative of Member Societies wishing to sponsor Technical Committees and felt that it would be quite wrong to stifle such enthusiasm. Furthermore he pointed out that we were dealing with a subject having great breadth and also that wide geographical participation was essential. Finally he said that the involvement of a large number of people in the activities of the Society must surely be the aim of the Society and above all it gave every opportunity to our younger members.

12. The President also drew attention to administrative and policy sub-committees of the Steering Committee which had been set up and also the Research Co-Operation Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr C. Crawford and co-chairmanship of Professor B. Broms. In the Steering Committee immediately preceding the Executive Committee Meeting it had been decided to add all the Regional Vice-Presidents to the Committee to ensure maximum effectiveness. The chairman also explained that owing to illness Dr Northey had not been able to reply to his invitation to Chair the sub-committee on Policy on Standards, Manuals, Specifications and Codes. Dr Northey had now confirmed that he would be pleased to chair this sub-committee. Professor E.E. de Beer was co-chairman.

13. Professor Pukuoka pointed out that the President’s proposals did not satisfy the statutory requirement that Technical sub-committees should prepare reports for presentation to the Executive Committee. After some discussion about the presentation, in person or in writing, of the sub-committee report to the Steering Committee and Executive Committee the following was proposed by Mr Stermac and seconded by Professor K.E. de Beer:

"Chairmen of Technical Committees shall submit Progress Reports on the work of their Committees for the information of and/or discussion by the Society’s Executives at their regular meetings. The reports to be submitted to the Secretary General three months prior to the meeting for immediate distribution to members of the Executive."

When put to the vote this motion was passed by 35 votes in favour, none against and 4 abstentions.

Professor Ovesen voiced some disquiet at the number of new Technical Committees created by the President and at the possibility that a number would fail to complete their work. This could hurt the Society. The President replied that it was his job to ratify rather than create these committees. If the enthusiasm to set up such a committee existed it should not be stifled. Another point was that it could help to prevent splintering as a result of small specialist groups forming their own Societies. It should be possible for Technical Committees to frame their terms of reference such that the task they undertake can be realistically completed in the time available during the term of the present Presidency. Professor Eisenstein pointed out that in a dynamic society it was inevitable that new Technical Committees would be formed and others ceasing their work. Other speakers, including Professor Ramamurthy, Professor Anagnosti and Professor Smoltczyk raised the problem of the four year limitation on the work of a committee. The President pointed to the likelihood of the incoming President wishing to continue a Technical Committee which was doing useful work, but nevertheless insisted that Technical Committees should set themselves limited tasks which can be completed in the time available. The meeting returned to this point briefly under any other business at the end of the second day when Professor La Rochelle briefly summarised the report on the Technical Committee on Landslides. This is attached in Appendix 12. He pointed out that in making up a work plan it was unavoidable to make some commitments beyond 1985. The President agreed that the subject matter itself would clearly go on indefinitely and that the importance of continuing the work of the Committee beyond 1985 was clearly self evident.

15. Professor Anagnosti asked for confirmation that it was the responsibility of the President to set up Technical Committees. The President replied that it was but that he had delegated by proxy responsibility to Vice Presidents to set up Regional Technical Sub-Committees as the need arises.

16. The following motion was proposed by Professor Trofimenkov and seconded by Professor Togrol:

"A group of sub-committee should be set up to prepare a document regulating the working procedure of Technical Committees."

This motion was not carried, there being 3 votes in favour, 4 against and 32 abstentions.
17. A suggestion by Professor Broms that the Secretary General should summarise points made at past Executive Committee meetings regarding conduct of Technical Committees was agreed. Mr Grossman pointed out that ISRM had by-laws governing the work of their Commissions and these might be helpful to ISSMFE.

18. Some discussion took place between Professor Smoltczyk and the President regarding the Technical Sub-Committee on Field and Laboratory Testing, set up in 1979, in which the President expressed some concern at the approach taken by the sub-committee to their work. Professor Smoltczyk drew attention to a document on Axial Pile Loading Test which he had distributed to the meeting. He felt their approach had followed the lines the President was suggesting, that they had first collected information on methods used by various societies. He also stressed that their work was open to international discussion, and that they were producing a set of recommended procedures, not a manual. The President requested publication of this information.

Reports on Regional Activities by Vice Presidents

19. The Vice Presidents presented brief summaries of their reports, which are attached as the following appendices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Mr Wilson</td>
<td>Appendix 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>Professor Chin</td>
<td>Appendix 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>Dr Northey</td>
<td>Appendix 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Professor Croce</td>
<td>Appendix 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>Mr Crawford</td>
<td>Appendix 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. America</td>
<td>Professor Hiedra-Lopez</td>
<td>Appendix 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Mr Wilson regretted that there were no delegates from African Members Societies present. (Mr L. Ajayi of Nigeria joined the meeting on the second day). He voiced particular pleasure at learning of the initiatives being taken by the French Member Society with respect to Tunisia and West Africa. He also advised the meeting that Brochure No. 1 for the 8th African Regional Conference to be held in Harare 4-7 June 1984 has been printed and is now being distributed.

21. Referring to Professor Croce's report, Professor Smoltczyk said that there were many agencies concerning themselves with tunnelling and that in forming a Technical Sub-Committee on Tunnelling they had felt it advantageous to set up a joint venture with the International Tunnelling Association. Professor Wroth asked that a List of Member Societies' activities should be appended to Professor Croce's report and this was agreed.

Presentations of Invitations to Host the 12th ICSMFE in 1989

22. Invitations to host the 12th ICSMFE in 1989 were presented by the Member Societies of Brazil and India. Both Societies distributed brochures to the delegates describing the attractions their countries had to offer visitors and details of suitable conference facilities. These were reinforced by verbal presentations and both Societies showed short 16mm movie films. Opportunity was also taken by Brazil and India to inform the delegates of their country's experience in hosting similar events, particularly in the proposed venues of Rio de Janeiro and Delhi respectively.

23. In accordance with Statute 48 both countries stated the situation with respect to foreign nationals. Brazil stated that they had received authorisation from the President of their country to hold the conference in 1989. They had been assured by their Foreign Minister that there was no restriction on any foreign national entering the country, but that there were three categories of visas issued, based on reciprocity arrangements with the other countries. These were:

1. No visas - 24 countries
2. Ordinary visas - 17 countries
3. Visas for which consultation was required before they were issued (60 days notice required) - 12 countries

India stated that no restrictions on any nationals from member countries of the U.N. There were some provisions for permits for entry to non-U.N. members, on special request to attend for purposes such as conference attendance.

Mr Wilson cited Large Dams Conferences in both countries at which South Africans had not been permitted to attend. The Brazilian delegates replied that they had been able to obtain a visa for the attendance of a South African at a conference although the person had not actually attended. India replied that South Africa was not a member of U.N., but Mr Wilson stated that South Africa was in fact a member of the U.N.

24. M. Parez sought assurance from both Member Societies that they would provide for simultaneous translation at both Plenary and Speciality Sessions and was given it.

25. As far as timing was concerned Brazil indicated that they would be likely to hold the conference sometime between May and September 1989, while India indicated they would probably wish to hold it in December 1989.

The President adjourned the meeting at 5.0 pm to allow both countries to show short movie films and pointed out that the vote would be taken the following morning to decide the venue of the 12th ICSMFE.

The Meeting reconvened at 9.30 Tuesday 17 May.

Past President Professor J. Kerisel was in attendance and was given a warm welcome by the President.

Report of the Secretary of the Permanent Coordinating Secretariat

26. Professor de Beer presented his report, given in Appendix 9. Professor Hansbo reminded the meeting that ISO had formed 4 sub-committees to set up Standards in Geotechnics and that this activity was closely related to ISSMFE interests. A vote of thanks to Professor de Beer was proposed by Professor Togrol, seconded by Professor Prakash and carried with acclamation.

Report of Organising Committee on Arrangements for the 11th ICSMFE to be held in San Francisco in 1985

27. Professor Seed presented his report, given in Appendix 10. He drew attention to the emphasis being given to practical applications at the conference although not to the exclusion of other matters, and also pointed out that several innovations were being introduced at this conference including a Past Presidents' programme on the final afternoon in which papers on the history of Soil Mechanics were to be presented. Finally, he reminded delegates that the
Secretary General had written to all Member Societies and Theme Lecturers asking for names of suitable session Chairmen and Discussion Leaders. A few had already responded, and he asked that those who had not to do so promptly, preferably handing the names to himself or the Secretary General at this meeting.

28. The President advised that he had suggested to all Member Societies that they may wish to produce individual volumes containing outstanding papers of their Society which may or may not have been previously published. These could be made available for purchase at the time of the 12th ICSMFE, where arrangements would be made for display of the volumes. Local firms may well wish to take the opportunity to place advertisements in these volumes and this would provide revenue.

29. Professor Smoltczyk asked if space could be made available for a small exhibition of early soil mechanics work in Central Europe and Professor Seed replied that he could see no difficulties in this.

30. Professor Smoltczyk also enquired of the final date to apply for a discussion session arising from the work of a sub-committee. The President replied that no such date exists and that preference would be given to Committees likely to have completed a reasonable amount of work and also those for which the topics were generally relevant to the Conference Themes.

Venue for 12th ICSMFE 1989

31. Before taking a vote to decide the venue of the 12th ICSMFE the President read out Statute 46. Professor Wroth pointed out that there had been no discussion of Conference Topic to which both the Member Societies issuing invitations replied that they would be seeking the views of the Society as a whole before making a decision on this. Both also replied that they would be including a topic of local interest as part of the programme.

32. A secret ballot was now conducted. Mr Crawford was asked by the President to scrutinise the counting of the votes. In view of his own association with the Brazilian Member Society the President announced that, in the event of a tie, he had requested Professor Kerisel to exercise a casting vote. Professor Kerisel agreed to this. The result of the ballot was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Votes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstentions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The President announced that the 12th ICSMFE in 1989 would be held in Brazil. This was greeted with acclamation. Brazil thanked the delegates for their choice. India congratulated the Brazilian Member Society and promised to try and send a large delegation to the conference.

Revision of Statutes

33. The President expressed his concern about the present constitution consisting only of Statutes with no support from by-laws or policy documents. This was an inflexible system as it inevitably meant that items were contained in the Statutes which would be frequently coming under pressure for change. The Statutes should state, as concisely as possible, the principles governing the operations of the Society and should therefore be subject only to infrequent changes. The provision of by-laws, supporting the Statutes and properly cross-referenced to the Statutes, gave more flexibility and could be more easily changed to accommodate changes in the Society's activities or requirements. He explained that he had set up a sub-committee of the Steering Committee, consisting of Dr Burland, Dr Northey, Professor Wroth, the Secretary General and himself. It was hoped to prepare a completely revised proposed Constitution for consideration by the Executive Meeting to be held in San Francisco in 1985. In the meantime, he explained that some immediate changes to the Statutes were desirable and that he was consequently putting three motions before the meeting:

34. 1st Motion by the President:

Charitable Status

In order to enhance the Society's claim to Charitable Status, which carries considerable tax advantages, the following motion will be put to the meeting:

"Amendment to Statute 2:

Replace:

"The aim of the Society is the promotion of international co-operation among engineers and scientists for the advancement of knowledge of ..."

with

"The aim of the Society is the advancement of public education in and the knowledge of ..."

Add to Statute 3:

"3(h). by doing such other things as are likely to be conducive to promoting international co-operation among engineers and scientists practising in these or allied fields."

Add Statutes 56, 57, 58 as follows:

"Termination and Merger

56. If at any time the members of the Society decide (by at least a two thirds majority) that the purposes of the Society could be more effectively and conveniently attained in conjunction with some other charity or charities if and in so far as amalgamation shall be legally possible.

57. If at any time the members of the Society decide (by at least a two thirds majority) that the purposes of the Society cannot in the circumstances be carried out then after satisfaction of all debts and liabilities all property whatsoever remaining shall be given or transferred to such other charitable institution as the Committee may determine having objects similar to those of the Society.

Proper Law

58. These statutes and any interpretation thereof shall be governed by the law of England so long as the seat of the administration of the International Society is situated in England."
35. The President pointed out that this motion arose directly from the Secretary General's wish for the Society to apply for Charitable Status, the advantage of which was that any earnings from investments would not then attract taxation. The Secretary General had retained a solicitor experienced in such applications and the proposed changes were those which the solicitor advised were likely to be requested to achieve Charitable Status.

36. There was considerable discussion of this motion, including written submission for the USSR Member Society as follows:

"We think that there is no urgency in adding Statutes 56, 57, 58. It is a very important question - to what organizations all our property may be transferred. We suppose it is appropriate to consider this problem later on when the proposed new constitution is considered by Member Societies. We believe that in the near two years the problem of termination and merger of our Society will not arise."

The main concerns expressed during the discussion centred on the proposed new Statutes 56 and 57 relating to disposal of the Society's assets should it cease to function or decide to operate in conjunction with some other charity or charities. The majority needed to make this decision was also disputed. Mr Green and Professor Wroth explained that the British Geotechnical Society had recently achieved charitable status; Professor Wroth pointing out that this status had been sought primarily to avoid paying 40% Corporation Tax which was payable on money earned from investments, after allowing for expenses. Mr Green also pointed out that a large number of Societies of a similar type in the UK enjoyed Charitable Status. Professor Anagnosti stated that a similar situation existed in Yugoslavia. Several professional societies in his country had sought and obtained Charitable Status for the same reasons that were now being advanced by the President. He saw no grounds for opposing this proposal.

Some concern was also expressed regarding proposed new Statute 58, but it was pointed out by the Secretary General and others that Charitable Status was unlikely to be granted if the specific words "law of England" did not appear. In any case this restriction would cease if the seat of the administration was removed to another country.

37. The motion was put to the vote with the result:

For 33
Against 3
Abstentions 0

As the total number voting exceeded the Statutory requirement of 32 the President declared the motion carried.

38. The second motion by the President regarding Special Members was withdrawn after some discussion, to allow further study.

39. The third Motion by the President:

List of Members

The present Statutory requirement that before an International Conference, a bound list of members should be prepared in sufficient numbers to distribute to each individual member places an excessive burden on the General Secretariat and in future may place an intolerable financial burden on the Society. Consequently the following motion is proposed:

"Delete Statute 54"

40. It was pointed out by the President that even with this Statute deleted, there remained the requirement of Statute 31 that the General Secretary is responsible for the reproduction and distribution of the List of Members in accordance with the Instructions outlined by the Executive Committee. It was in fact more satisfactory that the details of production should be decided by the Executive Committee in accordance with changing conditions and requirements, than to have specific, rigid statutory requirements. He stressed that a new proposal regarding the production and distribution of a list of members, arising from the Steering Committee, was to be tabled under the next item on the Agenda. After some discussion he invited delegates to consider the Steering Committee's proposal before voting on the motion. Some concerns were expressed, particularly by the UK delegates about the proposal to cease producing a bound volume every four years as required by Statute 54. A suggestion by Professor Zeitlen that the feelings of the meeting regarding the general acceptability of the Steering Committee's proposal might be assessed before proceeding to a vote on the motion was agreed to by the President. An informal show of hands indicated that there was such general agreement and the President then put the Motion to the vote, with the result:

For 32
Against 3
Abstentions 0

As the total number voting exceeded the Statutory requirement of 32, the President declared the motion carried.

41. On behalf of the Finnish Member Society the following motion concerning the delegation of votes at Executive Committee meetings was proposed by Mr Wihuri and seconded by Professor de Beer:

"Neither delegates to the Executive Committee nor Vice-Presidents are entitled to represent a voting power of more than four votes."

After brief discussion the motion was put to the vote with the following result:

For 31
Against 0
Abstentions 4

As the total number voting exceeded the statutory requirement of 32 the motion was carried.

42. A motion to be presented on behalf of the Finnish Member Society proposing that the times of commencement and termination of the Vice-Presidential period of office should coincide with the Regional Conferences, was withdrawn after some discussion in which a number of difficulties were raised particularly in relation to travel and the time of handover of office.

The Meeting adjourned at 13.30 and reconvened at 15.00
43. The President reminded the Meeting that the Steering Committee had met during the two days immediately preceding the Executive Committee meeting. Many matters had been discussed at length and it had been decided to bring four motions to the Executive Committee to be proposed by the President.

44. Motion 1

The matter of travel expenses (of officers) and surcharges on registration fees at ISSMFE International and Regional Conferences having been reviewed as required in Minute 47 of the Stockholm meeting Minutes, the following Motion is proposed:

"Rescind the following Resolutions:

Minute 49 of the 1977 Tokyo meeting - "as part of its commitment in hosting International and Regional Conferences, the host country should pay all travel and out-of-pocket expenses of the President, Secretary General and Regional Vice-President in relation to the planning and preparation of International and Regional Conferences, as well as all associated secretarial salaries and expenses, and overheads"

Minutes 20(i), 19(ii) of the 1979 Oaxaca meeting "A surcharge of 10% be imposed on registration fees for and the cost of proceedings from International and Regional Conferences of ISSMFE - this surcharge should be applied to individuals who have not been members in good standing of the ISSMFE during the last two years prior to the conference in question..."

Introduce the following Resolutions:

International Conferences

1. A surcharge of 5% is to be added to the registration fee of the four yearly International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ICSMPE) and the revenue accruing from this surcharge remitted to the ISSMFE.

2. An additional surface of 10% is to be added to the registration fee for non-members of ISSMFE and members whose payments are two years or more in arrears, for remittance to ISSMFE.

3. One copy of the Proceedings of each ICSMFE is to be donated to the ISSMFE Secretariat and the Secretariats of the ISRM and IAEG, and the Permanent Co-ordinating Secretariat.

Regional and other ISSMFE Affiliated Conferences

1. No surcharge for remittance to ISSMFE should be placed on registration fees for Regional Conferences or other ISSMFE Affiliated Conferences for either members or non-members.

2. The suitability of the proposed activity for endorsement as a Regional Conference is to be determined by correspondence between the Regional Vice-President, the Secretary General and the organising Member Society.

3. The Vice-President and Secretary General are to be kept fully informed of all decisions affecting the technical proceedings of ISSMFE Regional and Affiliated Conferences and must be sent copies of Minutes of the meetings of the organising committees.

4. Any conference, symposium or similar activity may seek affiliation with ISSMFE, but must have prior approval of the Secretary General and Vice President of the region. The Member should also be consulted.

5. One copy of Proceedings of Regional and other ISSMFE Affiliated Conferences is to be donated to the ISSMFE General Secretariat and one to the Regional Vice-Presidency.

6. The extent to which the Regional Vice President need travel to discharge his responsibilities towards a Regional Conference should remain a regional matter."

After brief discussion this motion was carried nem. con. The President mentioned that this resolution should not be applied to the 11th ICSMFE in so far as financial arrangements had already been agreed between ISSMFE and the US Organising Committee.

45. Motion 2

The following Motion was proposed regarding revenues from ISSMFE Publications:

"A small portion of revenues from sales of the Proceedings of the International Conferences of ISSMFE and from final, or state-of-the-art, reports of ISSMFE Technical Committees should accrue to ISSMFE. In view of the various types of arrangements which the International Conference Organisers or Chairman of Technical Committees may wish to enter into with the publishers, the amount and method of payment should be agreed between the Conference Organisers or Technical Committee Chairmen and the Secretary General of the ISSMFE. As a guideline the amount accruing to ISSMFE should be about 5% of the total sales value of volumes sold or distributed. This does not apply to ICSMPE proceedings supplied to the conference delegates if the cost of producing these copies is included in the registration fee."

46. Discussion on this item concentrated on possible problems relating to sales of small numbers of publications, perhaps even only occasional single copies, and also the possibility of a publication making a loss. The Secretary General said that for these reasons a degree of flexibility had been built into the Motion and that a sensible approach would have to be taken. The purpose of the proposal was to provide guidelines. Mr. Wahls advised the meeting that the US Organising Committee for the 11th ICSMFE had already agreed to share profits arising from the Proceedings with ISSMFE. The motion was put to the vote with the following result:

For 27
Against 3
Abstentions 4

The Motion was declared to be carried.

47. Motion 3

The following Motion regarding List of Members was proposed:
1. Using the 1981 list as a base, Member Societies should be asked at an early stage to produce a list of amendments to this list in a standard format on loose leaves for easy binding. These amended lists should be submitted to the General Secretariat by 1 November 1983.

2. The General Secretariat will forward copies of the amendments to all Member Societies.

3. All Member Societies will be asked to prepare a complete updated list of the members by 1 November 1984. These complete updated lists will thereafter be prepared every two years and held as separates by the Member Societies. At the intermediate 12 month period amendments to the previous separates will be submitted to the General Secretariat.

4. The separates will be available for anyone wishing a copy either direct from the Member Society or from the ISSMFE Secretariat, which will keep some copies. It may be appropriate to make a charge for supplying such copies. The Member Societies would automatically send their updated lists to their own members, and one copy to the Secretariats of all other Member Societies.

5. A suitable standard form will be prepared by the Secretary General. The list should be of the type often supplied for conference papers, and then reduced to A4 size. About 40 entries per page should be achieved. A full mailing address should be given for each Member together with titles, telephone and telex number if any, but not necessarily the member's affiliation.

48. Mr Green objected to this proposal firstly because he had some evidence that many members of the British Geotechnical Society did make use of the present List of Members and secondly that the loose leaf approach as proposed was archaic. He recommended that the possible use of word processors should be pursued. The Secretary General assured the meeting that the proposed approach was essentially an interim one to ensure that up-to-date lists of members would continue to be available until a more modern solution could be implemented. After further brief discussion and some helpful remarks from delegates familiar with the usage of computers in applications of this sort Professor de Beer proposed the following addition to the Motion:

"6. The Secretary General will continue to explore more advanced systems."

This was agreed by the President and the amended motion when put to the vote was carried nem. con.

49. Motion 4

In order to fund the cost of producing the Kevin Nash Gold Medal the following Motion was proposed:

A once only voluntary contribution of 1 Swiss franc per member is to be added to 1984 accounts sent out to Member Societies to fund the Kevin Nash Gold Medal which was instituted at the Executive Committee meeting held in Stockholm in 1981.

50. The Secretary General advised the meeting that he had obtained quotations for producing a minimum number of six 9ct. gold medals 38mm diameter. The die would cost £200 and at current gold prices each medal would also cost about £200 to produce. Discussion under this item was concerned with the difficulties some Member Societies would have in remitting payments under the heading "Voluntary Contribution". In some cases where budgets had already been fixed it would not be possible to find the amount suggested. Professor Seed assured the meeting that the US Member Society would take the lead in ensuring the funding for the production of the first medal and hopefully more than this. The President stressed that the word "voluntary" really meant just that. When put to the vote the motion was carried nem. con.

Co-ordination of Conferences, Symposia and Seminars in the Geotechnical Field

After expressing concern at the proliferation of such events, leading to duplication and even competition, Mr Stermac proposed the following Motion:

"In the last few years, a large number of international events (conferences, workshops, symposia, seminars) on various topics have been organised. Unfortunately there seems to have been quite a lot of duplication or possibly even competition. The field of numerical methods is the first to come to mind.

Organising such events requires a great deal of effort and often substantial financial resources. Often very limited amounts of new and original information are disseminated.

Presently, the ISSMFE Secretariat publishes the dates and locations of such events it has knowledge of. It is suggested that possibly the Secretariat could assume a more proactive role by co-ordinating these events thus making the efforts more cost-effective."

52. Professor Eisenstein expressed strong views concerning this matter and suggested an amendment, which was proposed by Professor Smoltczyk and seconded by Mr Green, as follows:

"Delete the words at the end of the Motion, "possibly the Secretariat could assume a more proactive role by co-ordinating these events thus making the efforts more cost-effective" and replace by:

"the timing of any international event is first approved by the Secretary General before giving approval for ISSMFE sponsorship"

53. Professor de Beer pointed out that the PCS had suggested that the word auspices should be used rather than sponsorship. The Secretary General while agreeing with the sentiment of the proposed amendment felt that it was better to use persuasion rather than imposition. The amendment was put to the vote with the following result:

For 6

Against 21

The amendment was not carried and the meeting returned to the original motion.

54. The discussion showed strong support for the proposal. The Secretary General also expressed his approval and pointed out that he had already made some moves on this. His letter in the next issue of ISSMFE News which had just gone to press was concerned
largely with this matter. When put to the vote the motion was carried nem. con.

ISSMFE Logo

55. The President informed the meeting that the Secretary General and he had separately sought suggestions for a logo from a wide cross section of the Society’s members. Quite a number had been received. A short list of nine suggested logos had been selected by the Steering Committee and this list had been distributed to the Executive Committee delegates earlier in the day. A first choice by the Steering Committee was also indicated. Encouraged by the President a number of the delegates then produced some further ideas which were shown on the overhead projector.

56. In the discussion that followed a number of delegates expressed the view that the Society should use the services of a professional logo designer. The Secretary General voiced concern that there should not be further delay in selecting a logo, particularly as the US Member Society were proposing to issue Membership Certificates to their ISSMFE Members. Mr Wahls however pointed out that there was not any urgency on this account as the US Member Society would be using a logo of their own.

57. The following Motion was proposed by Mr Stermac and seconded by Professor Hansbo:

"It is moved that the final choice of the logo of the Society be made by the President in consultation with the Secretary General and other persons of his choice. The choice to be made from alternatives prepared by an individual or organisations specializing in the field of logo preparation."

This motion was carried nem. con. Mr Crawford then suggested that the firm selected to produce the Kevin Nash Gold Medal may be able to assist with the logo design.

Budget and Finance

58. The Secretary General presented the audited accounts of the Society for the periods 1 March 1981 to 28 February 1982 and 1 March 1982 to 31 December 1982 given in Appendix 11. He drew attention to the change which had been made in the accounting periods which would coincide with the calendar year in future. He then summarised briefly the notes accompanying the accounts.

59. A short discussion ensued in which some delegates urged the Secretary General to place funds in hand into an interest bearing account as soon as possible. The Secretary General expressed the expectation that Charitable Status would be granted shortly and that he would prefer to hold the funds in the present accounts until then. If any undue delay appeared likely in the granting of Charitable Status he would take the action suggested. Mr Stermac proposed that the accounts should be accepted and this was seconded by Professor Prakash. This was carried nem. con.

60. The Secretary General presented the budget for 1983-4 given in Appendix 12 and gave a brief summary of the attached notes. There was some suggestion that revenue from the Lexicon sales should be included in the budget, but the Secretary General explained that the budget presented was the Ordinary Budget based on Revenues from Membership fees and expenses of running the General Secretariat and some of the President’s expenses. In future it was hoped to prepare, in addition, an Extraordinary Budget, made up of other revenues and expenses and Lexicon sales would be included in this. Revenue to ISSMFE from these sales were likely to be very small over the budget period and with little or no other expected revenue an Extraordinary Budget was not proposed for 1983-4. Mr Wilson proposed that the Budget for 1983-4 should be accepted and Mr Manos seconded this. This was carried nem. con.

Appointment of the Secretary General

61. The Secretary General drew attention to the paper given in Appendix 13 giving details of Lexicon holdings and sales as at 31 December 1982.

The President reported that he had requested the Secretary General to continue in office until the next Executive Committee Meeting and that the Secretary General had agreed to this.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Chair and carried with acclamation. The President thanked the Secretary General and the Secretary for their work.

The President closed the meeting of the Executive Committee at 5.50 pm.
## APPENDIX 1

**ISSMFE Membership 1983**

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**Member Societies**

**14581**

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REPORT ON THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF ISSMFE SUBMITTED BY VICTOR F. B. de MELLO, PRESIDENT

APPENDIX 2

1 START OF ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TURN OVER OF OFFICE

Regrettably at Stockholm, June 1981, there was no opportunity given for the incoming President, elected on the Saturday morning preceding the Conference, to profit of the presence of conference participants and Member Society Delegates to initiate meetings regarding Technical Committees. The only public announcement regarding the new President occurred in the last few minutes of the Closing Ceremonies, at the exchanges of greetings of transfer of office.

From examination of the files of the General Secretariat at King's College, Sept. 1981, it was concluded that such inefficient turnover had been practically as prevailed on previous occasions.

It is inconceivable that 2 out of 4 years of office should be permitted to go by, before the first broader gathering of new Technical Committee members.

On behalf of ISSMFE and our successors I have deemed fit to propose, in the revision of Statutes under consideration, a paragraph: "11.2. As soon as the President-elect has been recognized at the Council meeting, the widest publicity will be officially given at all social and public events of the Conference so that all members present may profit of the opportunity to exchange views on plans for the near term of office. The President-elect shall be formally invited to participate in all functions in such an incumbent capacity, and he shall be empowered to convene parallel meetings of all newly elected and appointed Officers, Board, and Technical Committees, for optimized preparatory purposes."

Although formalities do not place such a motion on the floor for discussion and vote as a revised Statute or By-Law, if the Executive Committee would favour such a motion and it pass as a Resolution, it would be of importance for the San Francisco Conference Organizing Committee to take into due consideration.

2 ANTICIPATED CIRCULATION OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE REPORTS TO MEMBER SOCIETIES, DISCUSSION OF REPORTS, FORMAL CLOSE OF ACTIVITIES OF TERM ENDING AND STATUTORY DISBANDING (Statute 42 "Each Sub-committee shall be formally disbanded at the end of the four year period"); AND RE-FORMING UNDER THE NEW PRESIDENT

Comprehensible difficulties happened to have accumulated to the point that in essence none of these obvious requirements had been met to the level of enhancing the Society's efficiency.

Minutes of the Stockholm Executive Committee meeting summarized:

No. 24 - Information Advisory Committee - Continuation of work.
No. 25 - Field and Laboratory Testing - Qualifying recommendations: continuation.
No. 26 - Geomechanical Computer Programs - Continuation of work.
No. 27 - European Penetration Testing - Transformation into worldwide Penetration Testing Committee.
No. 28 - Research Cooperation - Difficulties - Continuation of work.
No. 29 - Site Investigation - Production of a 500 page manual in preparation - Continuation of work.
No. 30 - Symbols and Units - Task presumed concluded. Recommended continuation with new terms of reference.
No. 31 - Question of definition - presumed applicable to No. 29, but would possibly fit better in No. 30.
No. 33 - Soil sampling - Book on Sampling of Soft Cohesive Soils completed, entitled "International Manual" - Continuation of work.
No. 34 - Code for Foundations EEC (EC-7) - Continuation of work.
No. 37 - Formation of new Committee on Landslides (Canada) - approved.
No. 38 - Formation of Centrifuge Testing Committee - approved.

(a) Prior to the close of the Stockholm venue, Professor Bengt B. Broms, Chairman of the European Penetration Testing Committee requested that the entire committee be retained until the realization of the ESOPT II Conference, Amsterdam, May 1982. - It was agreed, with gratitude.

(b) Dr Hiroshi Mori, Chairman of the Soil Sampling Committee submitted his resignation from his position as Chairman of the Subcommittee.

(c) In general terms it may be noted that the essence of Statute 42 does not appear to have been generally understood by the active ISSMFE Membership. Irrespective of the highest quality of work of a given Committee, it is an inexorable gesture at any change of office that all appointees place their posts at the disposal of the new government, even if no reshuffling turn out to be desired.

3 Some points of fundamental policy on Technical Committees that have influenced heavily my decisions and actions, derived from a careful study of all of the Minutes of Executive Committee Meetings of the Society since Harvard 1936. It is very reassuring indeed, to see how very little there is to be said, discussed, and done, that has not been thoroughly debated earlier, often on repeated occasions. Indeed, the critical consideration is to distill past experience in such a manner as to minimize waste and sterility in meetings such as this, at which it is important to optimize the returns on a tremendously expensive cost per hour.

The creation of Subcommittees occurs in the period 1953-57: the London 1957 Conference reports on 3 Subcommittees (a) Classification of geotechnical literature, (b) Notations and Symbols, (c) Static and dynamic Penetration Methods; and a new one was created "Subcommittee on Undisturbed Sampling" (London, p. 75).

The obvious need to have the Technical Committee reports in anticipation, to enhance adequate debate, is emphasized from the very beginning: e.g. Paris 1961, p. 82 "The President (Skempton) ... date for the presentation of subcommittee reports be fixed at nine months in advance of the Conference".

Another crucial point repeatedly raised is the question of "Financial aid to subcommittees ..." (Paris, 1961, p. 82, etc.).
It was concluded that Technical Committees would work most efficiently (under present world contingencies) by a three-pronged approach: (1) a Member Society sponsorship, so as to have a local task force for work and discussion, and preparation of the preliminary drafts, (2) a broad International ISSMFE membership to act predominantly by correspondence and occasional talks, etc., as opportunities might arise, (3) a truly technical debate session of the circulated "final progress report" at the International Conference of turnover of office, with active members of the Technical Committee as panelists and others as discussers. The progress report, discussions, and closing discussion, would be saleable for revenues to cover financial outlays.

A number of circulars were sent out explaining the manner of proposed work and asking for nominations of participants: appointments and ratifications rest with the President, as per Statute 42.

4 With such a preamble, I shall summarize the report on the various Committees under the following items:

4.1 Conference Advisory Committee

Comments are submitted in conjunction with the report by the Conference Organizing Committee, item 8 Agenda.

4.2 List of Members

At the Montreal 1965 Executive Committee Meeting it is already recognized (p. 58) "Printing of the membership lists is at present the principal item of expenditure ...", and proposed "that each National Committee should prepare its own list of Members on a standard format which would be reproduced and bound by the International Society". Along this line, and for many other reasons as cogent or more, I nominated a List of Members Committee, chaired by the Secretary General, and with all Vice-Presidents as Members.

The intent is to make a really dynamic system, preferably of loose-leaf addenda and errata, to keep up with the rates of changes: no binding; everything supplied by the Member Societies; their own yearly information is required any way for purposes of invoicing on dues.

The measures finally resolved by the List of Members Committee, and to be implemented forthwith, are reported by the Secretary General.

4.2 Outgoing Subcommittees

Notwithstanding the deep personal respect for determinations of past Presidential terms of office, and, most particularly, for the intense selfless work offered by dear and illustrious colleagues, upon careful study of the past and the purposes of the Society, as interpreted by authoritative opinions and my own charge, I have had to take the following actions:

4.3.1 Field and Laboratory Testing

As per Appendix X, Stockholm, the new sub-committee initiated by President Fukuoka in April 1979 has as its terms of reference:

(i) To determine the methods used by various National Societies to obtain the strength and deformation characteristics of soils for design of structures, and

(ii) to prepare a manual ... (plate loading tests and pile loading tests) and ... (unconfined compression, triaxial shear, and consolidation).

With regard to "Manuals", "Standards" and so-called "International Codes of Soil Engineering Practice" I called attention to the very earnest concern by many senior colleagues, and recalled specifically the letters of 13 Sept. 1978 from Professor Arthur Casagrande, and 10 Sept. 1978 from Professor Ralph Peck, both to President Fukuoka.

However, in consideration of the closing sentence of Appendix X "there will be a chance for a personal meeting at the European Symposium on Penetration Testing, May 24th - 28th, in Amsterdam" I hastened to write (LIS 031/B1, 24 Aug. 1980) of my pleasure that the committee planned to mature its work by ESOP 2, and therefore that "I am happy to ratify ... the present subcommittee for continuing work until ESOP 2", which might be "an appropriate time for the postponed formal disbanding and reforming". Moreover, agreeing with the absolute priority of Term of Reference (i), "could I entreat you to try to prepare ... the drafts of all the proposed 'test manuals' (or their basic skeletons) rather than concentrating on taking to conclusion a part of them ... kind enough to alter the emphasis of the immediate effort".

The questions at stake were: (a) to bide by statutory principles; (b) in some respect, to bring to a profitable close work going because of genuine concern and disagreement with the concept of "manuals, standards, codes"; (c) to achieve the turn-about with all friendship and recognition for the committee members, and in such a manner as to profit of the results collected as a PROGRESS REPORT.

In a nutshell, I proposed recognizing four steps (LIS 061/B1 of 10 May, 1982):

(6.1) through a collection and tabulation of existing different practices, country by country, and even, if need be, period by period (for proper interpretation of publications, etc. ...);

(6.2) recommending a reference standard, merely for a convenant of comparative communications;

(6.3) presuming to establish a recommended standard;

(6.4) presuming to establish a working standard, to be promoted as far as possible.

I think that in most matters we are already far behind time in promoting step (6.1), and even in urgent need of step (6.2)."

By early October 1982 I had received a copy of:

1 Draft Proposal PILE LOAD TEST - Recommended Procedure,
   (Circular Letter No. 10; 1982-02-01)
2 Danish discussion on the above, 1982-08-18/PL/JBP

Not having heard further on the priority terms of reference above quoted, and fearing the prospects of an unsatisfactory close to the work, I took the liberty to address a circular letter LISC 010/B2 of 12 Nov. 1982 again emphasizing the committee's extending itself on borrowed time, hoping "that at least we could have some reasonable collection and tabulation of existing different practices, country by country, etc.", recognising that it "is being demonstrated as an insurmountable hurdle", and suggesting the preparation and circulation of a simple tabulation which would entice broader-scale response. It was merely a suggestion, if in any way it helped.

By a recent letter (dated 1982-12-08) from Dr. Ing. Smolenta I have come to understand that the reasons for diametrically different approaches lie, as usual, in context of experience and in communication. According to him in an early letter (26 July, 1979) he "asked the committee members for potential national standards. What we got, then, was not complete, and of widely varying actuality. It was therefore decided preferable to start afresh and to ask
for national comments afterwards. I personally feel that I would arouse much national irritation if I started with a collection of national standards or codes in finding out how far they disagree with one another. Indeed, I would begin by weekly seeking information on "routine practices" (to which are attached the publications, experiences, observations) and not for standards or codes. Indeed it is no surprise that "there are but very few codes whatsoever". The first code of communication is the more or less widespread practice, with which geotechnical engineering goes ahead, has been going ahead. And as each person responds, separately, how would he be able to suspect that his reply would be widely different for the others?

Moreover, my experience is diametrically opposite regarding the presumed "irritation" (or "suspicion"). I find that if we blandly ask people to indicate their usual practice (using tabulations and drawings for greatest facility at quick and wide response) we will tap more genuine information. Later, if we propose a common nominal reference, people will either react to defend theirs, or may test to check the adjustment factors between theirs and the reference. But if the reference is first circulated, with some connotation of being from "top-down", people either go their own way and don't bother, or, what is worse, go their own way and pretend that they follow the reference standard.

It has been a tough exercise to attempt to redirect the course of the boat. The least that can be said is: (a) a very deep vote of thanks to Professor Smoltczyk and his committee for their magnificent work; (b) the need to publish the prepared drafts for wide distribution in order to truly invite and entice discussions and contributions; (c) the need to record carefully the very candid and intense discussions, for the benefit of the Society's experience with questions of test procedures and standardizations.

First drafts have since been received:

(a) Suggested international code of soil engineering practice for consolidated triaxial tests, by Toral Berre.

(b) International code of consolidation test, by G. Calabresi.

It is well demonstrated that any Technical Committee's work should be subdivided into partial tasks that can and will be completed within the term of office, and hopefully conceived so that the cumulative work of successive committees in successive terms will gradually build up to "complete" documents that permeate down to the entire membership. The difficulties faced by the Subcommittee on Field and Laboratory Soil Testing might not have existed if the 2-year task had been limited to but one test of each category, as a trial.

Just as emphatically as I wish to give Professor Smoltczyk and his committee collaborators every support for an additional two years extension to complete to the satisfaction of themselves and of ISSMFE the tasks already advanced, I make it a point to emphasize that I should not like any of my committees to fail to finalize some sort of closed-package report on their work, as the statutory milestone to be accepted out of respect for the views that my successor may find himself bound to observe in his interpretation of his charge.

4.3.2 Site Investigation

Unfortunately both the Chairman, Stanley Wilson, and the Secretary, Mr Satoru Ohya, have been beset by severe personal problems, by virtue of which I have not received any information of the committee's work.

It was understood that work had been pushed along towards the publication of roughly 500 page volume that could be called a "Compendium of recommendations for site investigations, 1983". I emphasized the desire to avoid calling it a Manual, or anything that could hint at manual, standards, codes, etc.

I further requested that details regarding title page, preface, recognition of ISSMFE, copyrights, publicity, revenue distributions, etc., be settled with the Secretary General, in accordance with regulations that were in preparation by an ad hoc committee.

4.3.3 Soil Sampling

Under the leadership of Dr Hiroshi Mori, Chairman of the subcommittee on Soil Sampling 1977-81, and supported largely by the dedicated efforts of the Japanese Member Society and some of its eminent collaborators in the Subcommittee, a volume was produced to record the state of the art, Jan. 1981, "For the Sampling of Soft Cohesive Soils". The Executive Committee commended the volume, entitled "International Manual for the Sampling of Soft Cohesive Soils", and recommend the continuation of the committee.

The very fact that the Subcommittee had found it necessary to restrict to one type of soil, and had inexorably resorted to laboratory testing procedures and results (p. 13-20) for confirming "quality evaluations" of the samples reconfirmed in my mind the fact state-of-the-art reports on sampling of soils should be separated to some degree by soil types in order to avoid generalities and become useful to the practitioner with regard to specific experience; moreover, sampling is for testing, and therefore a minimum of quality-evaluation-testing must needs accompany the sampling.

It was therefore resolved that in disbanding and reforming the sampling Committee, it should be subdivided into a minimum number of specific Sampling and Testing Committees as reported below (cf. present Technical Committees). Separate consideration is also given herein to some of the formal aspects of such publications to be produced and distributed under ISSMFE.

4.3.4 Code for Foundations in EEC (EC-7)

Minute 34 of the Stockholm Executive Committee Meeting records that "the continuation of this committee was recommended". However, it was felt that within the statutory aims of ISSMFE of fostering to the utmost the advancement of Geotechnique in the worldwide community, there will be many situations, occasions, and topics, which will have to be recognized as concerning specifically a certain Regional Vice-Presidency, or even a subregion or group of countries.

Whatever may have been previous attitudes on the subjects of codes of Member Societies, and codes of a group of countries, etc., the fact is that during the present term of office it was concluded that the emphasis of ISSMFE towards the EEC work on a joint Code of Foundations (EC-7) should be changed. The work would be more appropriately and efficiently conducted through a group congregating eminent foundation engineers from each Member Society involved. ISSMFE does wish to keep very close unofficial contact will all such initiatives: the initiative belongs more appropriately to another group, and ISSMFE trusts in its individual members, who are active in that group, to maintain the desirable effective links.

It is hoped that the Secretary General will be kept informed of developments, and on any such developments of interest to the worldwide ISSMFE membership the appropriate
It is understood that the committee composed of members designated by the individual Member Societies of the 9 countries included in the Rome Eurocodes agreement is progressing under the chairmanship of Professor Olesen.

4.4 Present Technical Committees

Considerable correspondence has been conducted with regard to working conditions for the ISSMFE Technical Committees. One of the first points would be to recognize the distinction between purely Administrative Committees, and the Committees that are truly Technical, for which administrative submission of a summary report will continue to be to the Executive Committee, but the technical content of the report should be submitted to ample technical debate by persons concerned with the specific area of specialization.

I shall begin by summarizing questions concerning the Technical Committees. Some of the key points of policy adopted have been: (a) having each Committee spearheaded (during the present term of office) under the volunteer sponsorship of some Member Society; (b) having a wide distribution of appointees fully realizing that the percentage activity would neither be continuous nor persistently achieve significant contribution (N.B. The Society must open avenues for younger participants to grow); (c) having a definite record of effective response and participation of individual committee members that become incorporated into each Technical Committee Report.

4.4.1 Subdivided Committees on Soil Sampling and Testing

In order to reflect more specific information that grows within the experience of professional practice, and that should be collected, pruned, improved, and recirculated into the local professional practice, it was decided to subdivide the Technical Committee on Sampling into separate committees concentrating on specific soil categories. In answer to suggestions and requests the following were visualized:

(a) Sampling and Testing of Residual Soil (Saprolites)

The SE Asian Member Society graciously accepted to conduct this committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr E. W. Brand, and with Mr Phillipson as Secretary.

(Apparently the work of the committee has not progressed; partly because of some confusions carried over from the 1977-81 presidential term regarding the three committees on (a) Site Investigation, (b) Field and Laboratory Soil Testing, and (c) Soil Sampling; partly because of fear of some overlap with other Sampling and Testing Committees; and partly because of unfortunate delays of some of the invited participants in communicating their acceptance.

Some overlap will always exist, and to some extent is healthy. It is hoped that after the first chapter covering the generalities of most of the overlap, each committee may concentrate on its specific area: even if the subsequent results reveal further overlap, the net conclusion will be that the two (or three) soil categories may, at the present stage of development, continue to be treated in a similar manner. That in itself will be a positive result.

(b) Sampling and Testing of Gravels-Sands

Early indications from the Chilean Member Society were that it would readily undertake to spearhead this committee which is proving to be of increasing importance for many major projects (e.g. Tarbela, Pakistan, many projects in the Andean region, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, etc., and so on).

Unfortunately the very difficult economic situations that have been hampering civil and geotechnical engineering works caused too great a delay in the confirmation of the sponsorship of the full-fledged ISSMFE Technical Committee. In recent communications with the Regional Vice-Presidents it has been suggested that such technical committees that start off too late might begin as Regional Technical Subcommittees, in order not to transgress the time limits of the presidential term of office that makes the specific appointments.

The South American Regional Vice-Presidency has been contacted regarding experimenting with the Gravel-Sand Subcommittee as a regional subcommittee.

(c) Sampling and Testing of Soft Rocks and Indurated Soils

The Australian Geomechanics Society seemed especially indicated to spearhead the Technical Committee on Sampling and Testing on Soft Rocks and Indurated Soils, and very promptly and graciously accepted the responsibility.

Once again, the response from the members invited to participate in the Committee has been relatively slow, and it is therefore hoped that the local Member Society's own task force on the subject has been able to begin work while awaiting for the correspondence from foreign committee members to pick up gradually.

Incidentally, such occurrences may serve to emphasize another advantage of having a given Member Society spearhead the work of a Technical Committee, with full liberty to organize its internal task force and distribution of tasks, because otherwise a four-year term of office is evidently far too small for producing a Progress Report with a minimum effective participation from worldwide corresponding committee members.

(d) Sampling and Testing of Volcanic Soils

There has been a proposal that the Spanish Member Society would volunteer to sponsor such a Technical Committee. Unfortunately, however, time has gone by and the proposal has not materialized.

It would seem most opportune to emphasize that if in the next presidential term of office some of these procedures of constituting Technical Committees are to be repeated, the Member Societies would greatly help if their delegates come to the Executive Committee Meeting with some offer to contribute with the conduct of some Technical Committee.

(e) Sampling and Testing of Submarine Soils

The preoccupations and interests of ISSMFE in connection with ocean platforms and ocean engineering suggested very emphatically the interest in creating a Committee on Sampling and Testing of Submarine Soils. The Norwegian Member Society was approached to volunteer to spearhead such a committee, and in a recent letter has kindly given its support to the initiative.

Unfortunately, because of time limitations of the remainder of my presidential term of office, it has been felt that it would be preferable to transfer the initiative, for a start, to the scope of a Regional Technical Subcommittee, under the aegis of the European Vice-Presidency. In a manner analogous to the ESOP Technical Subcommittee that served as an embryo for the full-fledged ISSMFE Penetration Testing Committee, it is trusted that the Norwegian-European initiative on submarine soils will constitute another
exemplary start.

4.4.2 Information Advisory Committee

This could well be considered the most important Technical Committee of ISSMFE, and permanent. The German Member Society that had been entrusted with the responsibility of Geotechnical Abstracts kindly accepted to spearhead the committee (Chairman, Professor Nendza; Secretary, Herbert Kühn).

It is hoped that the input into the Information Service will acquire fuller coverage through the help of "scouts" essentially in each Member Society. Unfortunately the Member Societies have been very slow in responding.

At this moment we have participants from: Brazil, Czecho-slovakia, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, SE Asia, Spain, Sweden, and USA (GEODEX).

4.4.3 Geomechanical Computer Program Committee

The Canadian Member Society kindly volunteered to conduct this equally important, hopefully permanent, Technical Committee, under the Chairmanship of Professor Eisenstein. Membership in this committee has included reinstatement of some of the members from the past term of office, and inclusion of additional appointees, among whom the response has been relatively rapid.

It is hoped that this Committee will work in close liaison with the parallel initiative in ISRM, and also, within ISSMFE itself, with the Information Advisory Committee IAC, insofar as possible incorporating the software bank as a subprogram of the IAC-bank.

The Committee is keeping close contact with the International Committee for Numerical Methods in Geomechanics, under the chairmanship of Dr. C. S. Desai, USA.

4.4.4 International Penetration Testing Committee

The ESOPT II Conference was a great success both technically and socially. Furthermore, it provided the first opportunities for conversations on the adjustments that were being introduced with regard to Technical Committees, that had only been discussed with members of the Steering Committee, San Francisco, January 1982. There is a very wide membership interested in diverse aspects of the Penetration Testing problem, and it is anticipated that besides preparation for the next venue as an ICOPT, the Committee will possibly prepare for a technical debate session at San Francisco 1985.

The Swedish Member Society has graciously accepted to spearhead this Technical Committee, chaired by Professor Bengt B. Bröms, with Dr U. Bergdahl as secretary. There have been so many papers published on these topics during the past 10 years that it is very important for the Committee to devote considerable effort to thorough discussions of comparative conclusions and correlations, etc. It is hoped that this Committee might offer to conduct a technical debate session at the San Francisco Conference, especially considering the relevance that penetrating testing has been given to decisions regarding seismic liquefaction potential. Moreover, considering the now international scope of the Committee, it will be of interest to debate the possible advantages of promoting more varied local practices that could enhance multiple profiling interpretations.

4.4.5 Symbols, Units, Definitions, Correlations

The French Member Society kindly consented to sponsor this Technical Committee under renewed terms of reference.

Professor Francois Baguelin continues as Chairman, and Dr Bernard Felix is the secretary.

The tasks suggested include a LEXICON subgroup to work on Errata, Corrigenda and Addenda; moreover there should be a NOMENCLATURE COORDINATION subgroup to coordinate with the sister societies through the Permanent Coordinating Secretariat, and also to coordinate with collateral societies such as ICOLD, ITA, etc. Finally a more complete listing of proposed definitions, coefficients, indices, etc. still lies ahead, hopefully to be accompanied by a retrospective critical analysis of correlations and pseudo-correlations in frequent use.

It is hoped that this Committee may also propose a technical discussion session of its Progress Report at the San Francisco venue.

4.4.6 Newly formed Committee on Landslides

Three International Symposia on Landslides had been held very successfully (1977, 1979, 1981) and the Fourth such Symposium was planned to be held in Toronto 1984. The Canadian Member Society showed great vision in proposing the creation of the ISSMFE Technical Committee on Landslides to accompany and further such an initiative. Although the sponsorship of the Technical Committee by the Canadian Member Society seemed implicit, there was a slight delay in exchanges of correspondence until formal ratifications were achieved. The Committee is operating under the Chairmanship of Professor Pierre La Rochelle, and with Dr. R.K. Bhandari as Secretary-at-large, and Mr. Jacques Lebuis as local Secretary in Canada.

The principal efforts of the Committee are being concentrated on putting up the 1984 International Symposium in Toronto.

In a collateral activity that was heartily endorsed by the ISSMFE Technical Committee Chairman, Professor La Rochelle, the European Regional Vice-President, Professor Arzigo Croce, has recently embarked on coordinating a Regional Technical Subcommittee, to be sponsored by the Turkish Member Society, on the more specific subtopic "Stabilization of Landslides in Europe". It will be of great interest to see how the handling of topics and subtopics by ISSMFE Technical Committees and simultaneous Regional Technical Subcommittees may further stimulate the work of our fellow geotechnicians towards the fundamental statutory aim of ISSMFE of promoting the development of geotechnical engineering.

4.4.7 Newly formed Centrifuge Testing Committee

The British Member Society graciously offered to spearhead the work of the Committee on Centrifuges, under the Chairmanship of Professor A.H. Schofield, with Dr W. Craig acting as committee Secretary.

The Committee has been very active and it appears certain that they will plan to request a full-fledged technical discussion at the San Francisco Conference. In a recent circular announcing a 3-day meeting on "Applications of centrifuge modelling to geotechnical designs" at Petro-Lewis laboratory, University of Manchester, 16 - 18 April 1984, it is stated that the ISSMFE Technical Committee on Centrifuges has been "charged with producing a state-of-the-art report at the time of the 1985 International Conference in San Francisco". Indeed the hope is that a "final draft" of such a state-of-the-art report prepared by the Technical Committee will have been circulated and available a few months in advance of the San Francisco Conference, so that any interested ISSMFE Members might submit oral and/or written discussions, and thereupon, the final report, including written discussions and the closing
problems faced by the country. Since the Mexican Member Society has enthusiastically accepted the proposal, the Technical Committee, presently under the chairmanship of Professor Job S. Hugman with Dr W. C. Chich as secretary; there has been very enthusiastic response from most persons invited to participate. An immediate task has been establishing close liaison with the IGC-PYUGS-UNESCO-IAOC Project 129 “International working group on laterites and laterisation processes”, in order to maximize cooperation while retaining for ISSMFE the interest in practical geo-technical engineering problems and solutions.

Plans are to promote an International Symposium on Tropical Saprolites and Laterites to be held in Brazil around February-March 1985.

4.4.8 Committee of Tropical Soils, Laterites and Saprolites

The Brazilian Member Society offered to spearhead this Technical Committee, presently under the chairmanship of Professor Job S. Hugman, with Dr W. C. Chich as secretary; there has been very enthusiastic response from most persons invited to participate. An immediate task has been establishing close liaison with the IGC-PYUGS-UNESCO-IAOC Project 129 “International working group on laterites and laterisation processes”, in order to maximize cooperation while retaining for ISSMFE the interest in practical geo-technical engineering problems and solutions.

Participants have responded with considerable interest, and work is moving ahead despite the serious economic problems faced by the country. Since the Mexican Member Society is planning to organize some pre-conference program before San Francisco 1985, it is hoped that there will shortly be some indication whether the technical discussion session on this all-important topic will be proposed in the form of a symposium or seminar to be held in Mexico City prior to the San Francisco venue (and planned so as to enhance the latter’s program and attendance), or in the form of a discussion session at the very venue of the International Conference.

4.4.9 Allowable Deformations of Buildings: Damages

The Mexican Member Society has enthusiastically accepted to spearhead this Technical Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr Pablo Cirgault D., with Ing. Juan J. Schmitter as secretary.

Participants have responded with considerable interest, and work is moving ahead despite the serious economic problems faced by the country. Since the Mexican Member Society is planning to organize some pre-conference program before San Francisco 1985, it is hoped that there will shortly be some indication whether the technical discussion session on this all-important topic will be proposed in the form of a symposium or seminar to be held in Mexico City prior to the San Francisco venue (and planned so as to enhance the latter’s program and attendance), or in the form of a discussion session at the very venue of the International Conference.

4.4.10 Committee on Preservation of Old Cities and Monuments

As an outcome of Session 9 of Stockholm 1981, Professor Jean Kerisel submitted a proposal that ISSMFE should constitute a Technical Committee to emphasize geotechnical engineering aspects in this all-important problem, of growing recognition. The proposal was immediately accepted, and the French Member Society graciously offered to sponsor the Technical Committee's groundwork: Professor Kerisel himself is the Chairman, and Dr A. Isnard acts as the Secretary of the committee.

Interest has been very great and growing, and it is hoped that our efforts in this matter will meet with some sponsorship from cultural and governmental organizations, UNESCO, etc.

4.4.11 Penetrambility and Drivability of Piles

The Japanese Member Society kindly offered to sponsor the background work of the ISSMFE Technical Committee on this topic, and thereupon the committee has been established. The Chairman and Secretary are Dr Kei-iichi Fujita and Professor Hideaki Kishida. Response to the worldwide invitations has been a little slower than anticipated but it is presumed that the local task force has been working in preparatory steps. Definite terms of reference for the work to be completed by April 1985 have yet to be firmed up.

4.4.12 Committee on Constitutive Laws of Soils

Again by offer of the Japanese Member Society, a Technical Committee has been established for the purpose of discussing problems of constitutive laws and equations of soil behaviour. The Chairman and Secretary are Professors Sakuro Murayama and T. Adachi respectively. Membership of the committee to include principal worldwide interested specialists is in the final stages of being formalized, and correspondence has already been circulated towards establishment of the immediate terms of reference.

4.4.13 Filters and Filter Criteria

The South African Member Society kindly offered to supply the ground work support for this Technical Committee, which has thereupon been established with Chairman and Secretary as Dr G. W. Donaldson and Dr R. J. Scheurenberg respectively. The constitution of the Committee membership and its terms of reference has moved steadily ahead, and work on the topic has already resulted in fruitful exchanges of technical correspondence.

4.5 Administrative ISSMFE Committees

Three committees that appear to be more administrative, to report principally to the Executive Committee, and possibly to extend their activity in a somewhat permanent manner are herein mentioned. Preference has been given to appointing Steering Committee Members to head these Committees.

4.5.1 Research Cooperation Committee

It was set up during the Oaxaca 1979 Executive Committee Meeting to fulfill a need and yearning very deeply felt. A worldwide membership of the committee was established, but unfortunately there was no effective work achieved, principally because of the limited time.

It was decided that this Committee might work best by having a Chairman and Co-Chairman, chosen to optimize contacts from the two dominant areas of predictable research cooperation partnerships. Carl Crawford, Vice President for North America was requested to accept the Chairmanship, and kindly consented. After some unsuccessful invitations, a special opportunity presented itself by the fact that Steering Committee Member Professor Bengt Bremnas moved from Stockholm to Singapore: he was asked to be Co-Chairman and graciously accepted.

All further appointments to the Committee will be based on the working out of real-case research cooperation partnerships: the parties interested in any assistance towards effecting such partnerships are invited to contact directly the Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Committee, who, on the basis of gradually accumulating experience will give every assistance possible. Moreover, at their discretion the representatives of the two parties entering into the Research Cooperation partnership will be appointed as further members of the Committee. It is hoped that through such a pragmatic approach based on "case histories" and how their technicalities and technical benefits work out, a small beginning may gradually snowball, proving the intrinsic worth of a great idea.

4.5.2 Committee on Policy regarding Standards, Manuals, Codes, and Responsibilities

The problem of International standardization and its implicit responsibilities has frequently come under debate. Most senior members of ISSMFE have generally tended to warn against the dangers of promoting standards, manuals, codes, etc., under the stamp of ISSMFE. For instance
Minute 25 of the Istanbul 1975 Meeting reads "It was agreed that the topic of Standardization should be removed from the work of M. Baquelin's Committee, and that when problems of standardization arise ad-hoc sub-committees should be established to deal with each one ...". We all recognize that there are weighty questions of technical crystallization, commercial interests and dominance, and legal consequences at play, irrespective of qualifying statements, merely because for many Member Societies and very many clients that cross national boundaries, the weight of an ISSMFE "standard" might not be lightly set aside. Moreover, there are entities specifically dedicated to standardization; standardizations obviously have their place too.

It has seemed important to set up an Administrative Committee, to discuss the Policy(ies) to be sought and followed by ISSMFE towards such problems. Steering Committee Member Vice President for Australasia, Mr R. D. Northey has been invited to chair this very important committee. Unfortunately until this moment I have suffered from a total blank of communications from Mr Northey or regarding him. Many of the senior geotechnicians invited from various Member Societies have signified their agreement to participate in the Committee's work. If it turns out that unhappily Mr Northey finds himself unable to accept the invitation, I have taken, on behalf of ISSMFE's needs, a very special liberty of already inviting Professor Edward de Beer, as the immediate alternative to the Chairmanship of this Committee. Such a liberty one can only take under the grateful presumption of very friendly comprehension by both these illustrious senior colleagues: I trust that both will pardon the liberty taken, and that one or the other will urgently come forward to give the committee the leadership it needs.

4.5.3 Committee on Professional Practice, Ethics, etc.

According to our experience no single factor contributes so much to spread the realities and image of geotechnical knowledge, than the practice of high-level professionals both as individual consultants, as representatives of companies of specialized services, and as members of organizations of the big design industry. These activities far out weigh all the production of published papers, of sale of volumes of specialty conferences, and of proceedings of international conferences and state-of-the-art lectures. This is especially true in the developing world subject simultaneously to many diverse schools of thought, or lack of it, most of which often one feels to disregard local expertise or even codes and legislation of professional practice. It was therefore considered very important to establish an Administrative Committee to begin to discuss the possible guidelines and recommendations by which ISSMFE could help its members that have to conduct professional services across national boundaries.

Steering Committee Member E. D'Appolonia has kindly consented to chair this Committee, whose membership includes highly recognized geotechnicians in the international consulting practice. Work has progressed by exchange of correspondence. It is anticipated that some proposals of guidelines will be prepared for submission to the San Francisco Executive Committee Meeting, 1985.

4.6 Committee on Hydraulic Fill Dams, Tailings.

Planned as ISSMFE Committee, but reconsidered.

The topic is of utmost importance and would be one of those, such as mentioned below, of particular interest because it serves to bridge distances between ourselves as specialist geotechnicians, and some of our big clients (dams, dredged reclaimed lands, mine tailings, etc.). The hope was to draw on the well recognized expertise of our colleagues from the Russian Member Society, and they were invited to volunteer to spearhead the Committee. Unfortunately the Russian Member Society declined the invitation insofar as most of the leadership in the topic, within their professional practice, lies with the entities concerned with dams.

They did indicate, however, an interest in participation in such a committee, and went ahead to nominate Professor P. L. Ivanov as committee member, should the committee be formed.

Recently the Chilean Member Society (Mr Jorge B. Troncoso, Secretary) has signified that they would like to volunteer for the conduct of the Committee. As mentioned above with regard to the Gravel-Sands Sampling and Testing Committee, because of questions of logistics it has been suggested that the Chilean offer be taken up by the South American Vice-Presidency for a start as an embryo Regional Subcommittee under Vice-Presidential coordination.

4.7 Hypothetical Committees and Regional Sub-committees

It has been agreed that it is of utmost interest to ISSMFE to establish Technical Committees as rapidly as possible, in order to maintain close liaison with groups that might tend to splinter off, and with groups that congregate our principal clients, principal avenues of making ourselves useful. The organizational problem involves alertness, and the quick volunteering by some Member Society to sponsor the background work: thereafter the decision as to whether or not to start directly with a full-fledged ISSMFE Committee, or temporarily as a Regional Subcommittee, is one of expediency, logistics, regional interests, etc.

It appears of interest to summarize some of the Committee topics mentioned on different occasions, starting from Mexico 1969 when Technical Committees were established as a permanent feature of ISSMFE activity, and at which time some of the present essentially permanent Committees were established:

- **Moscow 1973**
  - (Min. 22) Seismic Phenomena associated with Large Reservoirs
  - (Min. 23) Strong Ground Motion due to Earthquakes

- **Istanbul 1975**
  - (Min. 27) Effective Stress in partially saturated soils
  - (Min. 28) Geotechnical ocean engineering

- **Tokyo 1977**
  - (Min. 40) Land subsidence

- **Oaxaca 1979**

- **Stockholm 1981**
  - (Min. 38) Offshore geotechnical engineering

Momentum has increased considerably: presently under consideration.

(a) **GEOTEXTILES** (North American Vice Presidency, possibly US Member Society)
(b) **Permafrost** (N American Vice Presidency, possibly Canada)
(c) **Environmental Geotechnics** (proposal from Italy, South Africa, Japan, SE Asia)
(d) Statistics and Probability applied to geotechnical engineering (in coordination with ICASP): under discussion
(e) cooperation with CIB on specific problems such as (1) Deep Foundations (2) Shallow Foundations on weak and active subsloos ... etc.
(f) **Tunnelling in Europe** (Regional Subcommittee being sponsored by the German Member Society under the aegis
of the European Vice-Presidency).

(g) Earthquake geotechnical problems in Europe (Regional Subcommittee being sponsored by the Italian Member Society under the aegis of the European Vice Presidency)

To any and all such initiatives our recommendations are that speed and close coordination are fundamental, and that the intent is obviously to preserve the presence and philosophy of ISSMFE's basic aims through membership in entities that otherwise we could not avoid going their own way. We urge all members and Officers to maintain themselves alert of the needs and opportunities.
COMMUNICATION

As you all know, communication in Africa is not easy. Population is sparsely distributed, distances are great, airfares are very high, and political problems give rise to additional complications. However, I have, with the kind co-operation of the previous Vice-President established a correspondence communications centre for the Region at his office in Harare, Zimbabwe, and I am pleased to report that this does now seem to be facilitating communication to some extent. I have, however, had very little news from most countries in the region.

8th AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The most important regional event is the 8th Regional Conference to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 4 to 7 June 1984. Bulletin No. 1 for this Conference has recently been distributed and Bulletin No. 2 will follow later in the year. The Conference is being organised by a committee of the Zimbabwe member society under the chairmanship of the previous vice-president, Professor W R MacKechnie.

PROCEEDINGS OF 7th REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The production of the final volume of the Proceedings of the 7th Conference held in Accra in 1980 has been considerably delayed. However, it is now with the printers and should be distributed shortly.

REGIONAL MEMBER GROUPS

The possible formation of Regional Member Societies in East Africa and in the French speaking African countries has been mooted, though there has been no real progress of which I am aware. Such groupings could be of assistance in the promotion of soil mechanics in these areas provided viable centres can be found which will provide the spark needed to keep activity alive.

REPORTS FROM MEMBER SOCIETIES

Only the South African Society has responded to my request for information on member society activities. I am pleased to report that this society continues to be very active and has held a number of meetings during the period under review. Short courses or symposia are planned for the near future on topics such as Engineering Geology, Grouting and Foundation Design and a successful course in Geotechnics and the Environment was held recently.


L C WILSON
APPENDIX 4

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ASIA 1981 - 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIAN GEOTECHNICAL SOCIETY

The Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering Geology and Rock Mechanics Divisions of the Southeast Asian Geotechnical Society have been most active for the period 1981 to 1983. Several international symposia and seminars were held in the member countries, in addition to the regular society conference which was held in Hong Kong in November 1981. The geotechnical activity of the Society has responded well not only to the high tempo of engineering development in the member countries but also to the nature of the geotechnical aspects relating to their immense development projects.

With the MassTransit Project in Hong Kong and the preparations for similar developments in Singapore and Thailand, a symposium on "Modern Techniques in Underground Construction and Tunnelling Works" was held in Bangkok in May 1981.

There has been increasing activity in oil and gas exploration and offshore work in Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand. A full range of geotechnical aspects of the design and construction of offshore and coastal structures were discussed at the December 1981 Symposium and Short Course sponsored by the Southeast Asian Geotechnical Society.

Arising from the increasing need to utilize reclaimed land and land with poor soil conditions for development through ground improvement techniques, the Society sponsored a symposium and short course on "All Aspects of Ground Improvement" in December 1982.

The Seventh Conference of the Society held in Hong Kong in November 1982 was a huge success. There were over 400 participants and several panelists and guest lecturers were drawn from the international geotechnical community.

In Malaysia, the Geotechnical Section participated in the organizing and presenting papers in the following conferences:


(b) Asian Regional Conference on Tall Buildings and Urban Development held in Kuala Lumpur - 17 to 20 August 1982.

The Geotechnical Section in Malaysia also conducted a Geotechnical Engineering Course in Kuala Lumpur - 22 March to 2 April 1982 for practising engineers.

The President of the Southeast Asian Geotechnical Society for the period 1981 - 1982 was Dr E. W. Brand, and Dr Ting Wen Hui is the present President.

CHINESE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

The activities of the Chinese National Society during the last two years were:

1. Symposium on In-situ Soil Test held in October 1981.

2. Symposium on Numerical Analysis Methods in Geotechnical Engineering held in March 1982.


The Fourth National Symposium on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, which is held once every four years will be held before the end of this year.

The Chinese Journal of Geotechnical Engineering is being produced quarterly.

JAPANESE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The President and Secretary of the Japanese National Society are Professor Sadao Kishigami and Professor Tsutomu Kimura respectively.

During the period of 1981 to 1983, the Japanese National Society placed particular emphasis on international cooperation in the field of geotechnical engineering. Its activities included the following:

(a) Co-sponsoring the International Symposium on Weak Rock in Tokyo in September 1981.

(b) Conducted seminars for government-employed geotechnical engineers practising in foreign countries.

A Annual Conferences


1,079 participants, 473 papers


1,164 participants, 705 papers


B Annual Symposia

(1) Twenty-Sixth Symposium on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in Tokyo, 10 November 1981.

210 participants, 10 papers on "Prediction and Performance in excavation and embankment".

(2) Twenty-Seventh Symposium on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in Tokyo, 16 November 1981.

290 participants, 9 papers on "Design and Practice in NATM".

(3) Twenty-Eighth Symposium on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in Tokyo, mid June 1983; on "In-Situ Tests".
C Adhoc Symposia

(1) "Relative density and mechanical properties of Sand" in Tokyo, 11 November 1981 - 140 participants.

(2) "Sampling" in Tokyo, 12 November 1981 - 150 participants.

(3) "Application of statistics and theory of probability to geotechnical engineering" in Tokyo, 12 May 1981 - 201 participants.

(4) "Correlation between the bearing capacity of piles and the pile driving method with low vibration and low noise" in Tokyo, 1 July 1982 - 420 participants.

(5) "Off-shore soil investigation" in Tokyo, 17 September 1982 - 200 participants.

(6) "Evaluation of Contact stress and its application to design" in Tokyo, 9 November 1982 - 120 participants.

(7) "Damage of ground and foundation due to earthquake" in Tokyo, 8 May 1983.

Chin F K
APPENDIX 5

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR AUSTRALASIA

INTRODUCTION

Compared with other regions the Australasian Region is essentially one of small populations and very low population density. It still comprises only two member societies, Australia and New Zealand, separated by some 2000 km of open sea, and within Australia some of the main centres of population are separated by similar distances with little habitation between. So far there are no other countries within the region with centres of professional population and civil engineering activity sufficient to sustain a viable member society. While there is a high level of local activity around the centres of population within each country it has proved difficult to maintain a similar level nationally or internationally.

Because the system has worked so well the ISSMFE continues to be represented by National Geomechanics Societies which also represent the International Association for Engineering Geology and the International Society for Rock Mechanics. They are linked to their respective national Institutions of Engineers and serve as centres to attract other technical groups of related activity. This close local collaboration is admirable though does lead to some problems for Vice Presidents of the respective International Societies especially in areas of overlapping responsibility.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The recently completed ISRM 5th International Congress on Rock Mechanics held in Melbourne 10-15 April 1983 proved a most successful Conference. The ISSMFE was represented there by the current chairman of the Australian Geomechanics Society, Professor H G Poulos and our Secretary-General, Dr R H G Parry. Of a total attendance of 308, 122 were from Australia but only 2 from New Zealand, perhaps an indication of the difficulties of cross Tasman Sea cooperation.

Plans are well advanced for the 4th Australia-New Zealand Conference on Geomechanics to be held in Perth 14-18 May 1984. Had we continued with the original numeration it would have been the 9th ANZ Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. The objective of the Conference is to discuss a full range of geomechanics topics within the theme “Geomechanics-Interaction”. In keeping with this theme it is hoped that contributions will highlight the interactions between theory and practice in the various disciplines of geomechanics. Provisional acceptance of manuscripts is well advanced and it is hoped that all final copy will be received by the end of August 1983.

The 5th International Conference on Expansive Soils will be held in Adelaide 21-23 May 1984, and receipt of synopses is also well advanced. Should any Member Societies have had any difficulty in receiving information on either of these 1984 conferences I would be pleased to act as intermediary so please contact me.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The pattern of geomechanics activity is similar within both Australia and New Zealand. Each has a twice yearly "Geomechanics News" full of technical material as well as news items of local, national, and international affairs. At the Annual Engineering Conferences some Geomechanics Sessions are normally included. Within major centres regular local meetings are held with panel discussions or invited speakers. National Symposia are held at more or less regular intervals on subjects of widespread interest. The Australian Standard "Methods of Testing Soils for Civil Engineering Purposes" AS1289 is being extended and revised while the corresponding New Zealand Standard NZS4402 has also been published in this period.

Following spectacular failures of two New Zealand canals in recent volcanic ash soils in this period the New Zealand Geomechanics Society in conjunction with the New Zealand Society on Large Dams and the IPENZ Technical Group on Water are promoting a symposium on "Engineering for Dams and Canals" in Alexandra 23-26 November 1983.
In its latest meeting, held in Stockholm in 1981, the Executive Committee of the ISSMFE took several important decisions with the following aims:

- Intensify the activities of the International Society, up-dating the structure of the Technical Committees.
- Establish clear and immediate contacts between the International Society and the outer world, mainly through the International Conferences.
- Promote and favour the participation of the Member Societies in the new activities of the International Society.

Moreover, the Executive Committee agreed with the observations and suggestions made by President De Mello, in order to increase the regional cooperation in each one Region by well planned activities.

The present report briefly illustrates the participation of the European Member Societies in the international activities of the last two years. It deals then with the trends of the EMS regarding the European Regional Cooperation and with the first steps moved in this direction.

The national activity of each European Member Society will be expounded in the report which will be presented in the next Executive Committee meeting of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The European Member Societies have actively participated to the development of the inter-regional relations, following the general lines drawn by President V. De Mello and with the contribution of the information and suggestions provided by the Secretary General R. B. G. Parry.

The following data should be sufficient for giving an idea of the overall dimensions of the intervention by the European Member Societies:

- EMS participating in the International Technical Committees.
- European Sponsor Societies.
- Individual European members appointed in the International Technical Committees.

In the meantime, several meetings and symposia of international echo were held in Europe. Among these, the second European Symposium on Penetration Testing, Amsterdam 1982, showed the work made in the most recent years by the relevant Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Professor Broms. Following the Symposium, the Subcommittee became a full International Committee, still under the chairmanship of Professor Broms.

In a few days the Eighth European Conference will begin in Helsinki. "Improvement of ground" is one of the most topical subjects, not only from the geotechnical point of view but also in the more general field of Engineering.

It is a topic of manifold scientific and technological aspects. The Helsinki Conference has been organised with great effort by the Finnish Geotechnical Society. It will be a complete and up-to-date landmark for both researchers and engineers.

Europe already exists, but only in limited geographic areas. In order to extend and intensify the Regional Cooperation a more careful investigation is to be performed.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL COOPERATION

The European Regional Cooperation has been the subject of two subsequent investigations among the European Member Societies. The Societies which participated in the investigations were approximately one half of the whole body of the European Societies.

Almost all of the Societies, which participated in the first investigation, have expressed the opinion that the European Cooperation should be promoted and encouraged. Moreover it should be referred to the physical aspects and the technological trends distinctive of Europe.

The Regional Cooperation will be carried out through the Technical Subcommittees and through the various European Information Channels.

The Member Societies have indicated the most interesting fields of cooperation, through the second investigation. They are:

- Geotechnical characteristics of European geomorphological areas.
- Stabilization of Landslides.
- Earthquake Geotechnical problems.
- Resource Developments.
- Environmental problems.
- Tunnelling.

All of them specifically referred to the European Region.

Three Member Societies have offered their sponsorship, each one for a Regional Subcommittee. They are:

- The Federal Republic of Germany Society, on the topic of Tunnelling in Europe.
- The Italian Society, on the topic of Earthquake Geotechnical problems in Europe.
- The Turkish Society, on the topic of Stabilization of Landslides in Europe.

President De Mello has examined and approved these subcommittees. However, the organization of the above mentioned subcommittees will require a few more months. A preliminary progress report should be presented by each Sub-Committee in 1985.
A widespread fault of professional information and diffusion channels as well as direct contacts between members of the different Societies has been pointed out by most Member Societies.

Several suggestions have been given, in order to overcome this difficulty. In any case, there is a need for financial means which are very difficult to provide. However, the European Societies are very active in their own countries. Moreover, there are groups of neighbouring Societies which are in frequent contact among themselves. The new technical Committees and Sub-committees will create a net of relations which will become closer and closer.

A Croce
The North American Region includes the member societies of Mexico, United States and Canada. These member societies have sponsored the following meetings and other technical activities.

**MEXICO**

**Symposia and Technical Meetings**

1. Instrumentation of tunnels (15 May 1981)
2. Tunnels in soft soil (29 May 1981)
3. Tunnels in firm soil (9 October 1981)
8. Deep excavations for construction of tower buildings in Mexico City (23 September 1982)
9. "Frontiers of Soil Mechanics" in collaboration with the Instituto de Ingenieria, UNAM (14 October 1982)

**Courses**

5. Foundations on the mined zone of Mexico City (6 - 11 September 1982)

**UNITED STATES**

**Meetings and Lectures**

1. Geotechnical Engineering program at Annual Convention ASCE, St. Louis, MO (October 1981).
2. 17th Terzaghi Lecture by Robert V. Whitman on "Evaluating the Calculated Risk" (October 1981).
4. Specialty Conference on "Grouting in Geotechnical Engineering", New Orleans, Louisiana (February, 1982)
5. Geotechnical Engineering program at Annual Convention ASCE, New Orleans (October 1982).
6. 18th Terzaghi Lecture by J. Barry Cooke on "Progress in Rock-Fill Dams" (October 1982).
7. Specialty Conference on "Geotechnical Practice in Offshore Engineering", Austin, Texas (April 1983).

**CANADA**

**Conferences**

2. Second Canadian Conference on Marine Geotechnical Engineering held in Halifax, N.S. (June 1982)
3. Thirty-Fifth Canadian Geotechnical Conference, Montreal - Rock Mechanics Division of Canadian Geotechnical Society came into being at time of Conference - will form part of Canadian Section, ISRM (28 - 30 Sept. 1982)

**Other Activities**

1. Dr D. B. Shields conducted lecture tour of Ghana arranged through the ISSMFE and with financial support from CIDA and the Canadian Geotechnical Society (8 - 20 September 1981)
2. Six-man delegation of Canadian Section visited several points in China at invitation of Chinese Section of ISSMFE, being a return visit to the one undertaken in Canada in 1979. (October 1981)
3. Organizing Committee for 7th Pan American Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering 1983 was established in Vancouver (December 1981)
4. Ghana Fellowship established which will permit a young Ghanian Geotechnical Engineer to spend three or four months on a Canadian project to obtain hands-on experience. Funding provided by CIDA. First Fellow to arrive in 1983. (Summer 1982)
In addition, the member societies were active on ISSMFE technical committees and in communication with other members through newsletters and technical publications. Officers of the member societies include the following:

**Mexico**

Professor Gabriel Moreno Percero, President  
Alberto Jaime Paredes, Secretary  
Sociedad Mexicana de Mecánica de Suelos  
Valle de Bravo No. 19  
Col. Vergel de Coyoacan, Tlalpan  
14340, Mexico, DF

**Canada**

A. G. Stermac, President  
W. J. Eden, Secretary  
Division of Building Research  
National Research Council  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A OR6

**United States**

Professor Harvey Wahls, Chairman  
H. Bolton Seed, Secretary  
Department of Civil Engineering  
440 Davis Hall  
University of California  
Berkeley, California 94720

Carl B. Crawford
REGIONAL ACTIVITY

Through this period, regional activity has experienced a very important development in the area of Soil Mechanics, having accomplished very important projects in most countries within the Area.

Also, technical activity has increased and numerous congresses and seminars have been held. On the other hand, a new country member has joined our International Society and there has been considerable activity towards integration of countries which share common, professional interests. Following is a detailed report of activities in each South American country:

VII PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS

The Pan American Conference is the most important technical event in the Area. It is attended by Geotechnics professionals from both South and North America.

At present arrangements are under way for the VII Pan American Conference, in Vancouver, Canada, scheduled for 19 - 24 June 1983. South American professionals are quite enthusiastic about this event and as of this date 64 technical papers have been received and accepted, which are to be presented at the Vancouver Conference.

In line with resolution adopted in December 1979, at the Vth Pan American Conference, in Lima, Peru, the Vice President for South America was very pleased to lend his active cooperation to the organization of this VII Conference and submitted a roster of South American candidates for cooperation with the various committees of this Conference.

The South American Vice-Presidency has invited South American professionals in an effort to count with a significant attendance of professionals of the Area. This Conference will have the honour to have Professor Victor F. B. de Mello, who will give a lecture.

The Ecuadorian and Colombian Societies have volunteered for the holding of the forthcoming Pan American Congress in their countries. Decisions as to the country where the VIII Pan American Congress is to be held should be made in Vancouver, as relates acceptance of either the Colombian or Ecuadorian invitation.

A. CASAGRANDE CONFERENCE

At the suggestion of the South American Vice Present, the 10 societies of the Area approved the creation of the A. Casagrande Conference as the maximum technical-scientific distinction awarded to a professional devoted to Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in South America, to honour the memory of Professor A. Casagrande, and as acknowledgement to the professional work performed by engineers engaged in Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in South America. A regulation was approved for this purpose, which was forwarded to the Secretary General of the International Society and to the President of same.

Attached is a copy of the regulation. The South American National Societies have felt it opportune that this first A. Casagrande Conference be given at the Eleventh International Congress of Soil Mechanics which is to take place in San Francisco, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the International Society. Subsequent A. Casagrande Conferences will be given in the Pan American Congresses.

NEW SOCIETIES

This year, the Bolivian Society of Soil Mechanics has fulfilled the requirements for admission to the International Society, and they have advised us that the corresponding fee for their firm admission to the International Society will be forwarded in the near future.

SUB-REGIONAL GROUPS

The Geotechnical, Andean Sub-Regional Council was formed in 1981 and on this occasion the I Congress of Soil Mechanics of the Sub-Region was held. The Presidency of the Geotechnical, Andean Sub-Regional Council has its headquarters in Colombia, and the General Secretariat was entrusted to the Ecuadorian Society of Soil and Rock Mechanics. This Sub-Regional group has engaged in considerable technical activity through these two years.

The South American Vice President has made several trips to Central America for the purpose of organizing a Central American group composed by Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras, as members. I feel that by late 1983 this group may be formally set up, as the Central American professionals are quite interested in grouping.

LATIN AMERICAN GEOTECHNICS MAGAZINE

The Latin American Geotechnics Magazine was founded in 1971 at the IV Pan American Congress held in Puerto Rico, with headquarters in Caracas, Venezuela, and up to now it has been irregularly published due, at times, to lack of technical cooperation, and others, to financial restraints. At present efforts are being made in an attempt to secure the financial support of Venezuelan Scientific Institutions so as to continue this union tie among Latin American Geotechnics professionals.

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Argentina

The Argentine Society of Soil Mechanics organized the VII Congress of Soil and Foundation Mechanics on 22 and 25 September 1982, attended as guests Professor Victor de Mello, President of the International Society, and the Vice President for South America. This Congress was attended by 170 Professionals and 25 technical papers were presented. At present the Argentine Society has 71 active members.

Brazil

This Society has been very active these two years in divulging Soil Mechanics among its members and held the

Colombia

Between 23 - 28 November 1982, the Colombian Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering organized the I Latin American Congress on Rock Mechanics, which was attended by the Vice President for South America of the International Society of Mechanics and Rocks, Professor Oreste Moretto, and the Vice President for South America of the International Society of Soil Mechanics, as guests.

Chile

In August 1982, the Chilean Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering organized the I Chilean Congress on Geotechnics Engineering which was attended by the President of the International Society, Professor Victor F.B. de Mellq, and the Vice President for South America; this Congress was attended by 140 Chilean professionals and 32 technical papers were presented.

Dominican Republic

The III Session of Soil Mechanics of the Dominican Republic was held in June 1982, attended by Professor A. Croce, Vice President of the International Society for Europe, the Vice President for South America, and 132 professionals, as guests. 29 technical papers were presented in these sessions.

Peru

The Peruvian Committee of the Soil and Foundation Mechanics and Rock Mechanics, which has 61 members, is organizing a National Congress on Soil Mechanics which is scheduled for late this year.

Venezuela

The Venezuelan Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering organized the VII Seminar on Soil Mechanics and the II Meeting of Soil Mechanics Professors, between 5 - 8 October, 1982; 42 technical papers were presented and it was attended by 122 professionals.

In November of this year, the Venezuelan Society will be reaching the 25th anniversary of its foundation and a technical meeting is being prepared for this occasion.

MEMBERS IN SOUTH AMERICA

At present there are some 930 member professionals from the various South American National Societies, who engage in fruitful activity to the benefit of their countries.

BY-LAWS OF ARTHUR CASAGRANDE LECTURE

South American members of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering considering that:

1. Professor Arthur Casagrande was one of the founders of modern Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering;
2. He contributed with his professional and teaching activities to the development of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in South America through his active participation in the design and construction of important foundation and earthwork projects of the region; and,
3. His numerous lectures constituted the driving force for the improvement of the teaching of Soil Mechanics in the universities of the region;

have decided to establish in his honour the Arthur Casagrande Lecture with the following objectives and by-laws:

OBJECTIVES

The "Arthur Casagrande Lecture" was created to fulfill the following objectives:

(a) To be the highest technical and scientific award bestowed upon an engineer dedicated to the practice of soil mechanics and foundation engineering in South America.
(b) To honour the memory of Professor Arthur Casagrande.
(c) To acknowledge the contributions in research, teaching and professional work made by South American engineers in the areas of soil mechanics and foundation engineering.
(d) To induce the development of applied research, the art of engineering and the improvement of teaching of geotechnique among the engineers from South America.

ORGANIZATION

The following organization should assure permanent the periodical presentation of the Arthur Casagrande Lecture.

Art. 1 - Constitution of the Organizing Committee

The Organising Committee of the Arthur Casagrande Lecture is composed by three members of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, ISSMFE, South America region. The President of the Committee is one of the three members and this position shall always be taken by the Vice-President for South America, the other two members shall be chosen among former Vice-Presidents for South America and Arthur Casagrande Lecturers.

Art. 2 - Election of Committee Members

The Vice-President for South America and President for the Organizing Committee shall designate the other two members according to the established requirements of Art. 1. This appointment to the committee shall be made no later than three months after his election as Vice-President of the region. The re-election of one or two members of the Committee shall be left to the criterion of the Vice-President elect.

Art. 3 - Duration of Appointment

The members of the Committee shall be appointed for a four years term.

Art. 4 - Functions of Organizing Committee

The duties of the Committee shall be:

(a) To designate the Arthur Casagrande Lecturer.
Art. 5 - Selection of Candidates

Each National Society of the region, shall have the right to present a maximum of two candidates chosen among the geotechnical engineers that are active members of ISSMFE.

Art. 6 - Requirements for the Candidates

(a) To be a member of a National Society of the South America region.
(b) The candidate shall have worked for at least twenty years in research, teaching and/or professional practice of geotechnique.

Art. 7 - Language

The Arthur Casagrande Lecture shall be presented in Spanish or Portuguese.

Art. 8 - Publication

The Lecture shall be written Spanish or Portuguese with extensive English summary and in accordance to instructions for preparation of papers provided by the Organizing Committee of the International Conference. The Lecture and its written discussions shall be published in the Proceedings of the Conference.

The Lecture shall also be published in Spanish and Portuguese in the Revista Latinoamericana de Geotecnia.

Art. 9 - Design and Payment for the Commemorative Plaque

The Vice-President for South America shall assign to his own National Society the duty to design and pay for the plaque awarded to the Arthur Casagrande Lecture.

Art. 10 - Date and Place

The Arthur Casagrande Lecture shall be given in the city and country holding the Pan American Conference. The date shall be selected within the period of the mentioned event.

The First Arthur Casagrande Lecture shall be given, as exception, at the XI International Conference of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering to be held in San Francisco, California, 1985.
The Secretary General of the ISSMFE will make a tentative proposal for the presentation of slides and overhead projection transparencies and the matter will be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the council.

COMMON LIST OF MEMBERS

The problem of editing a common list of members was again examined by the Secretaries General, as the wish to do so was expressed by the Executive Committee of ISSMFE at Stockholm.

After due consideration, the three Secretaries General are of the same opinion that editing a common list of members is not possible. Furthermore, the President and the Secretary General of the ISSMFE share the opinion that it is not necessary to edit every four years a complete new list of members of the ISSMFE.

Meanwhile it was recalled that when a society edited a list of members, the affiliation of their members to the other International Societies of the Permanent Co-Ordinating Secretariat should be indicated, as was already agreed and decided.

MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES UNDER JOINT AUSPICES OF TWO OR ALL THREE SOCIETIES

A first examination of the problem of joint meetings and activities showed that, for several reasons, the organisation of joint international conferences is not advisable.

On the contrary it is worthwhile to promote joint meetings on a national and regional basis on specific subjects. This question will be put and examined further at the next meeting of the Permanent Co-Ordinating Secretariat.

Among other things measures should be taken in order that national events should not interfere with the regional and international conferences of the International Societies.

An example of what should be avoided is the following: In France in 1983 a symposium is organized in Paris under the sponsorship of the three French Societies, and the "auspices" were asked of the three International Societies. The French organizing committee easily obtained the "auspices" of the ISSMFE and IAEG but not of ISRM. Indeed the symposium is held in the same year as the International Conference of ISRM at Melbourne and moreover the subject is the same.

Moreover the French Symposium is at about the same period as the European Conference of the ISSMFE at Helsinki and the Finnish Organizing Committee has made its complaints.

As the number of national or subregional conferences and symposia is still increasing, it is worthwhile to promote joint initiatives and in each case a better co-ordination of the agendas should be provided.

Therefore the information should be transmitted to the Permanent Co-Ordinating Secretariat as soon as a President or Secretary General has received a request of a national society for the auspices of its International Society. Also the Secretaries General of the two other International Societies should be informed about this matter.

The Committee on Site Investigation of the IAEG established a text, adopted by IAEG, and which was agreed upon by the members of the two other International Societies. The report of the IAEG Commission on Site Investigation, written by Dr Price, was published in the Bulletin of the IAEG No. 24, December 1981, pp. 185 - 226. In this report it is mentioned that the text was examined by the Co-Ordinating Committee on Site Investigation and Sampling and that amendments suggested by the Co-Ordinating Committee have been incorporated in the report.

The results of the Co-Ordinating Technical Committees have until now been very poor indeed. Each International Society is promoting the activities of its owntechnical subcommittees.

Furthermore the activities of the Co-Ordinating technical committees are hampered by the problem of the travel and living expenses.

Therefore it must be concluded that the aim, while creating co-ordinating technical committees has been too high.

Perhaps a better and more realistic solution is that proposed by Professor de Mello, President of ISSMFE. He suggests to designate two observing members of ISSMFE to each technical committee of one of the two other International Societies. These observing members could make suggestions and remarks, but should not have the voting right.

If the two other International Societies should have the same policy, this could certainly be a good promotion of co-ordinating work.

The International Societies should inform the two other International Societies and the Permanent Co-Ordinating
Secretariat each time it installs a new Technical Committee.

ADMISSION OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL SOCIETIES TO THE PERMANENT CO-ORDINATING SECRETARIAT

After an exchange of ideas, the view was expressed that for the moment it is better to have no new admissions.

Another International Society can attend a meeting of the Permanent Co-Ordinating Secretariat, if the three Geotechnical Societies through their Secretaries General agree with the attendance, and if the participating International Society is willing to pay its expenses, as the financial situation of the Permanent Co-Ordinating Secretariat does not allow supplementary expenditures.

The question of promoting joint meetings on a national or subregional basis will be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the Permanent Co-Ordinating Secretariat.

TECHNICAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEES

There have been three Co-Ordinating Committees: on Literature Classification, on Symbols, Units and Definitions and on Site Investigation and Sampling.

Co-Ordinating Committee on Literature Classification

The ISSMFE has agreed on its own Literature Classification System and did not accept some fundamental changes proposed by IAEG.

Consequently the co-ordination on Literature Classification failed.

However, as in the ISSMFE a fundamental inquiry about the most efficient method of classification (keywords or decimal) has started, it could perhaps be justified to recreate a co-ordinating committee on Literature Classification.

This matter will be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the Secretaries General.

Co-Ordinating Committee on Symbols, Units and Definitions

The Committee of ISSMFE on the same subjects has finished its work and its proposals were accepted by the ISSMFE. However, it was also agreed that the Co-Ordinating Committee should continue its work, under the chairmanship of Dr Baguelin (France).

The members of the Co-Ordinating Committee are:

For ISSMFE: Baguelin (Chairman), Sandegren, Ter Stepanian
For ISRM: Dufaut, Langer, Pincus
For IAEG: Conway, Rat, Sirgirov

The Chairman, Professor Baguelin, has organised a meeting of the Co-Ordinating Committee at Paris, 18 May 1983.

Co-Ordinating Committee on Site Investigation and Sampling

This Co-Ordinating Committee consists of:

For IAEG: Price (Chairman), de la Torre, Chaturvedi
For ISRM: Bieniawski, Militzer, Serafin
For ISSMFE: Lousberg, Wilson, de Leeuw

NATIONAL SOCIETIES - MEMBER SOCIETIES

There has been an exchange of ideas concerning problems which have arisen in relation with the affiliation of societies of some countries, which are in contested political situations.

Different possibilities were examined in order to avoid such difficulties.

FEES

There is a general agreement that the fees should be increased.

DOCUMENTS FOR THE PERMANENT CO-ORDINATING SECRETARIES

In 1976 the decision was taken that after an International Conference a copy of the Proceedings shall be forwarded to the Secretary General of the two other Societies and also to the office of the Permanent Co-Ordinating Secretariat at Brussels. The Organizing Committee of an International Conference should be reminded in due time by the Secretary General of that decision. The copies remain part of the archives of the Secretary General of the sister International Society and of the Permanent Co-Ordinating Secretariat.

Professor E E de Beer
Brussels, 14 March 1983

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APPENDIX 10

REPORT OF ORGANISING COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE
XI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING, 1985

PLACE AND DATE OF CONFERENCE

The XI International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering will be held in San Francisco in August 1985.

The sessions will be held in the Nob Hill Conference Center beginning Monday, 11 August and concluding Friday 15 August. Post-conference tours will be arranged to various places in California and the United States.

OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE

The object of the Eleventh International Conference is to provide an opportunity for engineers and scientists working in the field of soil mechanics and foundation engineering to meet and present new ideas, achievements and experiences. There will be a special emphasis on practical applications, and papers dealing with engineering practice in all its aspects are especially encouraged.

PARTICIPANTS AND PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The conference is arranged primarily for the benefit of the members of the International Society. However, persons who are not members may attend by paying a special registration fee.

Special arrangements will be made for guests.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The official languages of the conference will be English and French. Contributions must be presented in either English or French, and all correspondence will be carried out in either of these languages. Simultaneous translation will be provided at the sessions.

PROGRAMME

The programme of the conference will include two opening lectures and nine theme lectures, as well as three special lectures on the history and development of geotechnical engineering.

There will be three half-days of discussion sessions. Each half day there will be eight to ten simultaneous discussion sessions. Each discussion session will be focused on one or two specific topics or issues identified in the theme lectures.

Opening ceremonies will take place Monday 11 August at 9.30 am and closing ceremonies will take place Friday 15 August at 4.30 pm.

The program will also include local technical visits and a technical exhibition. Further details will be announced in Bulletin 2.

SPECIAL LECTURES ON THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

A special session on the history and development of geotechnical engineering will be presented by the four Past-Presidents of the Society. Professor M Fukuoka will preside over the session and the special lectures will be presented by Professors J Kerisel, A W Skempton and R B Peck. These lectures will be published in a special Jubilee Volume of the Conference Proceedings.

TERZAGHI ORATION

The Steering Committee of the International Society has decided to establish a Terzaghi Oration - a special lecture to be presented at each International Conference by a distinguished geotechnical engineer. The Terzaghi Oration at the XI International Conference will be presented by Professor T William Lambe.

THEME LECTURES

Theme lectures will be presented at the conference as follows:

1. Soil Mechanics - Property Characterization and Analysis
   Procedures - C P Wroth
2. New Developments in Field and Laboratory Testing of Soils - M B Jamiolkowski
3. Geotechnical Aspects of Environmental Control - N R Morgenstern
5. Geotechnical Engineered Construction - F Schösser
6. Evaluating Seismic Risk in Engineering Practice - I M Idriss
7. Seismic Stability of Natural Deposits - K Ishihara
8. Comparison of Prediction and Performance of Earth Structures - E W Brand

SESSION ON FAILURES AND NEAR FAILURES

A special session will be held on Wednesday morning at which special reports on selected major geotechnical engineering events (failures and near-failures) occurring during the past several years will be presented.

SUBJECTS TO BE ADDRESSED AT THE CONFERENCE

The main subject areas to be addressed at this conference are those described by the titles of the Theme Lectures. Within these subject areas, other topics which the Organizing Committee considers appropriate for inclusion are:

1. Soil Mechanics - Property Characterization and Analysis
   Procedures
   A. Constitutive Relationships for Soil Behaviour
   B. Numerical Methods
   C. Decision Theory and Probability
2. New Developments in Field and Laboratory Testing of Soils
   A. In-situ Testing Techniques
   B. Centrifuge Testing and Its Applications
   C. Laboratory Testing - New Procedures and Data Acquisition Techniques
   D. Field Instrumentation and Field Measurements
3. Geotechnical Aspects of Environmental Control
   A. Ground Water Modelling and Soil-Waste Interaction
   B. Seepage Control
   C. Tailings Dams

4. Piles and Other Deep Foundations
   A. Pile Foundation Design Methods
   B. Pier Foundations
   C. Foundations for Off-shore Structures

5. Geotechnical Engineered Construction
   A. Influence of Earthwork Construction on Structures
   B. Earth Strengthening
   C. Applications of Geotextiles

6. Evaluating Seismic Risk in Engineering Practice
   A. Seismic Geology and Risk Analysis
   B. Seismic Safety of Earth Structures

7. Stability of Natural Deposits During Earthquakes
   A. Soil Liquefaction during Earthquakes
   B. Seismic Stability of Natural Slopes

8. Comparison of Prediction and Performance of Earth Structures
   A. Earth and Rockfill Dams
   B. Excavation Support
   C. Foundations
   D. Non-technical Constraints on Engineering Practice

9. Geological Aspects of Geotechnical Engineering
   A. Slope Stability Problems
   B. Geological Aspects in Earth Dam Engineering
   C. Problems in Areas with Special Geologic Conditions
      (Loess, Permafrost, Arid Regions, etc.)

POSTER SESSIONS

All authors of papers published in the Conference Proceedings will be given an opportunity to present their papers at Poster Sessions held following the main sessions on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Wednesday morning, and Thursday evening. Each author who chooses to make such a presentation will be given a poster space on which to display the main results of his paper and authors will be asked to explain the main features of the paper to small groups of delegates who express interest in the topic. Further information on these Poster Sessions will be provided in Bulletin No. 2.

SUBMITTING PAPERS

To be acceptable for inclusion in the Conference Proceedings, papers must address one of the subject areas for the Conference listed above. Original papers that have not been published prior to the Conference and that represent an advance in the theory and practice of soil mechanics and foundation engineering are invited.

Each National Society will be allocated a number of pages in the Proceedings for publication of papers by its members. National Societies will recommend papers for inclusion in the Proceedings but the Organizing Committee will make a final determination on the acceptability of papers.

Instructions for preparation of papers will be given in Bulletin No. 2.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDINGS

Volume 1 of the Conference Proceedings containing the Theme Lectures and their recommended topics for discussion will be distributed to all registrants before the Conference. Volumes 2 to 4 containing the papers accepted for publication will be distributed at the Conference. Volume 5 containing discussions, session summaries, etc., will be prepared and distributed to registrants after the Conference.

TECHNICAL VISITS AND TOURS

Short trips to places of geotechnical interest in Northern California will be arranged during the conference. Immediately following the conference, longer tours to other parts of California and the United States will be arranged. These will combine some sightseeing with visits to engineering projects.

TECHNICAL EXHIBITION

An exhibition of geotechnical methods, equipment, materials and services is being organized in conjunction with the Eleventh International Conference. Further information about the exhibition and how to participate in it will be provided in Bulletin 2.

SOCIAL PROGRAMME

A social programme will be arranged for guests during the conference with sightseeing and other activities in the beautiful San Francisco Bay Area. Activities for delegates as well as guests will include a pre-conference tour of California Wine Country, a reception and a banquet.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Bulletin 2, containing further details of the programme and the technical exhibition and detailed instructions for the preparation of papers, will be issued in October 1983.

Bulletin 3 will contain the final programme of the conference and more information about accommodations, the social programme, technical visits and tours. Final registration forms for the conference and other events will be included.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondence pertaining to the XI ICSMFE should be addressed to:

H Bolton Seed, Chairman of the Organizing Committee
440 Davis Hall
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720
Tel: (415) 642-1262

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NOTES ON ISSMFE ACCOUNTS

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The audited accounts are presented for the periods 1 March 1981 to 28 February 1982 and 1 March 1982 to 31 December 1982. In future accounts will be presented for calendar years, 1 January to 31 December.

SET-OUT OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts are presented on a receipts and payments basis, and separated into three operating accounts:

(a) The Credit Suisse account. Membership subscriptions in SFr. are paid into this account and transfers made to the Barclays Bank account as necessary for the running of the General Secretariat.

(b) The Barclays Bank account. This is the main operating account in £ sterling for the running of the General Secretariat.

(c) University of Cambridge account. This account has been set up with the University to facilitate everyday running of the General Secretariat. Transfers are made from the Barclays Bank account from time to time.

YEAR ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 1982

This period saw a change in the location of the General Secretariat from King's College, London to Cambridge, and enforced changes of Secretary General owing to the death of Professor Nash on 24 April 1981. Professor Burland took over the office temporarily for the period to October 1981, and was succeeded by Dr Parry who was appointed for two years from 1 October 1981.

The Credit Suisse balances at the start of the period (SFr. 102,798) and at the end of the period (SFr. 102,322) were little changed, but the Barclays Bank account shows an increase of £1,831 from £3,041 to £4,872 and the University account an increase from nil to £828. The cash balances are the amounts shown in the bank statements and adjusted for unrecorded payments and receipts.

Large items in this period include List of Members with receipts from advertising and sales (SFr 27,431 + £7,208 + £89) approximately balancing the payments for printing and posting (SFr. 41,600 + £2,627). Lexicon printing and postage is a large payments item (a separate sheet is attached setting out Lexicon costs, revenues and numbers in stock).

PERIOD 1 MARCH 1982 to 31 DECEMBER 1982

The Credit Suisse balance increased in this period by SFr. 36,872, the Barclays Bank account decreased by £3,043 and the University account decreased by £1,107. A once only payment of £1,000 by the British Geotechnical Society to support the Secretariat was made during this period.
We have audited the receipts and payments account on page 2 in accordance with approved Auditing Standards.

In our opinion, the receipts and payments account gives a true and fair view of the receipts and payments of the Society for the year ended 28 February 1982.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
Chartered Accountants

Cambridge
April 1983

---

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Information: At 28 February 1982 £1 = SFr 3.44

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For countries with subscription received in pounds sterling:

- New Zealand: 211, 1,444
- Nigeria: 53, 812
- Norway: 281, 1,874
- Pakistan: 36, -
- Paraguay: 18, 372
- Peru: 59, -
- Poland: 120, 432.10
- Portugal: 107, 1,028
- Republic of South Africa: 470, 2,330
- Romania: 27, -
- S E Asia: 596, 2,834
- Spain: 346, 2,434
- Sweden: 399, 2,496
- Switzerland: 225, 1,804.60
- Syria: 15, 360
- Turkey: 57, 828
- U K: 775, 4,300
- U S A: 2,000, 5,122.86
- U S S R: 356, 2,624
- Venezuela: 217, 1,618
- Yugoslavia: 97, 261.88
- Zimbabwe: 179, 866
AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS
AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

We have audited the receipts and payments account on page 2 in accordance with approved Auditing Standards.

In our opinion, the receipts and payments account gives a true and fair view of the receipts and payments of the Society for the ten months ended 31 December 1982.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
Chartered Accountants
Cambridge
15 April 1983

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS
FOR THE TEN MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1982

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<td>£</td>
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Information: At 31 December 1982 £1 = SFr 3.23

Dr R H G Parry
(Secretary General)
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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1982

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED continued

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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>102</td>
<td>1,008</td>
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<td>Republic of South Africa</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>2,480</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S E Asia</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>3,134</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>2,434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>2,734</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Syria</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>828</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U K</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,322.42</td>
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<td>U S S R</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>2,624</td>
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<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>190</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>866</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
APPENDIX 12

ISSMFE ORDINARY BUDGET 2 Year Period 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1984

Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>S Fr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>S Fr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emoluments</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>44,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photocopying</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and Telex</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors' fees and bank charges</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal expenses</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Members</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Approx. 1 SFr : 0.50 = £.032

NOTES ON ISSMFE ORDINARY BUDGET 1983/4

1. The income of SFr 190,000 is that expected from membership fees. Small amounts of revenue may also accrue from sales of publications, in particular copies of the Lexicon held in the UK (perhaps SFr 3,000). These small incomes are not shown in the budget as publication revenues are likely to form the basis of a Special Budget in future. Expenses to be included in this Special Budget will be those outside the Secretariat and Presidential expenses.

2. Emoluments comprise the Secretary General's honorarium, secretarial stipends and overheads associated with stipends. The total emoluments of SFr 55,000 per annum compare with actual amount of SFr 51,000 for the year ending 28 February 1982 and SFr 30,000 for the ten month period ending 31 December 1982. The budgeted increases reflect anticipated inflationary and real increases in emoluments, a likely higher exchange rate of the £ sterling than the low rate obtaining in 1982, and an increase in the amount of secretarial assistance.

3. Expenses under travel, photocopying, telephone, and telex, postage and stationery are those incurred by the General Secretariat and the President. Travel expenses of SFr 44,000 are high compared with those incurred in 1981/2, but this figure reflects the fact that all five Regional Conferences will be held in the period 1983/4. It also reflects increasing travel costs.

4. Legal expenses will be incurred in relation to our application for Charitable Status.

5. No definite policy has yet been formulated with respect to list of members and the amount of SFr 5,000 allows for reproduction and distribution of "Standard" loose leaf sheets submitted by the Member Societies showing additions and changes to the 1981 List of Members.
APPENDIX 13
LEXICON

SALES, REVENUES AND STOCKS AT 31 DECEMBER 1982

The fifth edition, eight language Lexicon is based on symbols and definitions approved by the ISSMFE Executive Committee in Tokyo in 1977. The Lexicon was produced in Canada where the bulk of the copies are held. The costs incurred by the Canadian Geotechnical Society and ISSMFE, in Canadian dollars, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CGS</th>
<th>ISSMFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$11,500</td>
<td>$ 6,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bulk of the copies are held in Canada, but a limited number are held in the UK.

When sales revenues accruing to Canada reach £11,500 all further revenues will be paid to ISSMFE. The position at 31 December 1982 is set out below:

**Canada**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number in stock</th>
<th>1,588</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number sold</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complimentary copies given out</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue received</td>
<td>$5,851</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number in stock</th>
<th>241</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number sold</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complimentary copies given out</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue received (net of postage and other costs)</td>
<td>£1,501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenue from 60 of the copies sold from the UK was sent direct to Canada, and is included in the Canadian revenue of $5,951.

**Sales Price**

The present sales price of the Lexicon, including packing and postage is:

- **Canadian held copies**
  - C$ 38 for members
  - C$ 45 for non-members

- **UK held copies**
  - £21 for members
  - £24 for non-members
APPENDIX 14
RAPPORT DU COMITÉ DES GLISSEMENTS DE TERRAIN

Lorsqu'il a été formé à Stockholm en 1981, notre comité avait pour mandat deux fonctions principales, soit:

1. assurer la continuité de l'organisation d'un Symposium International de Glissements de Terre à tous les quatre années.

2. recueillir et diffuser l'information disponible pour la détection, l'instrumentation et la prévention des glissements de terrain.

Monsieur Carl B Crawford, vice-président de l'Amérique du Nord, a déjà mentionné au cours de cette réunion le progrès réalisé dans l'organisation du Symposium de 1984 qui est assuré par la Société Canadienne de Géotechnique et avec l'appui de conseil National de Recherches du Canada.

Quant au deuxième point de mandat du Comité, les travaux sont déjà bien engagés.


Nous avons fait circuler un questionnaire dans plusieurs pays pour obtenir de l'information sur les expériences disponibles avec des divers types d'instrumentation de glissements de terrain.

Au cours de la réunion tenue à Paris, le comité a commencé à faire la synthèse des questionnaires qui nous ont été retournés et nous avons décidé de donner suite à notre idée première de publier une monographie sur l'instrumentation des talus et des glissements de terrain. Nous avons établi un plan de contenu de la monographie et avons mis au point un plan de travail qui sera soumis à l'approbation des membres du comité.

Il nous semble assez évident qu'il nous sera impossible de terminer ce travail avant la fin du mandat du présent exécutif de la société internationale. Il serait donc essentiel que nous fassions recevoir de la part de l'Exécutif une assurance morale, à tout le moins morale, quant à la continuité du comité au delà de 1985. Une telle assurance aiderait grandement à la quiétude et à l'efficacité de ce comité.

Pierre La Rochelle
Président du "Comité des Glissements de Terrain"
Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting held at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco (9 August 1985 from 8.30 am to 12.00 noon and 1.30 pm to 6.00 pm and 10 August 1985 from 8.30 am to 12.00 noon and 1.30 pm to 7.00 pm)

Present

President (Chairman)  Prof. V F B de Mello

Vice Presidents

Mr L C Wilson  Africa
Prof. F K Chin  Asia
Dr R D Northey  Australasia
Prof. A Croce  Europe
Mr C B Crawford  North America
Prof. J C Niedra-Lopez  South America

Past Presidents:

Prof. M Fukuoka
Prof. J Kerisel

Secretary General:  Dr R H G Parry

Member Society

Argentina  A J Bolognesi
Australia  P W Mitchell  H G Poulos
Austria  H Brandl  M Fross
Belgium  E Lousberg  E de Beer
Bolivia  R T Mori
Bulgaria  G Stefanoff  A J da Costa Nunes
Canada  D W Devenny  M Bozozuk
Chile  E Retamal-Schafer  J Troncoso
China  Z J Lu  Z Q Wong
Colombia  J Duran-Gutierrez
Costa Rica  J S Steenfelt
Czechoslovakia  (1)
Denmark  J S Steenfelt
Dominican Republic  (2)
Ecuador  M Angel Chavez
Egypt  M El-Sohby  A Elleboudy
Finland  H Rathmayer  J Hartikainen
France  M L Perez  J Salengon
FRG  U Smoltczyk  K J Meizer
GDR  H W Forster
Ghana
Greece  S Christoulas
Hungary  (2)
Iceland  R Ingimarsson  H Sigursteinsson
India  G Ranjan  S Prakash
Indonesia
Iran  K Rezvan  C Behnia
Ireland  E Farrell  M Grace
Israel  J G Zeitlin  G Wiseman
Italy  C Viggiani  M Jamiolkowski
Japan  K Ishihara  T Kokusho
Mexico  R Lopez-Roldan  L Montanez
Morocco
Netherlands  E H de Leeuw  J Kruizinga
New Zealand  (3)
Nigeria  A O Madedor  E O Fasehun
Norway  H Arvesen  K Hoeg
Pakistan  A Agha  A Ajaz
Paraguay
Peru
Poland  W Wolski

Voting Representative

H G Poulos
M Fross
E de Beer
A J da Costa Nunes
J Troncoso
J Salengon
K J Meizer
H W Forster
A Elleboudy
J Hartikainen
J Salengon
T Kokusho
L Montanez
J Kruizinga
E O Fasehun
K Hoeg
A Ajaz

Non-voting Representative

H G Poulos
M Fross
E de Beer
A J da Costa Nunes
J Troncoso
J Salengon
K J Meizer
H W Forster
A Elleboudy
J Hartikainen
J Salengon
T Kokusho
L Montanez
J Kruizinga
E O Fasehun
K Hoeg
A Ajaz
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Society</th>
<th>Voting Representative</th>
<th>Non-voting Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>E Maranha das Neves</td>
<td>A Correia Mineiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>E W Brand</td>
<td>A S Balasubramaniam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>J A Jimenez Salas</td>
<td>V Escario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S E Asia</td>
<td>H Bohm</td>
<td>B Berggren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>K Kayyal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>E Togrol</td>
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<tr>
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<td>H B Sutherland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>J Gould</td>
<td>H E Wahls</td>
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<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>F Tinoco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>P Anagnosti</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>W R Mackechne</td>
<td>C Rea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Venezuelan representative carried proxy vote for Costa Rica.

(2) Federal Republic of Germany representative carried proxy vote for Hungary during early part of the meeting until Professor Petrasovits arrived.

(3) Vice President R Northey carried proxy vote for New Zealand.

In addition the following attended all or part of the meeting:

**The Steering Committee Members:**

- Prof. B Broms
- Prof. J B Burland
- Mr L C Wilson
- Prof. F K Chin
- Dr R D Northey
- Prof. A Croce
- Mr C B Crawford
- Prof. J C Hiedra-Lopez
- Prof. M Fukuoka
- Dr E D’Appolonia

**The Technical Committee Chairmen:**

- Prof. B Broms: Penetration Testing
- Prof. H Nendza: Information Advisory
- Prof. J Kerisel: Preservation of Old Monuments and Cities
- Dr I Johnston: Laboratory Testing of Soft Rocks and Indurated Soils
- Prof. Z Eisenstein: Geotechnical Computer Programs
- Dr E W Brand: Sampling and Testing of Residual Soils
- Prof. S Murayama: Constitutive Laws and Equations
- Prof. F Baguelin: Symbols, Units, Definitions and Correlations
- Prof. P La Rochelle: Landslides
- Prof. A N Schofield: Centrifuges
- Dr P Girault: Allowable Deformations
- Dr J S Wogani represented by Dr W Macklich: Tropical Soils
- Mr G W Donaldson: Filters
- Dr K Fujita: Penetrability and Drivability of Piles
- Dr J P Giroud: Geotextiles
- Prof. U Smolctzyk: Field and Laboratory Testing of Soils

**Vice Presidents Elect:**

- A O Madedor: Africa (also Nigerian representative)
- G Wiseman: Asia (also Israeli representative)
- N Krebs Ovesen: Europe
- R Rico-Rodriguez: North America
- O Vardé: South America

**International Society for Rock Mechanics representative:** A de Bello

**APOLOGIES**

Dr Lombardi, Prof. E T Brown, Mr Grossman, Mr Peck, Prof. S Murayama, Mr Lemley (President ITA), Prof. J Huder
OPENING REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

1. The President opened the meeting and welcomed all delegates and other persons in attendance. He gave the floor to Professor Seed who welcomed those present to San Francisco on behalf of the United States National Committee. The President then pointed out that in an International Society such as ISSMFE it was essential that there should be continual changes and improvements. This committee had many matters to concern itself with and it was essential to keep discussion moving forward. He stressed particularly it was his policy that as the outgoing President it was his responsibility to face up and solve, as far as possible, the more difficult problems and not leave them to his successor.

MEMBERSHIP

2. Although some Member Societies had not yet paid their subscriptions for 1985, all but two of these offered a reasonable excuse (Statute 11) and thus 55 Member Societies were considered entitled to vote, for a start. A roll call taken at the start of the meeting showed 42 Member Societies to be present. As there were 55 Member Societies entitled to vote, there was a quorum for general business requiring 1/3 of the 55 Member Societies, that is 19 (Statute 35), and also a quorum for considering changes in Statutes requiring 2/3, that is 37 Member Societies (Statute 35). The President stressed, however, that a further count would be taken before dealing with changes to statutes.

QUORUM

3. The Secretary General presented his report on ISSMFE Membership given in Appendix 1, advising that there were now 57 Member Societies representing 16121 individual members. Since the last Executive Committee Meeting in 1983, Iceland had been admitted into membership and Iran re-admitted as a new Member Society. As Pakistan had now paid their dues for the years 1981 to 1985 inclusive, the Secretary General was recommending that the Executive Committee should confirm their membership. Problems had arisen with respect to the appropriate Society in Ecuador to represent ISSMFE.

4. The Secretary General drew particular attention to the two Member Societies badly in arrears with their payments. These were the Dominican Republic unpaid since 1980, and Romania unpaid since 1978. He recommended that their membership should be reviewed by the Executive Committee. He confirmed that since writing his report (Appendix 1) a telex had been received from Morocco that payment of all past arrears had been authorised. The problem had arisen through the use of an incorrect address.

5. The following motion proposed by the President was put to the meeting:

"As Pakistan have paid their dues for 1984 and 1985 in good time the President, supported by the Steering Committee, recommends that the Executive Committee Meeting should formally approve the reinstatement of Pakistan into full membership effective from the date of this meeting, and that any payments still in arrears should be waived."

This was carried unanimously.

6. Considerable discussion centred on the membership of Ecuador. Professor de Beer pointed out that many Member Societies had individual members who were not University Graduates. The Secretary General advised that Ecuador had not paid its subscriptions for 1984,5, whereupon Mr Angel Chavez of Ecuador offered these subscriptions. The Argentinian representative advised that he felt that the individual members in Ecuador should continue to receive benefits until the problem was resolved. The President agreed entirely with this and stressed that the problem was with respect to voting rights of Ecuador at this meeting.

7. The following motions were put by the President:

1. "It is recommended that the incoming President should set up a committee to concern itself with the matter of Ecuadorian membership and report its findings and recommendations to the next Executive Committee meeting in 1987."

This was carried nem. con.

2. "In the meantime the membership of Ecuador should be suspended."

Voting was as follows:

For: 22
Against: 12

The motion was therefore carried.

8. The President invited Mr Chavez to attend the rest of the meeting, although not having any voting rights, and this invitation was accepted by Mr Chavez. The Secretary General accepted the cheque from Mr Chavez and advised him that any excess as a result of the suspension of the Ecuadorian membership part way through 1985 would be credited against Ecuador.

9. The following motion proposed by the President was put to the meeting:

"The Secretary General will draw the attention of the Member Societies for Dominican Republic and Romania to the fact that their membership subscriptions have not been paid for a number of years. Each of these Member Societies is to be advised that unless an attempt is made before 30 September 1986 to pay the arrears or a portion agreed by the Secretary General and Regional Vice President, together with a solemn assurance that future fees will be paid promptly, it will be recommended to the 1987 Council Meeting that their membership should be annulled."

This was carried nem. con.

10. The Secretary advised that an application for membership has been received from Tunisia. They have not yet submitted their list of members, but on receipt of these all their papers will be in order and they will be admitted into full membership. A strong enquiry had also been received from Iraq, who advised they will be sending a representative to the 11th ICSMFE to discuss membership with officers of ISSMFE.

ELECTION OF VICE PRESIDENTS 1985-9

11. The Secretary General reported that he had written to all Member Societies on 25 July 1984 asking for nominations for Regional Vice Presidents to serve for the period 1985-9. In four Regions voting was not required. These were Africa and South America where candidates were elected unopposed, and Australasia and North America where candidates were selected under established Regional arrangements. Vice Presidents
12. Four candidates were nominated for the European Vice Presidency and a ballot was held with the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N Krebs Ovesen</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Anagnosti</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C P Wroth</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Hansbo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N Krebs Ovesen was, therefore, elected Vice President for the European Region for the period 1985-9.

13. For the Asian Region Amjad Agha had been nominated by Pakistan and G Wiseman by Israel. The Secretary General had forwarded these names to the Asian Member Societies and each had received 4 votes with one Member Society abstaining. However, as Pakistan had not been formally reinstated into membership at the time of nomination of, and voting on, Vice Presidential candidates, the President, with full support of the Steering Committee, advised that the name of G Wiseman should go forward as the duly elected Vice President for Asia for the period 1985-89.

14. The President advised that he had invited all Vice Presidents to the Steering Committee Meeting held immediately prior to the Executive Committee Meeting. Two of them N Krebs Ovesen and O Vardé had attended.

15. In introducing this item, the President reminded the meeting that there had been a clear consensus at the Executive Committee Meeting in Paris in favour of changing the structure of the constitution so that it consisted of Statutes, By-laws and Policies. There had been no vote on this in Paris because it had not been on the agenda. He proposed, therefore, that there should now be a vote.

16. He had set up a Sub-committee of the Steering Committee consisting of himself as Chairman, together with Professor Burland, Professor Wroth and the Secretary General to prepare a draft of a revised constitution. Dr Northey had subsequently been added to this Sub-committee.

17. The Sub-committee had not had time to prepare a draft of the complete constitution, and had limited itself to preparing a set of compact statutes only, with By-laws and policies to be added at a future date. Following circulation of this draft to all Member Societies and Society Officers last April, a number of comments had been received. These had been reviewed by the Steering Committee and revisions prepared by the Steering Committee in the light of this review circulated earlier at this meeting.

18. As the intention to propose this change to the Constitution had now been stated many times and the draft of the compact statutes prepared by the Statutes Sub-committee has been circulated to all Member Societies last April, he was asking the meeting in the first place to approve what had been a consensus at Paris, that is to set up a Constitution consisting of Statutes, By-laws and Policies.

19. He then proposed to leave this item until tomorrow morning in order to give the delegates time to consider the revisions suggested by the Steering Committee.

20. Illustrating his intentions with a viewgraph, he then set out the procedure he proposed to be followed on Saturday morning, that a first vote should be taken seeking acceptance of the revised statutes "in block", in principle, with three provisos. These were:

1. The compact statutes were to be immediately subjected to amendments in detail.
2. The agreed compact statutes would become effective coincidental with the new term of Presidential office.
3. Pending the formulation of agreed By-laws and Policies to support the Statutes, the International Society would continue to adhere to the essence of the present statutes and resolutions.

After full consideration of all suggested amendments, both from the Steering Committee already circulated, and from the floor, a vote would be taken to seek acceptance of revised statutes.

21. The following motion proposed by the President was then put to the meeting:

"In the light of the President's statement as per Minute 33 of the Paris 1983 Executive Meeting, and the subsequent wide circulation and study of drafts, it is moved that the constitution of this Society should consist of Statutes, supported by By-laws and Policy Resolutions."

The voting was as follows:

For 33  
Against 2  
Abstentions 3  

The motion was carried.

REPORTS BY VICE PRESIDENTS ON REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

22. The following reports were presented by the Vice Presidents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>L C Wilson</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>F K Chin</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>R D Northey</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>A Croce</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>B Crawford</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>J C Hiedra-Lopez</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Mr Wilson advised that he had nothing to add other than a reported increase in activity in Morocco and he was pleased that the payment position was being rectified.

24. Professor Chin advised that Bulletin No. 1 for the 8th Asian Regional Conference was now available and was being distributed at this conference.

25. Professor Croce made particular reference to the work of the two European Technical Sub-committees on Stabilisation of Landslides in Europe and Earthquake Geotechnical Problems in Europe. Despite the short time since 1983 when they were set up, both had made useful progress. The intended work of the Landslide Sub-committee was in 3 stages. (1) Collecting case records, which had been completed. (2) Assembly of
state-of-the-art reports by European Member Societies. (3) Preparation of final reports. The intended work of the Earthquakes Sub-committee was also in 3 stages. (1) Definition of aim of work and collection of information from European Member Societies which is almost finished. (2) Preliminary reports on the draft chapters. (3) Preparation of state-of-the-art report. Professor Croce expressed the hope that the work of these Sub-committees could continue and suggested that the Sub-committee Chairmen, Professor Togrol (Landslides) and Professor Viggiani (Earthquakes), may wish to make additional comments. He said that a positive start had been made in European Regional co-operation.  

26. The President advised that he had encouraged Vice Presidents to act as his proxy and set up Regional Technical Sub-committees. It was sometimes necessary to act quickly in response to an urgent need arising. He was particularly grateful to the European and North American Vice Presidents who had come through with proposals. He invited Professors Togrol and Viggiani to make comments.  

27. Professor Togrol advised that his Sub-committee had started work in 1984 and had already published a volume of case records. A second volume of state-of-the-art reports will be published. They had been invited by the Irish Organising Committee of the 9th ECSMFE to organise a discussion session at that conference. With the co-operation of European colleagues, the Sub-committee should be able to produce a final report containing useful case records and a key word system giving a short hand summary of Stabilisation of Landslides in Europe.  

28. Professor Viggiani said his Sub-committee was concerning itself with the most common practices in Europe with respect to earthquake problems, such as codes and regulations, investigation and analysis of problems. This work is at an initial stage only. They have also been invited to prepare a discussion session for the 9th ECSMFE.  

29. Mr Crawford advised that his report stated how the proceedings could be obtained of the 7th Pan Am Conference held in 1983 and the 4th International Landslides Symposium held in 1984. He expressed his thanks to the US Organising Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Seed for their work on the preparation of the Jubilee Conference. The North American Region had taken responsibility for six committees and these had been most productive.  

30. The President pointed to the Technical Committee on Geotextiles as an example of a committee set up as a Regional sub-committee to meet an urgent need and had now become a full Technical Committee.  

31. Professor Hiedra-Lopez advised that the Casagrande Lecture had now been established and the first lecture would be at the 8th Pan Am Conference in 1987, to be given by Professor A J Costa Nunes.  

REPORTS BY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN  

32. The following Technical Committee Administrative reports were submitted to the meeting by the Chairmen of the Technical Committees:

- Information Advisory: H Mendia Appendix B  
- Penetration Testing: B B Broms Appendix 9  
- Research Co-operation: C Crawford Appendix 10  
- Geomechanics Computer Programs: Z Eisenstein Appendix 11  
- Sampling & Testing of Residual Soils: E W Brand Appendix 12  
- Undisturbed Sampling and Laboratory Testing of Soft Rocks & Undurated Soils: I W Johnston Appendix 13  
- Symbols, Units, Definitions and Correlations: F Baquelin Appendix 14  
- Landslides: P La Rochelle Appendix 15  
- Centrifuge: A W Schofield Appendix 16  
- Allowable Deformations of Buildings and Damages: P Girault Appendix 17  
- Tropical Soils: W Hachich* Appendix 18  
- Filters: G W Donaldson Appendix 19  
- Penetrability and Drivability of Piles: K Fujita Appendix 20  
- Geotechnical Aspects of Historical Sites, Monuments and Old Cities preservation: J Keriel Appendix 21  
- Constitutive Laws: S Murayama Appendix 22  
- Geotextiles: J P Giroud Appendix 23  
- Field and Laboratory Testing: U Smolczyk Appendix 24  

*Representing Dr S Nogami  

33. The President reminded the meeting that only administrative reports should be submitted to, and discussed by, this body of the International Society. He then asked if any Technical Committee Chairman wished to say anything supplementing their written reports.  

34. Speaking on behalf of Professor Nendza, Chairman of the Information Advisory Committee (IAC), Professor Kuhn said that the terms of reference of this committee were to advise the International Society on the development of its information service. Consequently, it differed in some respects from other Technical Committees of the Society. At the Executive Committee Meeting in Mexico in 1969, the International Society had set up an Information service, Geotechnical Abstracts, operated by the German National Society, and since 1982 this had been supplemented by monthly lists of new technical titles.  

35. Activities by other Member Societies have been noted - Australia, Brazil, France, Japan, South Africa, South East Asia, Spain and Sweden. The IAC has presented to this meeting a brief report on the structure and organisation of the International Geotechnical Information Service (IGIS) accompanied by working documents as a geotechnical thesaurus and a list of source publications. The updated version of the June 1985 report was distributed at this meeting. The system covers the fields of Soil Mechanics, Rock Mechanics, Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology. These fields have already been covered by Geotechnical Abstracts for 15 years. The information service deals with published material but could deal with computer programs.  

36. The service of ISIS should be a current awareness service which registers all new geotechnical titles and an abstract service of selected important papers keeping pace with technical developments. The whole material must be retrievable manually as before or by the establishment of a computer data base. An important tool for this is the use of standard descriptors or key words which are collected and structured in the new geotechnical thesaurus. The committee had considered this to be a matter of high priority.  

37. Professor de Beer said that the Presidents of ISRM and IACG should be informed of proposals being made
to achieve one system covering the areas of all three Societies.

38. Professor La Rochelle advised that the Swiss Member Society had offered to host a landslides symposium 10-15 July 1988 in Lausanne. He made reference to two problems: firstly, the difficulty of achieving contact with some countries and secondly, the lack of finances from ISSMFE to support Technical Committee Activity.

39. Professor Broms advised that the first ISOPT being planned for 1988 and the President took this opportunity to cite this as an example of a Regional Sub-Committee developing into a fully international committee.

40. Dr Fujita estimated that the symposium on Penetrability and Drivability of Piles to be held the next day (Saturday 10 August) would have more than 100 attending. The first volume of 218 pages had been published and sold 80 copies and the second volume including discussion would be prepared for publication next March. He also advised that Professor Murayama, Chairman of the Technical Committee on Constitutive Laws, was unable to attend. This committee had published a 175 page state-of-the-art volume of which 70 copies will be displayed for sale at the discussion session 1A.

41. Dr Brand stated that 120 copies of the volumes of collected papers, prepared by his committee had been sold.

42. Dr Donaldson advised that Portugal would be holding a Symposium on Filters in 1988 and his committee, if still working, will draft a report to be discussed at the venue.

43. The President now invited Professor Smoltczyk to comment on the work of his Committee on Field and Laboratory Testing which had been set up by Professor Fukuoka in 1979. Professor Smoltczyk said that his committee had concentrated on three main areas. (1) Pile loading, which had led to a publication in the ASTM journal. (2) Consolidation and swelling tests which had led to a publication by the Technion, Haifa. (3) Triaxial tests. He particularly recommended that a small separate group should be set up to consider triaxial tests.

44. Professor Giroud draw attention of the state-of-the-art report his committee had prepared and published in the journal, Geotextiles and Geomechanics. This report, which also contained a list of symbols, would be the basis of the discussion session on geotextiles at the XI ICSMFE. Professor Giroud made the point that the methods of testing and research for geotextiles were similar to the traditional geotechnical tests, and geotechnical engineers were well prepared to conduct the tests. He recommended that the work of the committee should be extended to the wider area of geosynthetics. Future activities would include the 3rd International Conference on Geotextiles in Vienna in 1986, organised by the Austrian Member Society, close co-ordination between ISSMFE and the International Society for Geotextiles, preparation of recommended procedures for testing geotextiles and the dissemination of knowledge.

45. After making a brief presentation of his report Professor Schofield strongly recommended the continuation of the work of his committee. While the British Member Society would be very pleased to sponsor this he knew that the French Society were also very interested in doing so and felt that their offer should be given priority.

46. Dr Baguelin said his report has some technical aspects which he had included to gauge the feeling of the meeting. He had circulated to all Member Societies in July an improved and enlarged list of symbols based on the list presented at the Tokyo Conference. The President voiced the opinion that this should be a permanent committee.

47. Dr Johnston said his committee had been hampered by the lack of publications on soft rocks. He stressed the need for a strong formal link with ISRM in this work. The President agreed and recalled that the Australian Geomechanics Society had been entrusted with this committee for this same reason. Dr Hachich referred to the TropicaLS 85 Conference in Brazil. Two volumes of papers had been available at the TropicaLS conference and two volumes were being distributed at this conference. He made particular mention of the lack of interchange between different countries.

48. Mr Crawford thanked the President for his continuing support of the Committee of Research Cooperation. He felt the work should continue. It was most important that the committee included all Vice Presidents.

49. The President asked for a general motion from the floor accepting the administrative reports of the Technical Committees.

Professor Anagnosti proposed the motion: 

"The Executive Committee acknowledge the reports received from the Technical Committees. It is recommended the incoming President to continue the work of the Technical Committees under conditions agreed with each Technical Committee."

This was seconded by Professor Stefanoff and carried unanimously.

50. The President proposed the following motion:

"The Executive Committee recommends to proceed with developing the International Geotechnical Information System as proposed by the Information Advisory Committee in co-operation with ISRM and IAEG."

This was carried unanimously.

51. Mr Wilson proposed the motion:

"In considering the work of future Committees the incoming President should take account of the recent policy of making Member Societies responsible for individual Committees."

This was seconded by Dr J Steenfelt and carried unanimously.

REPORT OF XI ICSMFE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

52. Professor Seed informed the meeting that everything was in readiness for the XI ICSMFE and they expected some 1600 delegates and 400 accompanying persons. The Executive Committee took the opportunity to express by way of applause, the gratitude of the International Society to the US National Committee and US Organising Committee for their work.

OFFERS TO HOST 1987 COUNCIL MEETING

53. The Secretary General reported that he had received only one written offer to host the 1987 Executive
Committee meeting. This was from the Organising Committee for the IX ECSMFE. The Secretary General read out this invitation (Appendix 25) to the meeting. An offer was also made from the floor by Professor Balasubramanian on behalf of the S E Asian Society. This Society would be celebrating in 1987 the 20th anniversary of its founding with the conference in Bangkok and this would provide a suitable occasion for the Executive Committee to meet.

54. A vote was taken, resulting in 33 votes in favour of Ireland and 7 in favour of Bangkok. Ireland will therefore be the venue of the Executive Committee meeting, which will probably be held August 28-29, 1987.

ISSMFE NEWS

55. The Secretary General presented his report on ISSMFE News (Appendix 26) and pointed out that it was first published in its present printed form in February 1983. In 1983-4 it was largely financed by the inclusion of advertising, but this has raised problems with regard to circulation in North America. These problems are firstly that a customs charge is made on material containing advertising entering Canada and USA and secondly, there is a conflict with the Regional Geotechnical News. He recommended, therefore, that ISSMFE News should be produced in future without advertising and financed by Secretariat funds. Advertisers are in any case reluctant to take space if the news is not to be circulated in North America. Financing the News, in its present simple single folded sheet form, would require an increase in subscription of about 1 SFr per annum per Member. With regard to North America, items could be sent for inclusion in Geotechnical News, rather than distributing ISSMFE News in this Region.

LIST OF MEMBERS

56. The Secretary General presented his report on the List of Members (Appendix 27). He pointed out that at the 1983 Executive Meeting in Paris it was resolved to institute a loose leaf solution, prepared by Member Societies in a standard form, and submitted to the Secretariat. At the Steering Committee Meeting in Perth in 1984, the President approved, in addition to this loose leaf solution, an offer by Balkema to computerise, print and bind a 1985 list of members, for sale at about US$10 each to members. On 16 March, 1984, the Secretary General circulated all Member Societies with details of the Standard Form to be adopted and asked for all lists to be submitted by 1 November 1984. By the end of April, 1985, six lists had still not been received and could not be included in the 1985 list. Despite the request to submit lists in a standard form, they were sent in a variety of formats and print faces and of varying quality, making distribution of these in loose leaf form impracticable. In addition, Balkema have advised that, as a result of the poor and variable quality of the submissions, the typesetting has taken much longer than anticipated and the bound list will not be ready in time for the XI ICSMFE in San Francisco. He also wishes to send their own drafts to all Member Societies for checking before finalising and binding the list.

57. The Secretary General also advised that a disclaimer would be included in the 1985 bound list to the effect that ISSMFE could not take any responsibility for the correctness of any address or for any political or other implication that an address may embody.

58. The President expressed disappointment that the poor response by Member Societies had prevented the distribution of lists in a standard form. He proposed that the incoming Officers should give it another try.

ISSMFE ACCOUNTS FOR 1983/4

59. The Secretary General presented the audited accounts of the Society for the period 1983/4 (Appendix 28). During this period the cash balance had increased from SFr 12,121 plus £1,030 to SFr 74,959 plus £44,226. In terms of sterling this represents an increase from £18,193 to £36,637. Included in this is SFr 10,033 plus £1,090 equivalent to about £4,436 accumulated in the Kevin Nash Gold Medal Fund. A total of £30,000 was invested in interest bearing accounts (other than a working bank deposit account) and total interest earned, including bank interest was £4,447. The Inland Revenue Department has advised that Corporation Tax will be payable on this interest received and they will be submitting an assessment in due course. He thought this tax would be about 30% of the interest received.

60. It was moved by Professor Togrol, seconded by Professor Mackechnie that the accounts be accepted. This was passed unanimously.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

61. The President reported that he had asked the British Geotechnical Society to review the financial situation of the International Society. This had been undertaken by Professor Sutherland at the request of BGS (report given in Appendix 29). Professor Sutherland gave a brief summary of his report. He pointed out that the Society's Cash Balance had increased 2.5 times in the period 1980-4 and the Society should have a policy about how such reserves should be invested or used. This gave rise to some discussion.

62. The President proposed the following motion:

"The Executive Committee accepts the report with a vote of thanks to the British Geotechnical Society. The report is to be withheld for further study and implementation by the new Steering Committee or Finance and Budget Sub-committee of the Steering Committee."

This was agreed unanimously.

REVISION OF STATUTES

63. The meeting resumed discussion on the revision of statutes on Saturday morning. A check showed 44 Member Societies eligible to vote were represented. This exceeded the quorum requirement of 37 voting members.

64. The President put to the floor the previous day's suggestion that the house vote "in block" on the principles of the Statutes so as to preserve the essence of the statutes. After much discussion, it was evident that some members feared a vote "in block" would mean all the amendments were accepted "in block" and not just the "essence" of the statutes. Professor Lousberg and Dr Steenfelt suggested a general discussion first before the vote. However, Professor Togrol proposed the motion:

"The vote in principle is unnecessary and that by consensus we move directly into discussion and voting on the amendments."
The motion was seconded by Mr Fasehun of Nigeria and the results were as follows:

For 20
Against 2
Abstentions 9

The motion was carried.

65. It was decided that Item 1A would be dropped for now as the change of name is not so urgent. If time permitted it would be discussed. Due to shortage of time, it was decided to have consensus of the individual amendments and a general vote would be taken at the end. Professor J Burland and Dr Parry were in agreement that in a family of geotechnicians a feeling of brotherhood and trust would enable the discussion of these amendments to proceed through without being too legalistic on each detail. Dr Parry suggested going through the list of items quickly and returning to detailed discussion of items identified by at least a number of delegates as being of concern. This was agreed. The President requested members to put their hands up if there were any points they wanted to return to. The amendments were gone through and the following items were those requested for detailed discussion and voting:

66. Item 2A

After some discussion a vote was taken to accept the amended item 2A as put forward by the Steering Committee:

"The aim of the International Society is the promotion of international cooperation among engineers and scientists for the advancement of knowledge in the field of geotechnics and its engineering applications."

The motion was carried with 43 votes.

A recount of voting members present taken at this stage showed 41, thus maintaining a quorum for changing of Statutes.

67. Item 11A

The responsibility for appointment of the Secretary General was discussed at the request of Ireland who felt there was a significant change between the appointment of the Secretary General at Executive Committee Meetings as in the existing Statutes and appointment by the President as proposed in the new statutes. Although the French translation read "par" meaning "by" the Executive Committee, as pointed out by Professor Lousberg of Belgium, and not "at" as in the English, the President exercised his preperagative as stated in Statute 4 to adopt the preferred meaning as in the English translation - that the Secretary General is appointed "at" the Executive Committee. Professor Sutherland pointed out that it was far more practical for the President, assisted by the Board, to appoint the Secretary General, especially if there was an emergency. This was supported strongly by Professor Burland who was personally involved in the last emergency situation four years ago.

43 voting members were now present after the arrival of the Venezuelan Delegate who carried proxy for Costa Rica. The motion was put to the floor by the President that Item 11A should read:

"The Secretary General shall be appointed by the President in consultation with, and on terms agreed, by the Board."

The motion was carried with 33 voting in favour.

68. Item 15C

M. Salencon queries the merits of allowing Vice Presidents to vote at the Executive Committee meeting since each Member Society already had one vote. After some discussion the motion was put to the floor by the President that Item 15C should read:

"Each Member Society (unless it has ceased to receive the benefits of membership) present or represented at the meeting shall have one vote. No other member of the Council is entitled to vote."

69. Item 16A

Professor Togrol felt that the three members of the Board should be chosen by the Council and not by the President. Professor D'Appolonia pointed out that since the President is elected by the Council, then they should entrust him with the power to choose the three persons he felt could help him most effectively in specific areas of his responsibilities. Professor Togrol withdrew his objection. Professor Lousberg suggested the addition "after consultation with the Vice Presidents and the Secretary General". Mr Fasehun objected to the inclusion of "after consultation with the Vice Presidents" as he felt the President should be left to choose those he wanted. A vote on the amendment "after consultations with the Vice Presidents' was lost and the original motion was put to the floor by the President that Item 16A should read:

"The Board shall consist of the President, the immediate past President, the Vice-Presidents, three members of the International Society appointed by the President, and the Secretary General."

The motion was carried with 35 voting in favour.

70. Item 18B

There was a discussion as to whether there should be a Statutory requirement or recommendation for Vice Presidents to convene Regional (Council) Meetings at the Regional Conferences. A strong view was expressed that as long as there was ample notice given to all Member Societies, such meetings should, if practicable, be convened by the Vice President. The motion was put that Item 18B should read:

"At such Regional Conferences delegates from Member Societies of the Region may hold a meeting chaired by the Vice President to discuss matters of mutual interest."

The motion was carried with 35 votes in favour.

71. The Secretary General suggested the Executive Committee should delegate to Professor Burland the authority to produce the final edited version of the compact statutes. This was agreed and Dr J Steenfelt put forward a motion that:

"The Executive Committee recognises and appreciates the tremendous efforts by Member Societies, Steering Committee and delegates to draft statutes. The Executive Committee accepts the final draft with amendments as voted on at the Executive Meeting and entrusts Professor Burland with the task of implementing the minor changes in wording not affecting the principles required by suggestions from delegates with the exception of Item 1A."
The discussion of this item produced a variety of opinions. There was a strong case for a change of name, put forward by the Secretary General, who felt that the name of the International Society should reflect the full scope of its activities. This would help to discourage fragmentation and the formation of splinter societies which was already happening. It was generally felt that there may be a strong case for changing the name (bearing in mind that a change of name of the International Society need not affect the names of individual Member Societies), but more time was needed to allow Member Societies to consider all the implications of a new name, including the corresponding French translation. It was suggested that a properly reviewed and researched paper regarding a possible change of the name should be produced and circulated, and the matter brought to the next Executive Committee in 1987. The President then withdrew the motion on the change of name and agreed to retain the name as it is now. Dr Donaldson submitted the following motion:

"It is moved that, as part of the present process of revising the Statutes, the advisability of changing the name of the Society be examined and a report submitted to the next meeting of the Council and that at that meeting the Council be authorised, if agreed by a two-thirds majority, to implement the decision on the matter."

This was seconded by Dr Steenfelt and the motion carried with 37 votes in favour.

75. The President put the final motion on the amended statutes to read as follows:

"It is moved that the finally revised and amended statutes go into effect at the closing session of this conference upon transfer of offices to the Officers Elect. It is simultaneously moved that pending the adoption of By-laws and Policies, the conduct of the societies' affairs in all matters not covered shall adhere to the essence of the present rules and stipulations as contained in the present Statutes approved in Oaxaca in 1979 and as amended."

The motion was unanimously carried with 44 votes.

76. The President thanked the house and gave a vote of thanks to the Statutes Sub-committee.

77. Finally it was agreed to recommend that a body be formed to translate the amended statutes into French.

The President put the motion:

"M Perez and Professor Salencon of France and Professor Lousberg of Belgium will produce a translated version of the Statutes."

The motion was seconded by Professor Togrol and carried with 42 votes in favour.

72. Professor Togrol moved a vote of thanks to all those people involved in the preparation of these draft statutes, especially to Professor Burland and Dr Parry. This was greeted by a warm round of applause.

73. Mr Fasehun suggested that a small group be chosen to do the French translation, but the President felt this could be done after Item 1A - the name of the Society - had been discussed and decided upon.

74. Item 1A

The motion was unanimously carried.

The revised Statutes are presented in Appendix 30 (English version) and Appendix 31 (French version).

REPORT OF ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR THE XII ICSMFE, BRAZIL, 1989

78. A brief report (Appendix 32) was presented by the Organising Committee of the XII ICSMFE to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1989. The President advised that a number of matters in this report would require early consideration by the Conference Advisory Committee.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COORDINATING SECRETARIAT

79. Professor de Beer, Secretary of the Permanent Coordinating Secretariat, summarised the contents of his report (Appendix 33).

80. Concern was expressed by Professor Burland that the recommendations proposed by the Permanent Coordinating Secretariat for the preparation and presentation of papers with slides and overhead projections were to be mandatory for Conferences of the three Societies. Following further support for this view, the following motion was proposed by Dr Bliant and seconded by Dr Balasubramaniam:

"That the Executive Committee receive the report by the Coordinating Secretariat and that the Secretary be thanked for its preparation."

The motion was carried unanimously.

81. After suggestions by Mr Fasehun, Dr Northey and Professor Burland for a Sub-committee to be set up to study this matter and an offer was made by West Germany to use the Danube Conference next year as a test case, the President proposed the following motion:

"That a Sub-committee composed of some delegates of the organising Committee of the forthcoming Regional Conferences in 1987 and International Conference in 1989 be set up to study the new proposal and, together with the outcome of the test case of the Danube Conference, report their findings to the Executive Committee in 1987."

The motion was carried with 1 vote against and no abstentions.

OFFER BY INDIA TO HOST XIII ICSMFE

82. An offer was made by the Indian delegation to host the XIII ICSMFE in 1993. In presenting a case in the brief time available, reference was made by Professor Prakash to the many similar invitations made by the Indian Geotechnical Society since 1954 to host an ICSMFE. Their offer at the Paris Executive Meeting in 1983 to host the 1989 ICSMFE had been lost by only a very small margin. He assured the meeting that excellent facilities existed in New Delhi for such a conference and, indeed, international conferences of other societies had been held very successfully.

83. The President confirmed that a very successful ICOLD conference had been held in India. However, it had not been the practice of the International Society to make the decision on ICSMFE venue 8 years in
ISSMFE BUDGET

84. The Secretary General presented two budgets for the three year period 1985-7 (Appendix 34), the first assuming no increase in subscriptions which showed deficits in all three years, and the second showing the subscriptions required in order that the income would balance the anticipated expenditures. These budgets had been prepared by himself and modified by the Steering Committee specifically to include items for travel by the President and Vice Presidents in 1986 and 1987. In the case of Vice Presidents, the purpose was to give some assistance to Vice Presidents to travel to International Meetings such as Steering Committee or Executive Committee Meetings. In order to match income to expected expenditure, assuming no change in membership, the subscription fees would have to be increased by 30% over present levels in 1986 and by 50% over present levels in 1987.

85. Considerable discussion centred on this item including the question of whether or not the Society should be financially self-supporting. At the moment it was heavily supported by Cambridge University which provided free accommodation, heating, lighting and other facilities to the Secretariat. The President, during his period of office, had spent large sums of his own money in travel on behalf of ISSMFE. Other Officers received no support. This was surely unsatisfactory for a prestigious International Society.

86. Various views were expressed about what constituted and what was meant by a balanced budget. Concern was expressed by some Societies, including India, at the level of subscriptions being sought to match income to expected expenditure. The Swedish delegate suggested that reasonable increases in subscription might be 15% in 1986 and 30% in 1987. Mr Smolczyk, of FR Germany, pointed to the fact that the German Society would not be able to pay a 30% increase over its present subscription because this is paid as a lump sum and the budget of 1986 is still unbalanced by great extra expenses for the Geotechnical Abstracts System.

87. Several delegates agreed with the Secretary General that the average subscription per member, at US$2.8 was extremely low, and substantial increases were justified. A view that an increase in subscription of say US$1.00 per member would result in the loss of members was countered by an opinion expressed by Iceland, and others, that such members could hardly be regarded as seriously interested in their membership of the International Society.

88. Mr Agha expressed surprise that the Society derived no income from publications. This was a major source of income for some other International Societies such as ICOLD. The President referred to the resolution of the 1983 Paris Executive Committee Meeting giving guidelines on the amount that should accrue to ISSMFE from its Technical Committee Publications and International Conference Proceedings. He was heartened by the increasing number of publications coming from the International Society, its Technical Committees and its Member Societies. It takes time for agreements with publishers to be made and to take effect, but noticeable income to the International Society should be coming within three or four years.

89. After some discussion regarding ISSMFE providing some financial assistance to its Officers, particularly with respect to travel in performing their duties, a motion was formulated. Before putting this motion to the meeting, the President stressed, firstly, that he had received the greatest support imaginable from the Steering Committee in his conduct of the affairs of the Society and secondly, this was simply a motion concerned with principle. The following motion was put by the President:

"In view of the benefits to International Cooperation arising out of periodic meetings of the Steering Committee and Regional visits of the President, an allowance shall be made in the budget to specifically assist the President, Vice Presidents and members of the Steering Committee in their travel expenses on International Society meetings, workings of Technical Committees and other such activities."

The motion was carried with the following results:

For 18
Against 5
Abstentions 12

90. After further discussion of Member Society subscriptions, the following motion was put by the President:

"The Secretary General is requested to ensure that, as far as possible, the expenditure of the International Society does not exceed its income over the 3-year period. To achieve an approximate balance of income and expenditure, the Executive Committee authorises an increase in subscription rates in 1986 and 1987 of 30% above the present rates fixed in 1979."

This motion was carried with 27 votes in favour and 9 against.

91. Following this resolution, Professor Ovesen made a brief presentation illustrating the discrepancies arising between average individual member contributions by different Members Societies as a result of using the present Formula from which Member Society subscriptions were calculated.

92. As it was clear that there was a strong view within the meeting that the International Society should become self-supporting, the President put the following motion:

"The Executive Committee recommends that a committee should be set up to investigate the financing of the International Society, including subscription levies, and report on the way in which the income can be increased to a level allowing the International Society to become fully self-supporting. Its findings will be circulated to all Member Societies 6 months before the 1987 Executive Committee Meeting and will be considered at that meeting."

This was carried nem. con.
LOGO, SCROLLS, KEVIN NASH GOLD MEDAL

93. The Secretary General advised that the International Society now had a logo which had been selected by the President from a number of designs, following the decision of the 1983 Paris Executive Committee Meeting that he should do so. The logo was to be seen at many places around this conference venue, on ISSMFE News, on Scrolls and on the Kevin Nash Gold Medal.

94. Responding to a request by the President, the Secretariat had designed Scrolls for Past Presidents, Past Vice Presidents and for the recipient of the Kevin Nash Gold Medal. Some of these would be conferred at this conference. The Kevin Nash Gold Medal has also been designed by the Secretariat and will be awarded at this conference.

AWARD OF THE KEVIN NASH GOLD MEDAL

95. Professor Masami Fukuoka, Chairman of the Committee of Past Presidents responsible for selecting the recipient of the Kevin Nash Gold Medal, was unable to attend the meeting through ill health. A report by Professor Fukuoka is included in Appendix 35. The recipient of the 1985 Kevin Nash Gold Medal is Professor H Bolton Seed.

THE UIITA REPORT

96. The President moved that this report by the French Member Society be accepted and this was carried nem. con. He then suggested that the report be carried over to the incoming Board for further consideration (Appendix 36).

THE EUROCODE REPORT

97. There were no further comments from the Chairman of the ad hoc committee on "Eurocode 7 for Foundation" to add to the report he had already submitted to the International Society (Appendix 37).

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

98. The election of the President for the period 1985-9 opened up with a discussion as to the closing date for nominations. Although no definite time is given in the Statutes, the President pointed out that it does state clearly in Statute 19 that "The Secretary General shall then send to each National Society a list of all the candidates and the Executive Committee shall be asked to vote on these names at its next meeting."

99. India requested that their nomination of Dr Shamsher Prakash be accepted in view of the fact that they had informed the Secretary General last March and had circulated the name to all Member Societies themselves prior to the Executive Meeting. Some Member Societies confirmed having received such letters, though late, and it was decided to put it to a vote to allow India's nomination to stand. The President stressed that in his view this should be recognised as a revision of statutes and, furthermore, a revision applicable immediately, which was contrary to formal practice. However, if the house so desired, he would consider applying the decision if it were voted as a revision of statutes. There were 31 votes in favour, so the name of Dr Shamsher Prakash of India, nominated by Iran and India, was added to the list of nominees as candidate for President.

100. Japan stated that since the Statutes were not specific, they would also like to put forward the name of Professor H B Seed of USA. The President felt this request could not be granted for the following reasons: (1) Professor H Bolton Seed had withdrawn his previous candidature and there was no letter from him to say that he had agreed to this new candidature. (2) There had been no exchange of correspondence, as in the case of India, so delegates present would not have had time to receive voting instructions from their Member Societies.

101. A check was made of those present and able to vote. Dominican Republic, Romania and Ecuador were not entitled to vote.

102. The results of the voting, by secret ballot, for the President for 1985-9 were as follows:

- Professor B Broms: 24 votes
- Professor N Morgenstern: 17 votes
- Dr S Prakash: 4 votes

As Professor Broms had an outright majority on the first ballot, he was duly elected President of the International Society for the period 1985-9.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

103. The President reported that he had felt that there was some need for back-up for the Secretary General and for ensuring better physical arrangements for the Secretary General. He had received a letter dated 16 July 1985 (Appendix 38) from the Chairman of the British Geotechnical Society (BGS) in which the BGS had offered to meet this need while the Secretariat remained in the United Kingdom.

104. Discussion followed on the possible expansion of the services of the Secretariat, but it was felt that this should be left to the new President. Also, it was pointed out that the new Statutes provided for the appointment of the Secretary General by the President in consultation with the Board. If the BGS offer were taken up it would apply for the next two years and could be reviewed at the council meeting in 1987.

105. The following motion, proposed by Dr Steenfelt, was the adopted unanimously:

"The Executive Committee gratefully acknowledges the offer of the British Geotechnical Society and recommends that the incoming President take advantage of this."

ISRM REPORT

106. Mr A de Bello, of the International Society for Rock Mechanics congratulated Professor Broms on his election, and asked that in considering a possible change of name of ISSMFE the views of the sister geotechnical societies should be taken into account.

VOTE OF THANKS

107. The President proposed on behalf of the International Society a special vote of thanks to the US National Society and the US Organising Committee for all their hard work in preparing for the conference. He also thanked the members of the Executive Committee, Technical Committee Chairman and members of the Steering Committee and all others who had assisted in
making his term of office successful, and wished every success to the new President and Officers.

Professor de Beer proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his prodigious and enthusiastic work on behalf of the International Society.

The President declared the meeting closed at 7.00 pm.
Société Internationale de Mécanique des Sols et des Travaux de Fondations
Procès-verbal de Réunion du Comité Exécutif tenu dans l'hôtel Fairmont à San Francisco (9 Aout 1985, de 8h30 à 12h et de 13h30 à 18h et 10 Aout 1985, de 8h30 à 12h et de 13h30 à 19h)

**Présents** : Président

Vice-Présidents : Mr L.C. Wilson

Anciens Présidents : Prof. M. Fukuoka

Secrétaire Général : Dr R.H.G. Parry

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<th>Société Membre</th>
<th>Représentant Votant</th>
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<td>Pays-Bas</td>
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### Membres délégués (suite)

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<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>W.R. Mackechnie</td>
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1. Le représentant vénézuélien a la procuration du Costa Rica.
2. Le représentant de la République Fédérale Allemande a la procuration de la Hongrie pendant le début de la réunion jusqu'à l'arrivée du Prof. Petrasovits.
3. Le Vice-Président R. Northey a la procuration de la Nouvelle-Zélande.

Ont aussi assisté à la réunion, en partie ou en totalité :

**Les Membres du Comité de Direction**:

- Prof. B. Broms
- Prof. J.B. Burland
- Mr L.C. Wilson
- Prof. F.K. Chin
- Dr. R.D. Northey
- Prof. A. Croce
- Mr C.B. Crawford
- Prof. J.C. Hiedra-Lopez
- Prof. M. Fukuoka
- Dr. E. D'Appolonia

**Les Présidents des Comités Techniques**:

- Prof. B. Broms : Essais de pénétration
- Prof. N. Nendza : Consultation de l'Information
- Prof. J. Kérisel : Préservation des Vieux Monuments et Cités
- Dr. I. Johnston : Essais de Laboratoires sur les roches tendres et indurées
- Prof. Z. Eisenstein : Programmes informatiques en géotechnique
- Dr. E.W. Brand : Prélèvements et essais sur sols résiduels
- Prof. S. Murayama : Lois et équations fondamentales
- Prof. F. Baguelin : Symboles, Unités, Définitions et Corrélations
- Prof. P. La Rochelle : Glissements de terrain
- Prof. A.N. Schofield : Centrifugeuses
- Dr. P. Girault : Déformations admissibles
- Dr. J.S. Nogami représenté par Dr. W. Hachich : Sols Tropicaux
- Mr G.W. Donaldson : Filtres
- Dr. K. Fujita : Possibilité de fonçage et battage de pieux
- Dr. J.P. Giroud : Géotextiles
- Prof. U. Smoltczyk : Essais de sol en place et en laboratoire

**Les Vice-Présidents élus**:

- A.O. Madedor : Afrique (aussi représentant du Nigéria)
- G. Wiseman : Asie (aussi représentant d'Israël)
- N. Krebs Ovesen : Europe
- R. Rico-Rodriguez : Amérique du Nord
- O. Vardé : Amérique du Sud
Le Représentant de la Société Internationale de Mécanique des Roches : A. de Bello

Excusés : Dr. Lombardi, Prof. E.T. Brown, Mr. Grossman, Mr. Peck, Prof. S. Murayama, Mr. Lemley (Président ITA), prof. J. Huder.

REMARQUES PRELIMINAIRES DU PRÉSIDENT

1. Le Président ouvre la réunion et souhaite la bienvenue à tous les délégués et aux autres assistants. Il donne la parole au Professeur Seed qui les accueille également tous au nom du Comité National des États-Unis. Le Président souligne ensuite qu'il est important, dans une Société Internationale telle que la SIMSTF, que se produisent sans cesse des changements et améliorations. Ce Comité a beaucoup de sujets à traiter et il est essentiel de faire avancer la discussion. Il insiste, en particulier, sur sa ligne de conduite selon laquelle il est de la responsabilité du Président sortant d'affronter et de résoudre, aussi loin que possible, les problèmes les plus difficiles et de ne pas les laisser à son successeur.

QUORUM

2. Bien que quelques Sociétés Membres n'aient pas encore payé leurs cotisations pour 1985, toutes sauf deux ont présenté des excuses valables (Statut 11), ainsi, au départ, 55 Sociétés Membres sont admises à voter.

L'appel fait au début de la réunion montre que 42 Sociétés Membres sont présentes. Sur 55 Membres admis à voter le quorum pour les questions générales est de 1/3 de 55 soit 19 (Statut 35) et le quorum pour la modification des Statuts, 2/3 soit 37 Sociétés Membres (Statut 35). Le Président insiste cependant pour qu'un nouveau décompte soit fait avant le changement des Statuts.

MEMBRES

3. Le Secrétaire Général présente son rapport sur les Membres de la SIMSTF (annexe 1) indiquant qu'il y a actuellement 57 Sociétés représentant 16 121 membres individuels. Depuis le dernier Comité Exécutif en 1983, l'Islande a été admise comme membre et l'Iran réadmis comme nouveau membre. Le Pakistan n'ayant pas payé son dû pour les années 1981 à 1983 incluse, le Secrétaire Général recommande au Comité Exécutif de confirmer son maintien comme membre. Des problèmes se sont présentés concernant la Société qui doit représenter l'Equateur à la SIMSTF.

4. Le Secrétaire Général attire l'attention sur les deux Sociétés Membres malheureusement en retard de paiement : la République Dominicaine depuis 1980 et la Roumanie depuis 1978. Il demande que leur participation soit revue par le Comité Exécutif. Il confirme que, depuis la rédaction de son rapport (annexe 1), il a reçu un télex du Maroc indiquant que le paiement de tous les arriérés a été autorisé. Le problème est venu de l'utilisation d'une adresse incorrecte.
5. La motion suivante, proposée par le Président, est présentée à l'assemblée.

"Comme le Pakistan a payé son do pour 1984 et 1985 avec exactitude, le Président, soutenu par le Comité de Direction, recommande au Comité Exécutif de réinstaller le Pakistan dans tous ses droits à la date de cette réunion et de renoncer à lui faire payer son arriéré."

Adopté à l'unanimité.

6. Une importante discussion a lieu au sujet des membres de l'Equateur. Le Professeur De Beer signale que beaucoup de Sociétés ont des membres individuels qui n'ont pas de diplôme universitaire. Le Secrétaire Général signale que l'Equateur n'a pas payé ses cotisations pour 1984-1985, alors Mr Angel Chavez de l'Equateur propose ces cotisations. L'représentant de l'Argentine demande que les membres individuels équatoriens continuent de bénéficier de leur appartenance jusqu'à ce que le problème soit résolu. Le Président, bien d'accord, souligne que le problème réside dans le droit de vote de l'Equateur à cette réunion.

7. Les motions suivantes sont proposées par le Président :

1. "Il est recommandé au futur Président de créer une commission qui étudiera le cas de la représentation de l'Equateur et dont les résultats et recommandations seront présentés à la prochaine réunion du Comité Exécutif en 1987."

Adopté sans opposition.

2. "Durant cette période, la représentation de l'Equateur doit être suspendue."

Résultat du vote :

Pour : 22
Contre : 12

La motion est donc adoptée.

8. Le Président invite Mr Chavez à rester présent à la réunion, mais sans droit de vote ; cette invitation est acceptée par Mr Chavez. Le Secrétaire Général accepte le chèque de Mr Chavez et l'avise que tout excédent résultant de la suspension de l'appartenance de l'Equateur durant 1985 sera crédité envers l'Equateur.

9. La motion suivante, proposée par le Président, est présentée à l'assemblée :

"Le Secrétaire Général attire l'attention des Sociétés Membres sur le fait que les cotisations de la République Dominicaine et de la Roumanie n'ont pas été payées depuis nombre d'années. Chacune de ces deux Sociétés sera avisée que sans une tentative de paiement avant le 30 Septembre 1986 de leur arriéré ou d'une part acceptée par le Secrétaire Général et le Vice-Président Régional, assortie de l'assurance solennelle que les cotisations futures seront promptement payées, il sera proposé à la réunion du Conseil de 1987 que leur participation soit annulée."

Adopté sans opposition.
10. Le Secrétaire communique la demande d'admission reçue de la Tunisie. Elle n'a pas, jusqu'ici, envoyé la liste de ses membres, mais au reçu de cette liste, tous ses papiers seront en ordre et elle sera admise comme membre à part entière. Une demande pressante a aussi été reçue en provenance de l'Iraq avisant qu'elle se propose d'envoyer un représentant auprès des responsables de la SIMSTF pour discuter de son admission au cours du 11ème Congrès.

ELECTION DES VICE-PRESIDENTS 1985-1989


Afrique : A.O. Madedor
Australie : J.H.H. Galloway
Amérique du Nord : A. Rico-Rodriguez
Amérique du Sud : O. Vardé

12. Quatre candidats étaient désignés pour la vice-présidence européenne et un scrutin a eu lieu avec les résultats suivants :

N. Krebs Ovesen : 10 voix
P. Anagnosti : 8 voix
C.P. Wroth : 6 voix
S. Hansbo : 1 voix

N. Krebs Ovesen est donc élu à la Vice-Présidence européenne pour la période 1985-1989.

13. Pour l'Asie, Amjad Agha a été proposé par le Pakistan et G. Wiseman par Israël. Le Secrétaire Général a transmis ces noms aux Sociétés de la région Asie et chacun d'eux a eu quatre voix, une Société s'abstenant. Cependant, comme le Pakistan n'était pas réintégré formellement dans la Société au moment de sa désignation parmi les candidats à la Vice-Présidence, en plein accord avec le Comité de Direction, le Président fut d'avis que le nom de G. Wiseman soit avancé comme dûment élu à la Vice-Présidence pour l'Asie (période 1985-1989).

14. Le Président annonce qu'il a invité tous les Vice-Présidents élus à assister à la réunion du Comité Directeur, tenue avant le Comité Exécutif. Deux y ont assisté : M.M. Krebs Ovesen et O. Vardé
15. En introduction à ce thème, le Président rappelle la réunion du Comité Exécutif à Paris où un consensus net s'est dégagé en faveur du changement de structure de nos règlements, à savoir : Statuts et Règlements intérieurs. Il n'y a pas eu de vote à Paris car ce n'était pas sur l'ordre du jour. Il propose donc que ceci soit soumis au vote.

16. Il a créé un sous-comité du Comité Directeur comprenant lui-même comme Président, le Professeur Burland, le Professeur Wroth et le Secrétaire Général pour préparer une version des règlements révisés. Le Dr Northey a été adjoint, par la suite, à ce sous-comité.

17. Le sous-comité n'a pas eu le temps de préparer une version complète des règlements et s'est borné à préparer un modèle seulement pour des statuts concis ; les règlements intérieurs seront ajoutés plus tard. Comme suite de la communication de cette version à toutes les Sociétés Membres et aux responsables de la Société en Avril dernier, nombre de commentaires ont été reçus, qui ont été étudiés par le Comité Directeur. Celui-ci a préparé des modifications, à la lumière de ces commentaires, pour qu'elles soient remises au plus tard à cette réunion.

18. Étant donné que l'intention de proposer ce changement de nos règlements a été exposée il y a longtemps et que la version des Statuts concis préparée par le sous-comité a été adressée à tous les membres en Avril dernier, le Président demande que cette réunion approuve ce qui a été un consensus à Paris, c'est-à-dire de mettre au point un ensemble de règlements comprenant Statuts et Règlements Intérieurs.

19. Il propose alors de laisser ce chapitre pour demain matin afin de donner aux délégués le temps d'étudier les modifications proposées par le Comité Directeur.

20. Montrant ses intentions avec un croquis, il propose la procédure à suivre pour le samedi matin : un premier vote devrait être fait pour accepter "en bloc" les Statuts révisés, en principe, avec les trois clauses conditionnelles suivantes :

1. Les statuts condensés doivent être immédiatement soumis à révisions détaillées.

2. Les statuts condensés une fois entérinés doivent pouvoir devenir applicables dès l'entrée en fonction du nouveau Président.

3. En attendant la mise au point d'un règlement intérieur et d'annexes, la Société Internationale se refermera à l'esprit des statuts et des résolutions actuels.

Après examen de tous les amendements proposés tant par le Comité Directeur (et préalablement diffusés) que de l'Assemblée présente, l'opportunité des statuts révisés sera mise aux voix.
21. La motion suivante, émise par le Président, est alors mise aux voix :

"Compte tenu de l'avis exprimé par le Président dans la minute 33 du Comité Exécutif de Paris en 1983, de la large diffusion et de l'examen des projets de textes proposés, il est d'ores et déjà acquis que la Société sera administrée au moyen de statuts, complétés par un règlement intérieur et des règles de fonctionnement."

Le résultat du vote est le suivant :

Pour : 33
Contre : 2
Abstentions : 3

La motion est adoptée.

RAPPORTS DES VICE-PRESIDENTS SUR LES ACTIVITES REGIONALES

22. Les rapports suivants sont alors présentés par les Vice-Présidents régionaux

Afrique L.C. Wilson annexe 2
Asie F.K. Chin annexe 3
Australasie R.D. Northey annexe 4
Europe A. Croce annexe 5
Amérique du Nord C.B. Crawford annexe 6
Amérique du Sud J.C. Hiedra-Lopez annexe 7

23. M. Wilson déclare qu'il n'a rien à ajouter sinon une activité accrue de la Société Marocaine et qu'il constate avec plaisir que la situation de cette Société vis-à-vis de la Société Internationale est désormais régularisée.

24. Le Professeur Chin annonce que le bulletin n° 1 de la 8ème Conférence régionale asiatique est prêt et sera distribué aux congressistes présents à San Francisco.

25. Le Professeur Croce entend quant à lui faire tout particulièrement référence aux travaux des sous-comités techniques européens sur les glissements de terrains et sur les problèmes géotechniques liés aux actions sismiques qui, bien que créés seulement en 1983, ont déjà progressé significativement.

Le sous-comité "Glissements de terrains" s'est fixé trois étapes pour ses travaux :
1 - collecte des analyses de cas existants
2 - compilation des états de l'Art rédigés par les différentes Sociétés Européennes
3 - préparation d'un rapport final.

Le sous-comité "Géotechnique et séismes" a également conçu son travail en trois étapes :
1 - définition des buts recherchés et collecte des informations en provenance de chaque Société Européenne (ce travail est pratiquement achevé)
2 - rapports préliminaires sur les différents aspects qui feront l'objet des têtes de chapitre choisies
3 - état de l'Art.

Le Président Croce exprime le souhait de voir se poursuivre et aboutir les travaux de ces deux sous-comités européens et propose de céder ensuite la parole au Professeur Togrol et au Professeur Viggiani respectivement Présidents du sous-comité "Glissements" et du sous-comité "Géotechnique et séismes" afin qu'ils puissent donner au Comité Exécutif des informations complémentaires. Il convient, ajoute-t-il, de noter que la création de ces sous-comités régionaux a considérablement dynamisé la coopération géotechnique européenne.

26. Le Président confirme avoir largement encouragé les Vice-Présidents régionaux à agir par délégation au sein de leur région, en particulier en créant de tels sous-comités techniques qui nécessitent des réponses rapides. Il tient plus particulièrement ici à exprimer ses remerciements aux Vice-Présidents Européen et Nord-Américain, qui ont développé ces propositions d'actions régionales.

27. Le sous-comité présidé par le Professeur Togrol a commencé ses travaux en 1984 et a déjà publié un volume de cas. Un second volume consacré aux divers états de l'Art sera bientôt édité. Les membres du sous-comité ont été conviés par les organisateurs du 9ème Congrès Européen de Dublin à organiser une session de discussions sur le sujet. La troisième étape sera la publication d'un rapport final consacré aux études de cas les plus marquantes et à la mise sur pied d'un système de mots-clés permettant la tenue à jour d'un sommaire rapide des moyens et des cas de stabilisation des glissements de terrains en Europe.

28. Le professeur Viggiani, pour sa part, entend concentrer les travaux de son sous-comité sur les usages en cours en Europe en matière de problèmes géotechniques liés à l'action sismique (codes, règlements, inventaire et analyse des problèmes qui se posent). Ces travaux n'en sont, pour l'instant, qu'au stade initial mais ce sous-comité est lui aussi invité par Dublin à organiser une séance de discussion en 1987.

29. Mr. Crawford mentionne pour sa part qu'il a indiqué dans son rapport la publication des comptes rendus de la 7ème Conférence Panaméricaine de 1983 et du 4ème Symposium International sur les glissements qui s'est tenu en 1984 ainsi que les adresses des éditeurs respectifs. Par ailleurs, il tient ici à remercier le Comité organisateur des États-Unis et son Président, le Professeur Seed, pour tout le travail accompli à l'occasion de la Conférence du Jubilé. La région Nord-Américaine a pris, elle, en charge la responsabilité de six comités dont les travaux sont déjà très avancés.

30. Le Président tient à citer, ici, en exemple, le Comité Technique sur les Géotextiles qui, initialement, créé en sous-comité régional pour répondre à un besoin spécifique, est rapidement devenu par la suite un Comité à part entière.

RAPPORTS GÉNÉRAUX DES PRÉSIDENTS DES COMITÉS TECHNIQUES

32 Les rapports des Comités techniques suivants sont présentés au Comité Exécutif par le Président de ces Comités :

Comité Consultatif sur l'Information 
Essais de pénétration
Coopération dans la recherche
Programmes de calculs automatiques
Echantillonnage et essais sur les sols résiduels
Prélèvements intacts et essais en laboratoire sur les roches tendres et les sols indurés
Symboles, Unités, Définitions et Corrélations
Glissements de terrain
Centrifugeuses
Tassements admissibles et dommages aux Structures
Sols tropicaux
Filtres
Aptitudes des pieux à la pénétration par battage
Aspects Géotechniques de la préservation des constructions et sites anciens
Lois de comportement
Essais en laboratoire et en place

N. Nendza
B.B. Broms
C. Crawford
Z. Eisenstein
W. Brand
I.W. Johnston
F. Baguelin
P. La Rochelle
A.N. Schofield
P. Girault
W. Hachich
G.W. Donaldson
K. Fujita
J. Kérisel
S. Murayama
U. Smoltczyk
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Annexe 23

* représentant le Docteur S. Nogami

33. Le Président rappelle que seuls sont présentés et discutés en Comité Exécutif les rapports généraux des Présidents des Comités Techniques. Il invite par ailleurs ces derniers à prendre la parole s'ils estiment devoir y apporter quelques compléments oraux.

34. Par ailleurs, on a tenu compte, dans ce domaine, des activités propres à d'autres Sociétés membres (Australie, Brésil, France, Japon, Afrique du Sud, Sud-Est Asiatique et Suède). Le Comité a présenté ici un bref rapport sur les structures et l'organisation du Service International d'Information Géotechnique (I.G.I.S.), auquel sont joints des documents de travail. La première version en date de Juin 1985 de ce rapport a été diffusée à toutes les Sociétés Membres et une version plus concise a été distribuée...
au cours de ce Comité Exécutif. Le système actuel couvre les domaines de la Mécanique des Sols, de la Mécanique des Roches, de l'Ingénierie Géotechnique et de la Géologie de l'Ingénieur. Le système actuel ne traite que l'information publiée mais il pourrait aussi être étendu aux programmes de calculs automatiques.

36. Le service IGIS pourrait être à la fois un service documentaire d'enregistrement des titres parus en géotechnique et un service de diffusion de résumés des publications importantes. Ce service peut fonctionner soit manuellement comme par le passé, soit faire l'objet d'une informatisation. Un outil indispensable pour ceci est l'utilisation des mots-clés qui sont rassemblés et classés dans le nouveau glossaire géotechnique. Le Comité IAC considère qu'il y a là une priorité.

37. Le professeur De Beer pense que les Sociétés Internationales de Mécanique des Roches et de Géologie de l'Ingénieur devraient être approchées sur ce projet qui, de ce fait, couvre des domaines communs aux trois Sociétés.

38. Le Professeur La Rochelle annonce l'intention de la Société Suisse de tenir à Lausanne, en 1988 (10-15 Juillet), un symposium sur les glissements de terrain. Il se permet, par ailleurs, de regretter, d'une part les difficultés éprouvées à maintenir des rapports suivis avec certaines Sociétés et d'autre part, le manque de possibilités de financement par la Société Internationale des activités des Comités Techniques.


40. Le Docteur Fujita, qui a organisé à San Francisco un symposium le samedi 10 Août sur le battage des pieux, espère y accueillir une centaine de participants. Son Comité Technique a publié un premier volume de 218 pages et en a déjà vendu 80 exemplaires. Un second volume à paraître en Mars 1986 contiendra le texte de toutes les discussions. Il signale, par ailleurs, que le Professeur Murayama, président du Comité Technique sur les lois de comportement, n'a pu assister à ce Comité Exécutif mais son Comité Technique a publié un volume de 175 pages sur l'état de l'Art dans le domaine ; 70 exemplaires de cet ouvrage seront mis en vente au cours de la discussion de la session 1.A.

41. Le Docteur Brand informe quant à lui le Comité de la vente de 120 exemplaires du volume préparé par son Comité Technique.

42. Le Docteur Donaldson informe l'assistance de l'organisation au Portugal d'un Symposium sur les filtres en 1988 : son Comité préparera un rapport qui sera discuté à cette occasion.
43. Le Président invite alors le Professeur Smoltczyk à présenter les travaux du Comité "Essais en laboratoire et en place" créé en 1979 par le Président Fukuoka. Trois thèmes principaux font actuellement l'objet des travaux de ce Comité :
1 - chargement des pieux (publié dans le journal de l'ASTM)
2 - essais de consolidation et de gonflement (publiés par Technion, Haifa)
3 - essais triaxiaux.
En ce qui concerne les essais triaxiaux, il suggère de confier ce travail à un petit groupe d'experts spécialisés.

44. Le Professeur Giroud attire l'attention de l'Assemblée sur la publication de l'État de l'Art mis au point par son Comité dans la revue "Géotextiles et Géomembranes". Ce rapport qui contient également une liste des Symboles, servira de base aux discussions de la Session "Géotextiles". Le Professeur Giroud expose les similitudes d'approches des méthodes d'essais et de recherches sur les Géotextiles avec celles utilisées en Géotechnique traditionnelle, ce qui rend les géotechniciens tout particulièrement aptes à aborder ces problèmes. Il se propose d'étendre le domaine des travaux de son Comité à celui, beaucoup plus vaste, des Géosynthétiques. La principale manifestation internationale à venir, sur ce point, sera la 3ème Conférence Internationale sur les Géotextiles qui se tiendra à Vienne en 1986. Cette conférence, organisée par la Société Autrichienne, sera placée sous les auspices de l'ISSMFE et de la Société Internationale des Géotextiles.

45. Après avoir brièvement exposé les travaux de son Comité, le Professeur Schofield entend fermement en poursuivre les activités. La Société Britannique a, jusqu'ici, assuré le fonctionnement du Comité. La France se propose de prendre le relai : le Professeur Schofield suggère d'accepter cette offre.

46. Le Docteur Baguelin a évoqué dans le rapport qu'il a diffusé, un certain nombre d'aspects techniques sur lesquels il souhaite l'avis de l'assistance. La liste des symboles initialement présentée à Tokyo a été considérablement élargie. Le Président émet le voeu que ce Comité puisse être transformé en Comité Permanent.

47. Le Docteur Johnston informe l'assemblée des difficultés éprouvées par le manque de publications en matière de roches tendres et du lien qu'il y a lieu d'établir impérativement sur ce point avec la Société Internationale de Mécanique des Roches. Le Président comprend cette position et rappelle que la Société Australienne de Géomécanique a été chargée de ce Comité justement pour cette raison. Le Docteur Hachich évoque quant à lui la conférence sur les Sols Tropicaux qui s'est tenue au Brésil en 1985. Deux volumes des comptes rendus sont déjà disponibles, deux autres seront distribués lors du présent congrès.

48. Mr Crawford remercie le Président pour l'aide qu'il a toujours apportée au comité "Coopération dans la Recherche". Il espère que les travaux de ce Comité vont pouvoir continuer dans l'avenir et souhaite d'y inclure les Vice-Présidents.
49. Le Président propose alors à l'assistance une motion d'accord sur les rapports présentés par les Présidents de Comités.

Le Président Anagnosti propose quant à lui la motion suivante :

"Le Comité Exécutif a pris connaissance des rapports des Comités Techniques. Il recommande au Président entrant d'encourager les comités à poursuivre leurs travaux sur les propositions qu'ils ont faites."

Cette motion, soutenue par le Professeur Stefanoff, est adoptée à l'unanimité.

50. Le Président propose alors la motion suivante :

"Le Comité Exécutif recommande le développement d'un Système International d'Information Géotechnique, comme proposé par le Comité Technique responsable, en collaboration avec la Société Internationale de Mécanique des Roches et la Société Internationale de Géologie de l'Ingénieur."

Motion adoptée à l'unanimité.

51. Mr. Wilson propose à son tour la motion suivante :

"En ce qui concerne le fonctionnement des futurs Comités Techniques, le Président entrant devra prendre acte du transfert récent de responsabilité du fonctionnement de chacun de ces Comités aux Sociétés Savantes qui l'auront accepté."

Cette motion, soutenue par le Docteur J. Steenfelt, est adoptée à l'unanimité.

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ ORGANISATEUR DU XIe CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL

52. Le Professeur Seed informe l'Assemblée que tout est prêt quant au XIe Congrès International et que le Comité organisateur compte sur la présence de 1 600 délégués et de 400 personnes accompagnantes. Le Comité Exécutif profite de cette occasion pour féliciter, par des applaudissements nourris, la Société Américaine et le Comité organisateur pour leur excellent travail.

INVITATIONS ADRESSEES AU COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF

Cette Société célébrera en 1987 le 20ème anniversaire de sa fondation et organisera à cette occasion une Conférence Internationale, ce qui lui donnera la possibilité d'organiser la réunion du Comité Exécutif à Bangkok.


**ISSMFE NEWS**

55. Le Secrétaire Général présente son rapport sur le bulletin d'information de la Société "ISSMFE News" (Annexe 25) et rappelle que la première parution sous la forme imprimée actuelle date de Février 1983. En 1983-1984, le financement a été largement couvert par l'insertion de la publicité mais ceci a soulevé des problèmes en ce qui concerne la diffusion en Amérique du Nord. Ces problèmes sont dus, d'une part au fait que des droits de douane sont perçus sur tout support contenant de la publicité à son entrée au Canada ou aux U.S.A. et, d'autre part, à la concurrence avec les "Regional Geotechnical News". Il recommande, en conséquence, que "ISSMFE News" soit désormais produit sans publicité et financé par des fonds du Secrétariat. Les annonceurs sont, en tout état de cause, réticents pour participer si le bulletin n'est pas diffusé en Amérique Nord. Le financement du bulletin, dans sa forme simple actuelle d'une feuille pliée, nécessiterait une augmentation de la cotisation d'environ 1 Franc Suisse par an et par membre. En ce qui concerne l'Amérique du Nord, on pourrait confier les articles pour insertion dans "Geotechnical News" plutôt que de diffuser "ISSMFE News" dans cette région.

56. **LISTE DES MEMBRES**

Le Secrétaire Général présente son rapport sur la liste des membres (annexe 25). Il rappelle que la solution retenue lors de la réunion du Comité Exécutif à Paris en 1983 consiste en des feuilles séparées, préparées par les Sociétés membres sous forme standard et remises au Secrétariat. Lors de la réunion du Comité Directeur (Steering Committee) à Perth en 1984, le Président a approuvé, en plus de cette formule de feuilles séparées, l'offre de Balkema d'informatiser, imprimer et relier la liste des membres pour 1985 qui serait vendue au prix de 10 dollars U.S. l'exemplaire à chacun des membres. Le 16 Mars 1984, le Secrétaire Général a adressé à toutes les Sociétés membres, toutes les précisions concernant la forme standard à adopter et a demandé que les listes lui soient adressées avant le 1er Novembre 1984. Fin Août 1985, six listes manquaient encore et ne pouvaient donc figurer dans la liste pour 1985. Malgré la recommandation de fournir les listes sous forme standard, celles-ci ont été adressées dans une diversité de formats, de caractères et de qualité telle que leur diffusion sous forme de feuilles séparées s'est révélée impraticable. En outre, Balkema a fait savoir que, en raison de cette mauvaise qualité des documents fournis, leur saisie informatique a demandé plus de temps que prévu et que la liste reliée ne serait pas prête à temps pour le XIIe Congrès international de Mécanique des Sol et des Travaux de fondation (CIMSTF) à San Francisco. Il souhaite également envoyer à chaque société membre les épreuves de sa propre liste pour contrôle avant édition finale et reliure de la liste.
57. Le Secrétaire Général signale également qu'une décharge sera insérée dans la liste reliée pour 1985 afin que la Société Internationale ne puisse être tenue pour responsable en ce qui concerne l'exactitude des adresses, ni aucune implication politique ou de quelque autre nature que pourrait contenir une adresse.

58. Le Président exprime sa déception du fait que la piètre coopération des Sociétés Membres ait empêché la diffusion des listes sous forme standard. Il propose que le bureau entrant fasse une nouvelle tentative dans ce sens.

COMPTES DE LA SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE POUR 1983-1984

59. Le Secrétaire Général présente les comptes certifiés de la Société pour la période 1983-1984 (annexe 26). Au cours de cette période, le solde positif a augmenté de 139 214 Francs suisses plus 1 500 Livres sterlings à 74 959 Francs suisses plus 36 637 Livres sterlings. Ramené en Livres sterlings, ceci représente un accroissement de 18 193 à 36 637 Livres. Ceci inclut les 10 033 Francs suisses plus 1 109 Livres sterlings, soit l'équivalent de 4 436 Livres sterlings, constituant le fonds pour la Médaille d'or Kevin Kash. Un montant de 30 000 Livres sterlings a été placé dans des comptes portant intérêt (autres qu'un compte bancaire rémunéré) et l'intérêt total, y compris l'intérêt bancaire, s'est élevé à 4 447 Livres sterlings. Les services fiscaux, Inland Revenue Department, ont signalé que l'impôt (Corporation Tax) serait dû sur ces intérêts et il sera procédé à une estimation en temps utile. Cet impôt devrait être de l'ordre de 30 % des intérêts perçus.

60. L'approbation des comptes est proposée par le Professeur Togrol appuyé par le Professeur Mackechnie. Cette motion est adoptée à l'unanimité.

EXAMEN DE LA SITUATION FINANCIERE

61. Le Président fait savoir qu'il a demandé à la Société Britannique de Géotechnique (BGS) d'examiner la situation financière de la Société Internationale. Ceci a été entrepris par le Professeur Sutherland à la demande de BGS (rapport donné en annexe 27). Le Professeur Sutherland donne un bref résumé de son rapport. Il fait remarquer que le solde positif de la Société s'est accru d'un facteur 2,5 durant la période 1980-1984 et que la Société devrait avoir une politique quant à la façon dont de telles réserves devraient être investies ou utilisées. Ceci donne lieu à un échange de vues.

62. Le Président propose la motion suivante:

"Le Comité Exécutif approuve le rapport et adresse ses remerciements à la Société Britannique de Géotechnique. Le rapport sera retenu pour examen approfondi et mis en œuvre par le Comité Directeur ou par le sous-comité des finances et du budget du Comité Directeur."

Cette motion est adoptée à l'unanimité.
63. L'Assemblée reprend la discussion sur la révision des Statuts le samedi matin. L'appel montre que 44 Sociétés membres ayant pouvoir de voter sont présentes ou représentées. Ceci satisfait le quorum requis de 37 membres votants.

64. Le Président reprend la suggestion faite la veille d'un vote en bloc sur les principes des statuts de façon à ce que l'essence de ceux-ci soit préservée à travers les débats. Après beaucoup de discussion, il est apparu évident que certains membres craignent qu'un vote en bloc ne signifie que tous les autres articles sont acceptés en bloc et pas seulement "l'essence" des statuts. Le Professeur Lousberg et le Docteur Steefelt suggèrent qu'une discussion générale ait lieu avant le vote. Toutefois, le Professeur Togrol propose la motion :

"Le vote de principe n'est pas nécessaire et d'un commun accord, il est passé à la discussion et au vote des amendements."

Cette motion est appuyée par Mr Fasehun du Nigéria et les résultats sont les suivants :

Pour : 20
Contre : 2
Abstentions : 9

La motion est adoptée.

65. Il est décidé de laisser pour l'instant de côté l'Article 1A, le changement de nom de la Société n'apparaissant pas d'une urgence extrême. Ce point sera discuté par la suite si le temps le permet. Pour gagner du temps, il est décidé de procéder par consensus sur chaque amendement et de passer à un vote général à la fin. Le Professeur J. Burland et le Docteur Parry pensent tous deux que le sentiment de fraternité et de confiance mutuelle qui règne dans la famille des géotechniciens doit permettre de discuter ces amendements sans juridisme excessif sur chaque détail. Le Docteur Parry suggère de parcourir rapidement la liste des articles et de revenir ensuite à la discussion détaillée de ceux pour lesquels un nombre significatif de délégués le juge nécessaire. Ceci est approuvé.

Le Président demande aux membres de lever la main lorsqu'ils souhaitent que le point évoqué soit retenu pour examen. Après un rapide examen des articles, les points suivants sont retenus :

66. Article 2A

Après quelque discussion, on passe au vote pour accepter l'article 2A modifié tel qu'il a été proposé par le Comité Directeur :

"Le but de la Société Internationale est de promouvoir la coopération internationale parmi les ingénieurs et les scientifiques pour le progrès des connaissances dans le domaine de la géotechnique et de ses applications à l'art de l'ingénieur."
La motion est adoptée par 43 voix.

Un nouveau décompte donne 41 membres votants présents, conservant ainsi le quorum requis pour la modification des Statuts.

67. Article 11A

La responsabilité de la nomination du Secrétaire Général est discutée à la demande de l'Irlande qui voit un changement significatif entre la nomination du Secrétaire Général aux réunions du Comité Exécutif comme cela est indiqué dans les Statuts existants et la nomination par le Président comme cela est proposé dans les nouveaux Statuts. Bien que la version française indique "par" le Comité Exécutif comme le fait remarquer le Professeur Lousberg de Belgique et non "au (at) comme dans la version anglaise, le Président fait usage de sa prérogative, énoncée à l'article 4 des Statuts et interprète les textes dans le sens de la version anglaise selon laquelle le Secrétaire Général est nommé "lors" du Comité Exécutif. Le Professeur Sutherland fait remarquer que ceci est beaucoup plus commode pour le Président, assisté par le Bureau, de nommer le Secrétaire Général, en particulier en cas d'urgence. Cette opinion est fortement appuyée par le Professeur Burland qui fut lui-même impliqué dans la récente situation d'urgence il y a quatre ans.

43 membres votants sont maintenant présents après l'arrivée du délégué vénézuélien, titulaire du pouvoir du Costa-Rica. Le Président propose la motion selon laquelle l'article 11A serait rédigé comme suit :

"Le Secrétaire Général est nommé par le Président après consultation du Bureau et selon des modalités approuvées par celui-ci."

La motion est adoptée par 33 voix.

68. Article 15C

Le Professeur Salençon s'enquiert de l'intérêt d'accorder le droit de vote aux Vice-Présidents dans les réunions du Comité Exécutif puisque chaque Société membre a déjà une voix. Après discussion, le Président propose la rédaction suivante de l'article 15C :

"Chaque Société membre (sauf si celle-ci a cessé de bénéficier de son appartenance) présente ou représentée à la réunion, disposera d'une voix. Aucun autre membre du Conseil n'a le droit de vote."

Cette motion est adoptée par 38 voix.
69. Article 16A

Le Professeur Togrol pense que les trois membres du Bureau devraient être choisis par le Conseil et non par le Président. Le Professeur d'Appolonia fait remarquer que puisque le Président est élu par le Conseil, celui-ci devrait lui faire confiance pour le choix des trois personnes dont il pense qu'elles sont susceptibles de lui apporter la meilleure aide dans des domaines spécifiques de ses activités. Le Professeur Togrol retire son objection. Le Professeur Lousberg suggère l'addition de : "aprè consultation des Vice-Présidents et du Secrétaire Général". Mr Fasehun fait objection à l'addition de "aprè consultation des Vice-Présidents" car il considère que le Président doit être laissé libre de choisir ceux qu'il désire. Un vote sur l'amendement "aprè consultation des Vice-Présidents" est abandonné et la motion originale est proposée par le Président donnant la rédaction suivante de l'article 16A :

"Le Bureau est constitué du Président, du Président précédent, des Vice-Présidents, de trois membres de la Société nommés par le Président et du Secrétaire Général".

Cette motion est adoptée par 35 voix.

70. Article 18B

Une discussion s'engage sur le point de savoir s'il devrait y avoir une obligation ou une recommandation statutaire faite aux Vice-Présidents d'organiser des réunions de comités régionales lors des Congrès régionaux. L'opinion se dégage selon laquelle pourvu que toutes les Sociétés membres en soient dûment averties, de telles réunions devraient, si possible, être organisées par les Vice-Présidents. La rédaction suivante est proposée :

"Lors des Congrès régionaux, les délégués des Sociétés membres appartenant à la région peuvent tenir une réunion présidée par le Vice-Président pour discussion de sujets d'intérêt commun."

Cette motion est adoptée par 35 voix.

71. Le Secrétaire Général suggère que le Comité Exécutif délègue au Professeur Burland la responsabilité de produire la forme finale des Statuts compacts pour édition. Cette idée est approuvée et le Docteur J. Steefelt propose la motion :

"Le Comité Exécutif reconnaît et apprécie les efforts remarquables faits par les Sociétés membres, le Comité Directeur et les délégués pour rédiger les Statuts. Le Comité Exécutif approuve la rédaction finale avec les amendements votés lors de sa réunion ; il confie au professeur Burland le soin de mettre au point les changements de rédaction mineurs nécessaires, sans affecter les principes posés par les suggestions des délégués, à l'exception de l'article 1A."

Cette motion est appuyée par le Professeur Togrol et approuvée par 42 voix.
Le professeur Togrol propose un vote de remerciements pour tous ceux qui ont été impliqués dans la préparation de cette rédaction des Statuts et plus particulièrement au Professeur Burland et au Docteur Parry. Ceci est accueilli par des applaudissements nourris et chaleureux.

Mr Fasehun suggère qu'un petit groupe soit choisi pour produire la version française, mais le Président considère que ceci pourra être fait après que l'article 1A - le nom de la Société - aura été discuté et qu'une décision aura été prise sur ce point.

Article 1A

La discussion de cet article provoque l'expression d'opinions diverses. Une argumentation solide en faveur du changement de nom est présentée par le Secrétaire Général qui considère que le nom de la Société Internationale doit refléter la totalité de ses domaines d'activités. Ceci aiderait à prévenir la fragmentation et la formation de Sociétés dissidentes comme cela est déjà le cas. L'impression générale est qu'il y a peut-être de solides arguments en faveur du changement de nom (en gardant présent à l'esprit que le changement de nom de la Société Internationale n'implique pas nécessairement des conséquences sur les noms des Sociétés membres individuelles), mais il faut se donner un temps suffisant pour permettre aux Sociétés membres d'examiner toutes les implications d'un changement de nom, y compris la question de la traduction française correspondante. Il est suggéré qu'un texte bien documenté et argumenté soit préparé sur cette possibilité de changement de nom, qu'on le fasse circuler et que la question soit traitée lors du prochain Comité Exécutif en 1987. Le Président retire alors la motion sur le changement de nom et est d'accord pour conserver le nom tel qu'il est actuellement. Mr Donaldson propose la motion suivante :

"Il est décidé que, dans le cadre de la présente révision des Statuts, l'opportunité de changer le nom de la Société sera examinée et qu'un rapport sera présenté à la prochaine réunion du Conseil, et qu'à cette réunion, le Conseil sera autorisé à mettre en application la décision prise sur cette question si elle est approuvée à la majorité des deux tiers."

Cette motion est appuyée par le Docteur Steenfelt et est adoptée par 37 voix.

Le Président propose la rédaction suivante pour la motion finale sur les Statuts modifiés :

"Il est décidé que les Statuts définitivement révisés et modifiés prendront effet lors de la séance de clôture du présent Congrès au moment de la prise de fonction des membres du bureau nouvellement élu. Il est également décidé que, en attendant l'adoption du règlement intérieur et des règles, la conduite des affaires de la Société dans tous les domaines non couverts présentement soit faite en respectant l'esprit des Statuts actuels approuvés à Oaxaca en 1979 et révisés."

Cette motion est adoptée à l'unanimité des 44 votants.
76. Le Président remercie l'assemblée et adresse ses remerciements au sous-comité des Statuts.

77. Enfin, il est convenu de mettre en place un groupe de travail chargé de traduire les nouveaux Statuts en Français.

Le Président propose la motion :

"Mr Parez et le Professeur Salençon de France, le Professeur Lousberg de Belgique sont chargés de procéder à la traduction des Statuts."

Cette motion est adoptée à l'unanimité.

RAPPORTE DU COMITÉ ORGANISATEUR DU 12ème CONGRES C.I.M.S.T.F., BRESIL 1989

78. Un court rapport (annexe 29) est présenté par le Comité organisateur du 12ème CIMSTF qui se tiendra à Rio de Janeiro en 1989. Le Président signale que de nombreux points de ce rapport nécessiteront un examen prochain par le Comité des Congrès.

RAPPORTE DU SECRETARIAT PERMANENT DE COORDINATION

79. Le professeur De Beer, Secrétaire du Secrétariat permanent de coordination, résume le contenu de son rapport (annexe 30).

80. Le professeur Burland exprime son souci que les recommandations proposées par le Secrétariat permanent de coordination pour la préparation et la présentation de communications avec diapositives et transparents deviennent obligatoires pour les Congrès des trois Sociétés. Ce point de vue reçoit d'autres appuis et la motion suivante est proposée par le Dr Blight et appuyée par le Dr Balasubramaniam :

"Le Comité Exécutif accepte le rapport du Secrétariat de coordination et remercie son Secrétaire pour sa préparation."

Cette motion est adoptée à l'unanimité.

81. Après les suggestions faites par Mr Fasehun, le Dr Northey et le Professeur Burland pour qu'un sous-comité soit mis en place pour étudier cette question et la proposition faite par l'Allemagne de l'Ouest de faire l'expérience sur le Congrès danubien l'année prochaine, le Président propose la motion suivante :


La motion est adoptée à l'unanimité moins une voix contre et pas d'absentions.
OFFRE PAR L'INDE D'ACCUEILLIR LE XIIIe CIMSTF

82. L'offre est faite par la délégation de l'Inde d'accueillir le XIIIe CIMSTF en 1993. Dans sa présentation du dossier faite dans le peu de temps disponible, le Professeur Prakash fait mention de plusieurs invitations semblables faites par la Société Indienne de Géotechnique depuis 1954 pour accueillir un CIMSTF. Lors de la réunion du Comité Exécutif à Paris en 1983, l'offre faite d'accueillir le Congrès de 1989 n'a pas été retenue à quelques voix près. Il assure l'assemblée que toutes les installations existent à New-Delhi pour un tel congrès et, d'ailleurs, les congrès internationaux d'autres Sociétés se sont déjà tenus là avec succès.

83. Le Président confirme qu'un Congrès International des Grands Barrages s'est tenu en Inde avec grand succès. Toutefois, il n'est pas d'usage dans la Société Internationale de prendre 8 ans à l'avance la décision concernant le lieu du CIMSTF, une exception n'ayant été faite que pour le Congrès du Jubilé. Il considère qu'à l'avenir la décision devrait être prise 6 ans à l'avance. Sur sa demande de savoir si l'assemblée souhaite prendre une décision lors de la présente réunion, un vote donne le résultat de : 8 voix pour, 14 contre et 17 abstentions. Il propose alors la motion suivante :

"Le présent Comité Exécutif transmet au Comité Exécutif de 1987 par une résolution actée au procès-verbal la recommandation d'examiner en priorité l'invitation faite par la Société Indienne de Géotechnique d'accueillir le XIIIe CIMSTF en 1993."

Cette résolution est adoptée par 33 voix pour et 1 voix contre.

BUDGET DE LA SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE

84. Le Secrétaire Général présente deux budgets pour la période de trois ans 1985-1987 (annexe 31), le premier, dans l'hypothèse d'une augmentation nulle des cotisations, qui est déficitaire pour chaque année, le second qui met en évidence les cotisations nécessaires pour que les recettes équilibrent les dépenses prévisibles. Ces budgets ont été préparés par lui-même et modifiés par le Comité Directeur afin de prévoir des lignes pour les déplacements du Président et des Vice-Présidents en 1986 et 1987. Dans le cas des Vice-Présidents, l'objectif est de donner quelque soutien permettant aux Vice-Présidents de se rendre à des réunions internationales telles que les réunions du Comité Directeur ou du Comité Exécutif. Pour équilibrer par les recettes les dépenses prévues, dans l'hypothèse où le nombre de membres resterait sans changement, les cotisations devraient être portées à 30 % au-dessus du tarif actuel en 1987.

85. Une longue discussion s'engage sur ce sujet, y compris la question de savoir si oui ou non la Société doit suffire à ses besoins financiers. A l'heure actuelle, elle est largement subventionnée par l'Université de Cambridge qui assure gratuitement le logement, le chauffage, l'éclairage et autres facilités.
au Secrétariat. Le Président, durant son exercice, a dépensé beaucoup sur ses fonds propres pour des voyages effectués pour la Société. Les autres membres du bureau n'ont reçu aucun soutien. Ceci n'est assurément pas convenable pour une Société Internationale prestigieuse.

86. Diverses opinions sont exprimées quant à la teneur et à la signification d'un budget en équilibre. Quelques Sociétés, dont l'Inde, manifestent leur souci devant le niveau d'augmentation des cotisations recherché pour faire face aux dépenses prévues. Le délégué suédois suggère que des augmentations tolérables des cotisations pourraient être de 15 % en 1986 et 30 % en 1987. Mr Smoltczyk, de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne, signale que la Société Allemande ne pourra payer l'augmentation de 30 % par rapport à sa cotisation actuelle car celle-ci est payée en bloc et le budget de 1986 est déjà largement déficitaire en raison des lourdes dépenses supplémentaires occasionnées par le système des Geotechnical Abstracts.

87. Plusieurs délégués conviennent avec le Secrétaire Général de ce que la cotisation moyenne par membre, de 2.8 dollars U.S., est très basse et que des augmentations substantielles sont justifiées. L'idée selon laquelle une augmentation de la cotisation d'environ 1 dollar par membre entraînerait une perte de membres est contrebattue par l'opinion, exprimée par l'Islande et d'autres délégations, que de tels membres pourraient difficilement être considérés comme réellement intéressés par leur appartenance à la Société Internationale.


89. Après quelque discussion concernant le soutien à apporter par la Société aux membres de son Bureau, en particulier pour ce qui est des voyages occasionnés par leurs fonctions, une motion est préparée. Avant de proposer cette motion à l'assemblée, le Président souligne d'abord qu'il a reçu, de la part du Comité Directeur, l'aide la plus considérable que l'on puisse imaginer dans la conduite des affaires de la Société, et ensuite, qu'il ne s'agit là que d'une motion de principe. La motion suivante est proposée par le Président :

"Considérant les avantages que comportent pour la coopération internationale, les réunions périodiques du Comité Directeur et les visites régionales du Président,
un crédit sera ouvert dans le budget pour soutenir le Président, les Vice-Présidents et les membres du Comité Directeur dans les frais de voyage qu'ils engagent pour les réunions de la Société Internationale, les travaux des Comités Techniques et autres activités de ce type.

Cette motion est adoptée par :

Pour : 18 voix  
Contre : 5 voix  
Abstentions : 12 voix

90. Après un complément de discussion sur les cotisations des Sociétés membres, la motion suivante est proposée par le Président :

"Il est demandé au Secrétaire Général de faire en sorte que, dans toute la mesure du possible, les dépenses de la Société Internationale ne dépassent pas ses recettes au cours des trois prochaines années. Pour parvenir à un équilibre approximatif des recettes et des dépenses, le Comité Exécutif autorise une augmentation des taux de cotisations en 1986 et 1987 de 30 % par rapport aux taux actuels arrêtés en 1979."

Cette motion est adoptée par 27 voix pour et 9 voix contre.

91. A la suite de cette résolution, le Professeur Ovesen fait un court exposé montrant les discordances entre les cotisations moyennes par membre individuel pour différentes Sociétés membres, qui résultent de l'application de la formule actuellement en vigueur pour le calcul des cotisations des Sociétés membres.

92. Puisqu'il apparaît qu'il y a une forte opinion dans l'assemblée selon laquelle la Société Internationale devrait devenir financièrement autonome, le Président propose la motion suivante :

"Le Comité Exécutif recommande qu'un Comité soit mis en place pour étudier le financement de la Société, y compris la perception des cotisations, et faire un rapport sur la façon dont ce revenu pourrait être accru jusqu'à un niveau permettant à la Société Internationale de devenir complètement autonome financièrement. Ses conclusions seront communiquées à toutes les Sociétés membres 6 mois avant la réunion du Comité exécutif de 1987 et seront examinées lors de cette réunion."

Cette motion est adoptée à l'unanimité.

LOGO, DIPLOMES, MEDAILLE D'OR KEVIN NASH

93. Le Secrétaire Général signale que la Société Internationale a maintenant un logo qui a été choisi par le Président entre diverses propositions, en exécution de la délégation qui lui avait été donnée pour ce faire au Comité Exécutif de Paris. Le logo apparait en maints endroits devant le présent congrès, sur le bulletin ISSMFE News, sur les diplômes et sur la Médaille d'or Kevin Nash.
94. Répondant à la demande du Président, le Secrétariat a réalisé des diplômes pour les Présidents précédents, les Vice-Présidents précédents et pour le récipiendaire de la Médaille d’or Kevin Nash. Certains de ces diplômes seront remis au cours du présent Congrès. La Médaille d’or Kevin Nash a aussi été réalisée par le Secrétariat et sera décernée lors du présent Congrès.

ATTRIBUTION DE LA MEDAILLE D’OR KEVIN NASH

95. Le Professeur Masami Fukuoka, Président du Comité des Présidents précédents, responsable du choix du récipiendaire de la Médaille d’or Kevin Nash, n’est pas en mesure de participer à la présente réunion pour des raisons de santé. L’annexe 32 contient un court rapport du Président Fukuoka. Le récipiendaire de la Médaille d’or Kevin Nash pour 1985 est le Professeur H. Bolton Seed.

RAPPORT U.I.T.A.

96. Le Président propose que ce rapport préparé par la Société Française soit acceptée. Cette proposition est adoptée à l’unanimité. Il suggère ensuite que le rapport soit transmis au Bureau entrant pour examen (annexe 33).

RAPPORT SUR LES EUROCODES

97. Le Président du Comité ad hoc sur l’Eurocode 7 "Fondations" n’ajoute aucun commentaire au rapport qu’il a déjà remis à la Société Internationale (annexe 34).

ELECTION DU PRÉSIDENT

98. L’élection du Président pour la période 1985-1989 commence par une discussion sur la date limite de présentation des candidatures. Bien qu’aucune date précise ne soit fixée par les Statuts, le Président fait remarquer qu’il est clairement dit dans l’article 19 des Statuts que "le Secrétaire Général enverra à chaque Société Nationale la liste de tous les candidats et le Comité Exécutif sera appelé à voter sur ces noms lors de sa réunion suivante."

99. La délégation indienne demande que sa présentation du Docteur Shamsher Prakash soit prise en considération, compte tenu du fait qu’elle en avait informé le Secrétaire Général en Mars précédent et qu’elle a elle-même communiqué le nom à toutes les Sociétés Membres avant la réunion du Comité Exécutif. Quelques Sociétés Membres confirment avoir reçu une telle lettre, quoique tardive, et il est décidé de passer au vote sur la prise en considération de la présentation de l’Inde. Le Président souligne que, de son point de vue, ceci devrait être considéré comme une révision des Statuts et, qui plus est, comme une révision applicable sur le champ, ce qui est contraire à la pratique formelle. Cependant, si l’assemblée en
est d'accord, il appliquera cette décision pourvu qu'elle soit votée comme une révision des Statuts. Il y a 31 votes favorables et le nom du Dr Shamsher Prakash de l'Inde, présenté par l'Iran et par l'Inde, est ajouté à la liste des pressentis à la candidature pour la présidence.

100. La délégation japonaise déclare que puisque les Statuts ne sont pas spécifiques, elle souhaiterait aussi proposer le nom du Professeur H.B. Seed des États-Unis. Le Président pense que cette demande n'est pas recevable pour les raisons suivantes:

1°. Le Professeur Seed a retiré sa candidature antérieure et il n'y a pas de lettre de lui indiquant qu'il est d'accord sur cette nouvelle candidature. 2°. Il n'y a pas eu d'échange de correspondance comme cela avait été le cas pour l'Inde, en sorte que les délégués présents n'ont pas eu le temps de recevoir des consignes de votes de la part de leur Société Membre.

101. On procède au contrôle des présents habilités avec droit de vote. La République dominicaine, la Roumanie et l'Equateur n'ont pas le droit de vote.

102. Les résultats du vote, à bulletins secrets, pour la Présidence durant la période 1985-1989, sont les suivants :

- Professeur B. Broms : 24 voix
- Professeur N. Morgenstern : 17 voix
- Professeur S. Prakash : 4 voix


SECRETARIAT GENERAL

103. Le Président signale qu'il a ressenti le besoin d'un soutien pour le Secrétariat Général et d'une meilleure organisation physique du Secrétariat. Il a reçu une lettre datée du 16 Juillet 1985, de la part du Président de la Société Britannique de Géotechnique (B.G.S.) dans laquelle B.G.S. offre de satisfaire ce besoin tant que le Secrétariat demeurera au Royaume Uni (annexe 35).

104. Une discussion s'engage sur un élargissement possible des services du secrétariat, mais il apparaît que cette question doit être laissée au nouveau Président. Il est également rappelé que les nouveaux Statuts prévoient la nomination du Secrétaire Général par le Président après consultation du Bureau. Si l'offre de B.G.S. était acceptée, elle s'appliquerait aux deux prochaines années et pourrait être réexaminée à la réunion du Conseil en 1987.

105. La motion suivante, proposée par le Docteur Steenfelt est alors adoptée à l'unanimité :

"Le Comité Exécutif enregistre avec reconnaissance l'offre de la Société Britannique de Géotechnique et recommande que le nouveau Président en profite."
RAPPORT ISRM

106. Mr A. de Bello, de la Société Internationale de Mécanique des Roches, félicite le Professeur Broms pour son élection et demande qu'en examinant la possibilité de changement de nom de la Société Internationale, on tienne compte des points de vue des Sociétés géotechniciennes "soeurs".

REMERCIEMENTS


Le Professeur de Beer propose un vote de remerciements à l'adresse du Président pour son travail prodigieux et enthousiaste au nom de la Société Internationale.

Le Président clôt la réunion à 19.00 heures.
EXISTING AND NEW MEMBERS

On 31 May 1985 ISSMFE comprised of 57 Member Societies representing 16,121 individual members. This compared with 56 Member Societies representing 14,122 individual members reported at the Executive Committee Meeting (ECM) in May 1983. The new Member Society is Iceland which has submitted all the documents required by Statute and were admitted in 1984.

It was reported at the 1983 ECM that although Iran was still included as a Member Society, there was apparently no recognisable Society operating in that country. No dues had been paid since 1978 and the General Secretariat had no contact with anyone in Iran. In 1984 the Iranian Geotechnical Society was reformed with 14 members and applied to join ISSMFE. As there had been no Geotechnical Society in Iran for a number of years and thus no possibility of active ISSMFE membership, it was considered appropriate, after consultation with the Vice President for Asia, Professor Chin Fung Kee, to annul the previous membership of Iran and ask the newly formed Iranian Geotechnical Society to apply as a New Member. All documents required by Statute were then submitted and Iran admitted as a Member Society in 1985.

PAKISTAN MEMBERSHIP

At the 1983 ECM it was reported that Pakistan had not paid dues for the years 1978 to 1983. In 1983 payments were received on behalf of Pakistan which accounted for dues owing for the years 1981, 82 and 83. Dues for 1984 and 1985 have also been received, leaving only 1978 and 1979 unpaid. The following is an abstract from my letter to Pakistan dated 7 June 1983:

"If your Society is unable to pay for these years (1978-9) it may be possible to persuade the Executive Committee Meeting to waive these payments. I must point out, however, that the Executive Committee has previously waived your payments for 1973-6 and clearly will not be prepared to keep doing this. The next Executive Committee Meeting is not until 1985, but in the meantime I am prepared to take the responsibility for regarding you at present in good standing on the basis of these monies just received. I must stress most strongly, however, that the Executive Committee Meeting will wish to see evidence that you are continuing to make your payments. Thus you should pay your subscriptions for 1984 and 1985 promptly on submission of our account to you".

Pakistan have paid their dues for 1984,5 and there has also been a heartening increase in activity by the Pakistan National Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, including the holding the first Pakistan National Conference on Case Histories in Geotechnical Engineering in 1984 with over 300 delegates. It would therefore be appropriate, in the writer's opinion, for the Executive Committee to confirm Pakistan's Membership.

ECUADORIAN MEMBER SOCIETY

During 1984, concern was expressed by the Vice President for South America, Professor J C Hiedra-Lopez, regarding Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Mecanica de Suelos y Rocos (SEMSIR), the ISSMFE Member Society in Ecuador. The concern was firstly that SEMSIR Statutes allowed membership to technicians who were not university graduates and secondly that SEMSIR was not fully national in its representation. In fact the correct designation is SEMSIR - Nucleo del Guayas. Correspondence on this matter was exchanged between Professor Hiedra-Lopez, Professor de Mello and the Officers of SEMSIR - Nucleo del Guayas and also the Officers of the Colegio de Ingenieros Civiles del Ecuador (CICE), as a possible alternative Member Society in Ecuador. In order to try and resolve the problem, a poll by post was conducted at the President's request by the Secretariat of the 67 members in Ecuador's 1981 list. This poll asked members to state if they felt they would be better represented in ISSMFE by SEMSIR or CICE. Only seven replies were received, 5 of which favoured SEMSIR and 2 favoured CICE.

UNPAID DUES

At the time of writing 7 Member Societies have not paid dues for 1984 and 17 have not paid for 1985. Reminders are being sent. As payment is due on 1 January, on a strict interpretation of Statute 11, Member Societies who have not paid for 1985 will not be eligible to vote at the Executive Committee Meeting in August in San Francisco, unless a "reasonable excuse" is offered.

Member Societies which are badly in arrears are as follows:

- Dominican Republic unpaid since 1980
- Morocco unpaid since 1981
- Romania unpaid since 1978

Membership of these three Societies should be reviewed by the Executive Committee.

ENQUIRIES FOR MEMBERSHIP

In a letter dated 20 March 1985 M. Parez (President, French Member Society) wrote to the Secretariat advising that a new Tunisian Committee for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering had been set up and wished to apply for membership of ISSMFE. Names of officers were enclosed; and also the advice that Tunisia would adopt statutes based on those of the Comité Français. In response the Secretariat wrote to M. Parez with a copy to the President and Secretary General of the Tunisian Society detailing submissions required in applying for membership. It was also pointed out that Tunisia had, in fact, been received into membership in 1973 but failed to pay any dues and the membership was annulled in 1977. During this brief period Tunisia did not participate in ISSMFE activities and an application from Tunisia now would most appropriately be treated as that for a New Society. Tunisia have now submitted an application for membership.

Responding to a letter from the ISSMFE President, Dr Samarai of the National Center for Construction Laboratories in Iraq has advised that Iraq wishes to be considered for membership and will be sending a representative to the 11th ISCMFE who will discuss the matter with the Secretary General ISSMFE.

Enquiries have been received from individual engineers in Saudi Arabia. It is, however, apparently not possible for a Member Society to be set up in Saudi Arabia.
### ISSMFE Membership 1985

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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>S E Asia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>512</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>249</td>
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<td>Syria</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
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<td>Venezuela</td>
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<td>Yugoslavia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Member Societies</th>
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<td>Members</td>
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<table>
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<th>Region</th>
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<td>1 Africa</td>
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<td>1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Asia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2090</td>
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<td>3 Australasia</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Europe</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 North America</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 South America</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMBERSHIP

There have throughout this period been six member societies in the region, viz Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Tunisia has recently re-applied for membership and hopefully its admission will be confirmed at the Executive Committee meeting in San Francisco.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Undoubtedly the highlight of this period for the region was the very successful 8th African Regional Conference held in Barare, Zimbabwe, 4 - 7 June 1984.

Sixty three papers were published in Volume 1 of the Proceedings, divided among six sessions, and three special lectures were also delivered. It was unfortunate that quite a large number of authors of papers could not attend, but this did have the compensating effect of allowing more time for the presentation and discussion of papers by those authors who were present.

We were very sorry that three of the societies in the region, Egypt, Ghana and Morocco, were not represented, though one paper was received from Egypt and six from Ghana.

Our thanks are due to the Zimbabwe organising committee for all their hard work and achievements.

The 9th African Regional Conference is due to be held in Nigeria in 1987.

ACTIVITIES OF MEMBER SOCIETIES

Only Morocco and South Africa have responded to my requests for information on their activities.

Morocco

It is very pleasing to read the impressive list of activities of the Comité Marocain de Mécanique des Sol et des Roches. It seems that this Committee is now functioning satisfactorily, and we hope to see more participation by its members in TISSMFE activities in due course. A copy of their report is attached.

South Africa

The Geotechnical Division of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers, which acts as the member society for South Africa, is the largest in the African Region. As usual it has been very active over the period under review.

Apart from a large number of talks and lectures on a wide range of topics, several courses and seminars were held. Subjects included:

- Grouting
- Foundation Design
- Probability and Statistics in Geotechnical Engineering
- Piling along the Natal Coast
- Geotechnical Engineering for the Practising Civil Engineer
- Environmental Engineering with Geotechnics
- Geology and Engineering of the Karoo sequence
- Geotechnical Engineering in Areas underlain by Ecca shales

Dr F von M Wagener's doctoral thesis on "Engineering Construction on Dolomite" was published in both hard and soft cover versions, with the assistance of the Division. Dr Wagener was awarded the J E B Jennings Award for 1983 for this thesis.

Three volumes of Dr A B A Brink's monumental work "Engineering Geology of Southern Africa" have now been published and the fourth and final one is due out soon.

The Division has been represented on a number of technical committees of the International Society and has taken the lead on the committee on Filters and Filter Criteria. It has also been involved in the revision of the South African Code of Practice for Lateral Support and also the Guidelines for Site Investigation for Townships.

The South African Geotechnical Bibliography, previously published in 1976 has been updated and the new version should be issued soon. Besides being available as a printed document, it will also be computerised to facilitate searching, and also to enable it to be continuously updated.

The Division's newsletter, Ground Profile, has appeared regularly and besides news items and correspondence, has included a number of very interesting short papers on geotechnical subjects.

A special issue of the Transactions of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers later this year is to be devoted to the subject of "Problem Soils in South Africa" and a two day seminar will be held on this theme.

REGIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON PROBLEM SOILS

As a result of the initiative of Dr M D Gidiqasu, Director of the Building and Road Research Institute in Kumasi, Ghana, it has been decided to set up an African Regional Technical Committee on Foundations on Problem Soils. Nominations for members to serve on this committee were called for recently, and it is hoped that a preliminary meeting of some of the committee members may be held in San Francisco in August, at the time of the International Conference.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT

Dr A O Madedor, Chairman of the Nigerian Geotechnical Association and Director of the Nigerian Building and Road Research Institute will be the Vice-President for the period 1985 - 1989. Dr Madedor is an engineer with wide experience and I believe he is eminently well qualified for the position. I wish him, and the African Region, every success in the years to come.

LESLIE C WILSON
1985-07-10

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF CMMSR 1980 - 1984

The aim of CMMSR during 1980-84 period, was to make civil engineers pay interest to their rally in a technical organization. Thus, the committee combined technical activities, such as seminars, conferences ..., with social programs. Visits to places of civil engineering interest
were organized, yet ladies and accompanying persons enjoy
tours in the countryside.

The main activities are as follows:

1980 - 28 Nov to 1 October - National Conference on Earth
Dam. Specific earth dams design - Laboratory and
field testing ...

1981 - 9 Jan. - Lecture on Soil Dynamics. Stability
computation of Mjara Dam (Morocco) by Pr Mineiro

1982 - 9 to 11 March - National Conference on Concrete
Dams. Design and construction of different types of
concrete dams, with Moroccan examples.

1982 - 1 June - Lecture on Stability of Ait Chouarit Dam
by A Chraibi

1982 - 26 Nov. - Visit to Sidi Driss Dam (gravity dam)
whose construction was underway.

Site investigations and survey - design - methods of
construction. Different dam's elements role ...

1983 - 6 Apr. - Meeting of the Moroccan Committee. A
program of conferences, exhibitions, lectures ...
for 1983 - 1984 was settled.

1983 - May - Lecture on Finite Element Method by Mr Zinebi

1984 - 17 May - Visit to Ait Chouarit Dam, whose construction
is underway (Rockfill dam).

1984 - 4 June - Meeting of the Moroccan Committee.

1984 - 18 to 19 Oct. - National Conference on Dam's Earth-
work. Borrow areas - laboratory testing - methods
of earthwork - equipments - field control ...

Besides these activities two technical magazines about civil
engineering are published.

Le "Laboratoire dans le Génie Civil"

"Handasa Lwatania" (National Engineering)

These two magazines are not published directly by the CMMSR,
but by organisations which have a close link with the
committee: the first one by LPEE, state-owned Laboratories
of Soil and Rock Mechanics and Hydraulics. The second one
by Mohammadia School of Engineers Graduates Association.
Their circulations are up to 3000 or 5000.
ASIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The 7th Asian Regional Conference was held in Haifa in 1983. As many of the members are nationals from countries which do not have diplomatic relations with Israel, they were unable to attend the Conference.

The Japanese Society will be the hosts for the 8th Asian Regional Conference and it will be held in Kyoto in 1987.

CHINESE SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

National Conference

The Fourth Chinese National Conference was held in December 1983 in the city of Wuchang attended by 260 participants and more than 400 papers were submitted.

Symposia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct 81</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>In-situ Testing of Soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 82</td>
<td>Wu-Chang</td>
<td>Laboratory soil testing techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 84</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>Case histories of building foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 85</td>
<td>Hubel</td>
<td>Shear strength properties of soils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publications


(ii) In commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the ISSME, the Chinese Society has prepared a volume of selected papers in English on geotechnical engineering written by Chinese engineers and scientists during the period 1980-83.


Other Activities

The Chinese Society has organised the following sub-committees for:

1. Standardization of Chinese Terms for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
2. Improvement of soil testing apparatus, and

INDIAN GEOTECHNICAL SOCIETY

The major activities of the Indian Geotechnical Society for the period 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1984 were:

Annual Conferences


Proceedings for these annual conferences are available.

The 1985 IGS Conference will be held on 16-18 Dec. at the University of Roorkee.

IGS Annual Lecture

The distinguished geotechnical engineers invited to deliver the IGS Annual lecture for the last 5 years were respectively Shri K R Batye, Shri H C Verma, Prof. Shamsher Prakash, Prof. Jagdish Narain and Prof. T Ramamurthy.

Technical Meetings

Numerous technical meetings were also held in which papers were presented on a wide spectrum of geotechnical subjects.

Publications

Besides a regular Newsletter, the IGS publishes a Quarterly Journal.

The commemorative volume is being prepared.

Awards

Two distinguished members and Past Presidents of the IGS, Prof. R K Katti and Prof. Shamsher Prakash have been honoured with the prestigious FICCI Prize for the year 1982 and 1984 respectively.

JAPANESE SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

Annual Conferences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Papers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Kanazawa City, 26-29 May</td>
<td>1079</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Naha City, 8-11 June</td>
<td>1164</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Kohriyama City, 9-12 June</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Matsuyama City, 5-8 June</td>
<td>1431</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Nagoya City, 10-13 June</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Annual Symposium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Papers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Tokyo 10 November</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Tokyo 16 November</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Tokyo 9-10 November</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Tokyo 15 November</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Numerous technical and research committee meetings and symposia were also held including two which were held in Singapore in joint sponsorship with the geotechnical group in Singapore.

Many of the members are actively involved in the Technical Committees of the ISSMFE with Dr H Mori chairing the Technical Committee on Soil Sampling, Dr K Fujita on Penetrability and Drivability of Piles and Professor S Murayama the Technical Committee on Constitutive Laws.

Publications

Publications available from the Japanese Society are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Publication</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Soils and Foundation</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tsuchi to Kiso</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Japanese with English summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Proceedings IX ICSMFE (Vol. 1 - 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Proceedings IX ICSMFE (Case History Volume)</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Proceedings of the International Symposium on Penetrability and Drivability of Piles (Vol. 1 &amp; 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAKISTAN NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

In addition to lectures delivered by distinguished speakers from Pakistan and overseas, the Executive Committee of the Society has regular monthly meetings since the last two years.

The first National Conference entitled "Case Histories in Geotechnical Engineering" was held in November 1984. The proceedings are available.

SOUTH EAST ASIAN GEOTECHNICAL SOCIETY

South East Asian Geotechnical Conferences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th SAG Conference</td>
<td>November 1982</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th SAG Conference</td>
<td>March 1985</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A distinct feature of the conferences has been the presentation of special lectures. Professor N Janbu from Norway was one of the Special Lecturers in the Hong Kong Conference. In the Kuala Lumpur Conference, Professor Victor de Mello (President ISSMFE), Tan Sri Professor Chin Pung Kee (Vice President ISSMFE for Asia), Dr Ting Wen Hui (President SAGS), Dr E W Brand (Past President SAGS), Dr Za-Chieh Moh (Founder President SAGS and Past Vice President ISSMFE for Asia), Dr S L Lee and Professor A S Balasubramian delivered the Special Lectures.

The 9th SAG Conference will be held in Bangkok and will be co-sponsored by the Asian Institute of Technology, the seat of the Secretariat of the Southeast Asia Geotechnical Society. Preparations have already been initiated to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the Society.

Symposia and Technical Meetings

Despite the world recession, the Southeast Asian Region continues to be an area of very significant development. The practical and field problems which form the subjects of the conference papers, themes of technical meetings and research activities reflect not only the volume of civil engineering construction work which is being executed in the region but also the direct involvement of the geotechnical engineers in the constructions. The Asian Institute of Technology has been the venue of regular symposia and courses, viz. on Coastal and Offshore Structures in 1981, Ground Improvement in 1982, Laboratory and Field Tests in 1983 and Mass and Material Transportation in 1984.

In Hong Kong the geotechnical engineering activities cover a wide range relating to the safe and economic utilization and development of land.

Construction activity in Singapore, a member country of the Society, is now at its peak with the construction of an underground rapid transit system, several high rise buildings, ground improvement related to airport expansion and other reclamation projects. A seminar was co-sponsored by the Japanese Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, the AIT and the National University of Singapore in early 1984 on ground improvement. The Nanyang Technological Institute organised the Seminar on "Construction Problems in Soft Soils" in 1983 and another on "Piled Foundations" in 1984.

The following seminars were held in Taipei.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-24 Sept 1982</td>
<td>Rock Engineering with Dr E Hoek and Dr L N Richards as principal lecturers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 March 1985</td>
<td>New Tunnelling Methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-28 April 1985</td>
<td>Current Research in Geotechnical Engineering in Taiwan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regular technical meetings were conducted. Prominent speakers included Professor C C Ladd of MIT, USA, Dr Evert Hoek of Canada, Professor G A Leonards of Purdue University, USA, and Mr Basil Kantey of South Africa.

In Malaysia, geotechnical activity is organised under the Geotechnical Engineering Division formed within the Institution of Engineers Malaysia. The Chairman of the Geotechnical Engineering Division is Dr Ting Wen Hui, the Immediate Past President of the Southeast Asian Geotechnical Society. Several lectures on ground improvement and landslides, foundation problems in limestone areas, reclaimed land and in soft clay and offshore geotechnical engineering were held with field visits to construction sites. Members of the geotechnical division who organised the 8th Southeast Asian Geotechnical Conference were also responsible for the organisation of Asian Regional Conferences on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat which was held in Kuala Lumpur in August 1982.

Publications

The Southeast Asian Geotechnical Society publishes the Geotechnical Engineering Journal twice a year.

The Society has sponsored the ISSMFE Technical Committee on Sampling and Testing of Residual Soils for the period
1981-1985. The Chairman and Secretary are Dr E W Brand and Mr H B Phillipson respectively. The main work of the committee has been to publish a volume entitled “Sampling and Testing of Residual Soils - A Review of International Practice” which contains State-of-the-Art reports from 18 countries.

Through the efforts of Dr Brand, a Past President of the SAGS, a number of publications giving guidelines in relation to landslide problems in Hong Kong has been produced.

A Commemorative Volume containing State-of-the-Art papers mainly relating to geotechnical problems of the region and history of the Society is published.

SYRIAN GEOTECHNICAL SOCIETY

Symposia
The following symposia were held:
(i) in 1984 and 1985 on the preservation of the old city of Damascus, and
(ii) in Damascus to discuss current and local problems in soil mechanics.

Professor Victor de Mello addressed the society in Damascus and Aleppo.

Publications
The Lexicon is being translated into Arabic. It will be distributed to the universities in Syria for unifying of geotechnical terms.

ISRAEL SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

Annual Lectures: Kassiff Annual Lecture
1982 Prof. M E Harr (Purdue University) "Reliability in Geotechnical Engineering"
1983 Dr R Baker "Aspects of Slope Stability Computations"
1984 Prof. M Livneh "Developments in Pavement Technology"
1985 Dr A Zelikson "Safety Analysis of Structures During Earthquakes using Centrifuge Simulation"

International Conferences
7th Asian Regional Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Haifa, August 1983

Symposia
1981 Deep Foundations
1982 Soil-Structure Interaction
1983 Contributions to the 7th Asian Conference
1985 Geotechnical Parameters of Israeli Soils

Seminars
Biweekly seminars held together with the geotechnical engineering group at the Israel Institute of Technology.

Membership in International Committees
Dr R Baker - Member, Committee on Slope Stability
- Member, Committee of Constitutive Equations

Prof. S Frydman - Member, Committee on Field and Lab. Soil Testing
- Member, Committee on Centrifuge Modelling

Prof. J G Zeitlen - Member, Committee on Penetrability of Piles
- Member, Committee on Professional Practice

Mr E Zolkov - Member, Committee on Penetration Testing
APPENDIX 4

REPORT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR AUSTRALASIA 1981 - 1985

The Australasian Region continues to comprise only two National Societies - Australian and New Zealand, despite continuing efforts to encourage establishment of National Societies in other countries in Australasia. In each country the Australian Geomechanics Society (AGS) and the New Zealand Geomechanics Society (NZGS) officially represent not only the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE) but also the International Society for Rock Mechanics (ISRM) and the International Association of Engineering Geology (IAEG).

Individual members of AGS and NZGS are required to affiliate to at least one of the International Societies represented. Many members choose to affiliate to more than one. The formal linking of the three principal geotechnical international organisations through a single comprehensive national society continues to prove beneficial in our countries and region by providing a common forum for members of all three related disciplines to meet and talk together. Regionally people are very thinly spread and with the exception of a few centres of population, our professional people must be prepared to travel considerable distances for any substantial technical meeting.

INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The 4th Australia-New Zealand Geomechanics Conference held in Perth, 14-18 May 1984 must be regarded as the principal event of this period. In the 4-yearly pattern of ISSMFE Regional Conferences, this would have been the 9th in this region since the 1st ANZ Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering held in Melbourne 1952, had the name not been changed for the Brisbane Conference in 1971 accompanying the change in the names and responsibilities of the national societies. The conference theme was "Geomechanics - Interaction" which was interpreted in a variety of ways by the authors of over 100 papers, and some 220 delegates. The keynote speaker was our President, Professor Victor de Mello, whose lecture was entitled "Concrete Gravity Dam Foundations: An Open Case of Geomechanical Interaction, Structure-Foundation and Theory - Practice". Another highlight of the conference was the presentation of the John Jaeger Memorial Medal to Dr Gordon D Aitchison, formerly Chief of CSIRO Division of Applied Geomechanics. Chairman, Richard J Jewell, and his Organising Committee are to be congratulated for planning and running such a successful technical and social programme. Copies of papers can be obtained from the AGS Secretariat at the address given below and summaries of the discussions are being published in Australian Geomechanics News.

Following the Perth Conference the 5th International Conference on Expansive Soils was held in Adelaide 21-23 May 1985. Some 150 delegates attended and discussed over 60 papers ranging from identification and classification through modelling aspects and design methods to some very interesting case studies. The opening address was given by Professor Victor de Mello and the keynote speaker was Brian G Richards, who spoke on developments in research on expansive clays over the past two decades. Chairman, Peter W Mitchell, and his organising committee are to be commended for taking the initiative in this project and for carrying through such a successful conference. Copies of the papers may be obtained from the AGS Secretariat.

Although not ISSMFE sponsored, another important conference organised by AGS in this period was the 5th International Congress on Rock Mechanics, Melbourne, 10-14 April 1983, the first such full congress held in the Australasian Region for one of the international bodies to which our members affiliate.

During the Perth Conference, the regular joint meeting of AGS and NZGS was held to discuss matters of regional interest. Formal "Procedures for Regional Co-operation" were adopted. With the possibility that future regional conferences might be recognised, not only by ISSMFE, but also by one or both IAEG and ISRM, one of the matters requiring clarification concerned the status of the various Vice Presidents in relation to such conferences.

Australian and New Zealand representatives are serving on several ISSMFE technical subcommittees, including those dealing with Constitutive Laws for Soils, Penetration Testing Penetrability and Drivability of Piles, Filters and Filter Criteria, Tropical Soils, Geomechanics Computer Programs, and Symbols, Units, Definitions Correlations. In addition, the AGS is spearheading the subcommittee on Undisturbed Sampling and Laboratory Testing of Soft Rock and Indurated Soils under the chairmanship of Dr Ian W Johnston, Monash University, Melbourne.

Looking to the future, the 5th ANZ Geomechanics Conference is to be held in Sydney in August 1988. Already an interim organizing committee has been formed and it is planned to introduce into this Conference, in Australia's Bicentennial Year, a number of new features which should stimulate interest and participation by delegates.

AUSTRALIA

The AGS is a joint Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AIMM) - Institution of Engineers, Australia (IEA) Society, and the AGS Committee is responsible to both AIMM Council and IEA Civil College Board. Secretarial support for AGS is arranged through IEA and individual membership is open to members and non-members of the joint societies, provided they are active in the field of geomechanics.

Individual membership continues to grow and at the end of 1984 reached 498, of whom 306 were affiliated to ISSMFE, a 50% increase since my predecessor reported at Stockholm 1981. The current Chairman is Peter W Mitchell and the address of the Secretariat is:

c/o The Institution of Engineers, Australia
11 National Circuit
Barton, ACT 2600
Australia

The National Committee meets twice a year in one of the principal cities, and the principal technical activities centre round the various State Groups, each with technical meetings at least monthly. Many of these meetings grow to the level of mini symposia, attracting significant out of state attendance. One of the more important was a Queensland Symposium, "Risk Assessment in Geomechanics", October 1982, the proceedings of which were published by IEA. The AGS also sponsors sessions at the annual conferences of its parent societies.

The AGS continues membership on various national task forces and working parties including Task Force on 2981
National Disasters, Working Party on Offshore Codes of Practice, Working Party to Consider Completion of 200 Mile Exclusive Economic Zone Around Australia. In this period they have become a member of the Australian Geoscience Council which, in its recent 2nd Annual Report, reviews the status of Geosciences (including Geomechanics) throughout Australia and the status of Geological Surveys, Australian Mineral Foundation, Bureau of Mineral Resources and CSIRO. A major review of human resources in Australian Geoscience has also been released concerning current employment, projected supply and demands - for all kinds of geoscientists.

The Australian Geomechanics News, published twice per year, continues to be an effective means of communication between geomechanists in Australia and is attracting technical articles of good quality, as well as providing basic news for members of geomechanics activities, national and international.

The 1984 Australian Geomechanics Award, the John Jaeger Memorial Medal, was presented to Dr Gordon D Aitchison - well known internationally, particularly for his research in unsaturated soils and long-term service within ISSMFE. The presentation and his address, "Towards an Australian Geotechnology", were given at the Perth Conference and the text printed in the June 1984 issue of Australian Geomechanics News.

NEW ZEALAND

The NZGS is a Technical Group of The Institution of Professional Engineers, New Zealand (IPENZ) and the NZGS Committee is responsible to the Council of IPENZ. Secretarial support for NZGS is arranged through IPENZ and individual membership is open to, and roughly equally divided between, members and non-members of IPENZ.

Individual membership is slowly growing and currently stands at 383, of whom 229 are affiliated to ISSMFE.

The current Chairman is Terry J Kayes and the address of the Secretariat is:

c/o Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand
PO Box 12241
Wellington North
New Zealand

The National Committee meets three times a year in Wellington and the principal local technical activity is centred round Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch, with technical meetings monthly in each centre. As well as sharing the annual IPENZ conference with other technical groups, the NZGS sponsors a symposium on a topical subject on a two-year cycle. The last two symposia were sparked off by a landslide and two canal failures. In August 1979 a seven hectare block of hillside at Abbotsford, a suburb of Dunedin, slid on a 7° slip plane, a thin smectite clay-rich seam in essentially sandy terrain. A Commission of Enquiry was set up and substantial investigations carried out. In May 1981 the NZGS with the NZ Planning Institute sponsored a symposium at Palmerston North entitled "Geomechanics in Urban Planning", where planning, legal, and insurance aspects were discussed, as well as geomechanics. In September 1981 a major engineering failure occurred when a section of canal supplying the Ruahiti Power Station collapsed, destroying some 600 m of the canal formation and spilling more than a million cubic metres of mud and rubble over adjacent farmland and into the Waioa River. In December 1982 a breach occurred in the left bank of the Rangitaki Canal on the nearly completed Wheao Power Scheme. The canal was full and the sudden outflow of water through the breach transported thousands of cubic metres of large boulders and pumiceous debris to engulf the Wheao Power Station. Both these canal failures were in geologically recent volcanic deposits in the Bay of Plenty/Rotorua area in New Zealand. Committees of Enquiries were set up and later the NZGS with New Zealand Society on Large Dams sponsored a Symposium in Alexandra, November 1983, entitled "Engineering for Dams and Canals", where the lessons which could be learned from Ruahiti and Wheao were discussed.

The NZGS Newsletter, "NZ Geomechanics News", is circulated twice yearly keeping members in touch with recent developments and events in Geomechanics, and continues to attract contributions and technical articles from members, conforming to a high standard.

The NZGS Outstanding Merit Award, the NZ Geomechanics Lecture, was given in 1984 by Professor Peter W Taylor, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Auckland, who spoke on the history and development of geomechanics in New Zealand. Peter has made important contributions nationally and internationally, both personally and through his research students, especially in the field of seismic soil strengths and through ISSMFE. The text of his lecture will be published in NZ Geomechanics News.

Lists of publications available in Australia and New Zealand can be obtained from the Secretariats at the addresses listed above.
1. In its latest meeting, held in Stockholm in 1981, the Executive Committee of the ISSMFE took many important decisions with the aim of equating ISSMFE organisation with the evergrowing progress in the scientific and technological field and also with the rapid social evolution in all the countries in the world.

In addition to confirming the traditional activities of the single Member Societies and favouring the inter-relationship among all the ISSMFE Societies, the Executive Committee approved the proposal to stimulate co-operation in the area of each region.

In the period 1981/1983 the European Member Societies carried on their own special programmes by following the ways they had been tracing before. At the same time they took part with full commitment in the organization of the new programs indicated by the Presidency and the General Secretariat.

Therefore, in that period the EMS were already fully committed in various new and traditional programmes. For these reasons the European Regional Cooperation was limited to the collection and exchange of information of a general nature. The purpose of this investigation was to recognize the sectors and objectives held of the greatest interest by the EMS.

The National activities of the EMS are most varied but are carried out with commitment despite the difficulties and obstacles which are easy to imagine.

The aims and objectives are the same namely, teaching, research, technological development, geotechnical engineering meant as synthesis and application of our knowledge to practical problems.

The ways which are followed are usually study sessions, seminars, lectures, symposia and national conferences.

Clearly these activities are carried out on the basis of the specific needs of each country and according to the characteristic features of the physical environment. Consequently, they are articulated in a different manner.

Nevertheless a common and increasingly accentuated tendency is noted in all the EMS in exchanging knowledge not only through the ISSMTE Conferences and the European Regional Conferences, but also, through the Danube European Conference, the Nordic Geotechnical Conference and other conferences among groups of EMS.

In fact, the exchanges and collaboration among the EMS, develop especially among countries which are geographically similar and close to one another.

Some arguments, when seen in their fundamental aspects, are indeed of general interest for all the EMS. This is the case of the Codes of Practice and, with some reservation, the co-operation between geotechnical engineering and engineering geology.

2. The ISSMFE Conferences constitute the meeting point for all members. The EMS take an active part in these conferences with memoranda, reports, lectures, discussions.

In this way they gain examples and stimulus to organize the European Conferences.

In May 1983 the Finnish Geotechnical Society (SGV) organised the VIII ECSMFE in Helsinki. The theme of the Conference was Improvement of Ground.

The topic was of great relevance and current interest. The perfect scientific programme was warmly received and the participation of members outside Europe contributed to the success of the Conference.

There were 545 participants as well as 100 accompanying persons.

The Conference publication consists of 3 volumes with a total of 1400 pages.

The IX ECSMFE will be held in Dublin in September 1987. The organisation of the conference is given to the Geotechnical Society of Ireland, and is already at an advanced stage. Also the theme of this next European Conference on Groundwater Effects in Geotechnical Engineering will deal with matters of fundamental importance and general interest both from the scientific, as well as from the application point of view. It will certainly attract the interest and participation of the Members of and outside Europe.

Among the other subjects, the Conference Organising Committee has decided to include in the Programme of the Conference the effects of groundwater on the stability of slopes and the influence of groundwater during earthquakes or dynamic loading. These topics belong to the themes of the two European Technical Sub-Committees, which will be considered later.

The natural tendency of EMS to promote relationships in order to develop experience, theories and technologies has been favoured by the up-dating and expansion of the ISSMFE Technical Committees.

Almost all the EMS have taken part in one or more ISSMFE Technical Committees from the beginning of the present 4 year period.

Moreover in Europe in the 1983/1985 period two European Technical Sub-Committees were constituted.

In spite of the little time available both sub-committees have been formed and have begun their work. Their membership is as follows:

Stabilization of Landslides in Europe

**Chairman:** Professor E Togrol - Turkey

**Members:**
- Professor E De Beer - Belgium
- Professor E Krauter - FR Germany
- M. G Pilot - France
- Dr A Cancelli - Italy
- Professor L Wysokinski - Poland
- Professor I Stanculescu - Romania
- Mr T Stal - Sweden
- Dr D J Petley - UK

Sponsored by the Turkish Society of Soil Mechanics.
Chairman: Professor C Viggiani - Italy

Members:
- Professor W Van Impe - Belgium
- Professor E Tochkov - Bulgaria
- Professor F Schlosser - France
- Professor G Gazetas - Greece
- Dr B Csak - Hungary
- Dr G Manfredini - Italy
- Professor K Biernatowski - Poland
- Professor A Corriea Mineiro - Portugal
- Professor V Perlea - Romania
- Dr A Soriano - Spain
- Professor R Massarch - Sweden
- Dr J A Studer - Switzerland
- Professor G Schneider - West Germany
- Dr B O Skipp - United Kingdom
- Professor V A Ilyichev - USSR

Sponsored by the Italian Geotechnical Society.

Despite the short time available, the terms of the work have been limited, as foreseen, to first examine the matter of each sub-committee and to the definition of the proposals to be carried out.

A first report will be presented by each of the two Sub­Committees to the ISSMFE Executive Committee Meeting to be held in San Francisco.

Hopefully the Executive Committee will lengthen the period of activity of the two Technical Sub­Committees.

Although it doesn't fall within the field of the European Regional Co-operation, we should mention an activity of great importance for the Geotechnical Engineering in Europe.

In the period 1981/1985 an Ad Hoc Committee named Eurocode EC7 Foundation was constituted. This committee is under the presidency of Professor N Krebs Ovesen and is formed by the representatives of the EMS within the EEC. It has completed a European Code for Foundation Engineering which has great importance for the Geotechnical Engineering in Europe. Although it doesn't fall within the field of the European activity of the two Technical Sub­Committees.

Finally to Professor Krebs Ovesen, appointed Vice-President for Europe in the next period and to all the EMS I offer my very best wishes for a profitable work.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EARTHQUAKE GEOTECHNICAL PROBLEMS IN EUROPE
(ERC-Eq)

Progress Report by C Viggiani

1 FORMATION OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

1.1 The Subcommittee on Earthquake Geotechnical Problems in Europe (ERC-Eq) was formed by the Vice President for Europe of ISSMFE, Professor A Croce, under the sponsorship of the Italian Geotechnical Society (AGI). Professor C Viggiani was nominated as Chairman and Dr V Caputo as Secretary.

1.2 Following an exchange of letters with the European Member Societies, the following members of the sub-committee were finally appointed by Professor Croce in September 1984:

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<th>Member Society</th>
<th>Representative</th>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Professor W Van Impe</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>Dr B O Skipp</td>
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<td>USSR</td>
<td>Professor V A Ilyichev</td>
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The Finnish Society renounced to participate; the remaining Member Societies have not yet nominated their representatives.

1.3 A draft proposal for ERC-Eq work was submitted to the members in October 1984; a number of answers have been collected, with a general agreement on the proposal and some preliminary information.

1.4 An Italian Task Force has been organised, including a dozen specialists from Universities, consulting firms and Government Agencies, with the aim of providing the information from Italy and processing the data collected from other countries.

1.5 Up to now two meetings of the Italian group and one meeting of the Sub­committee have been held.

2 PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITY

2.1 Due to the short time available, ERC-Eq is still at a preliminary stage. The work carried out until now has resulted essentially in an agreement on the draft proposal and in a more detailed definition of the scope and topics of the Subcommittee work.

2.2 It appears that the time required to develop satisfactorily some parts of the program is a couple of years, which equals the time until the Dublin 1987 European Conference. Therefore, the present Report is essentially an outline of the intended activity of ERC-Eq for the next two years.

2.3 Having realized that Europe is much more a cultural entity rather than a physically homogeneous region, ERC-Eq intends to place the emphasis in its work on the methods adopted to tackle the problems and on the organisation and regulations, rather than on the problems themselves. Accordingly, the following general class of arguments will be dealt with:

(a) regulations, codes, etc. in the field of earthquake engineering and soil dynamics;
(b) site and laboratory investigation practice; most widespread techniques and instruments;
(c) analysis and design procedures, such as microzoning, soil-structure interaction, liquefaction, etc.

2.4 As for topics under a, special attention will be devoted to the evolutive trend of codes and regulations. Furthermore, the relations between general building codes and specific regulations (for instance, those regarding earth and rockfill dams) will be explored.

It has turned out that other groups are working on similar topics, as for instance the Eurocode 8 Commission and a
Subcommittee of the European Association of Earthquake Engineering; as a consequence, there is a need for links to be established to avoid duplication of efforts.

2.5 As for topics under b, at present they include also some aspects of strong motion acceleration records (e.g. the influence of local soil conditions on accelerographs). This will probably evolve in a separate topic. The use of SPT and CPT for liquefaction analysis and for correlations with dynamic properties of the soils seems to be widespread, even if some uncertainties exist; ad hoc regional correlations seem to be a promising approach. Cyclic triaxial tests seem to be the most popular laboratory test.

2.6 Among topics under c, much interest has been drawn by microzonation. It seems that there is considerable difference of opinions about the goals and methods of microzonation, so that a comparison and digest of existing practices seems worthwhile.

Particularly significant for Europe is the widespread occurrence of old cities and monuments, heritage of our past history.

2.7 In general, the aim of ERC-Eq should be that of collecting information on points a to c in the various European countries, in order to prepare a State-of-the-Art report. Focus will be placed on "common" or "most widespread" practice, rather than on "peaks" in particular branches (e.g. nuclear power plants).

2.8 At present, the Italian Task Force has already prepared preliminary reports on the above points, regarding the situation in Italy. Such reports could be used as a reference for the work to be done by other members.

2.9 As a particular task, the Organizing Committee of the next European Conference on SMFE (Dublin, 1987), has requested ERC-Eq to run a Discussion session on: "Groundwater effects due to earthquake and dynamic loading", nominating also a General Reporter and a Chairman. ERC-Eq has willingly accepted the request.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

ERC-Eq is sponsored by the AGI, that covers mail and secretarial expenses. Furthermore, on the occasion of the meeting held in Naples, AGI provided financial support for lodging of the foreign members.

It is expected that AGI will go on this line in the future, and will also cover expenses for the eventual publication of a final report.
APPENDIX 6

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR NORTH AMERICA 1981 - 1985

The North American Region is composed of three member societies (Mexico, the United States and Canada) with a combined membership of 3,715. This report covers their most important activities since the Tenth International Conference held in Stockholm in August 1981. Communication between the three member societies is achieved through attendance at North American meetings and through the distribution of conference proceedings and technical journals. Communication has been enhanced by the evolution of Geotechnical News which began in 1976 as the newsletter of the Canadian Geotechnical Society. The US Society began to contribute to Geotechnical News in March 1983 and the Sociedad Mexicana de Mecanica de Suelos joined in with the December 1984 issue.

MEXICO

The Mexican Society for Soil Mechanics (Sociedad Mexicana de Mecanica de Suelos) is the ISSMGE affiliate, with a membership of 515. In 1982 it celebrated its 25th anniversary by organizing an international conference on "Past, Present and Future of Soil Mechanics - A Critical Analysis". Panelists from 16 countries participated. A new house-office was inaugurated in 1982 and a technical library was opened in January 1985. By-laws of the Society were slightly modified last year.

Conferences

The SMMS has organised many technical meetings and conferences during the last four years. The outstanding conferences were the Sixth and Seventh Nabor Carrillo Lectures. The Sixth (1982) was given by Professor Alfred Hendron Jr. on "Nuclear Plants Foundation Problems" (not published) and the Seventh (1984) was given by Dr Leonardo Zeevaert dealing with "Environmental Conditions in the Design of Building Foundations". The most important meetings were four on tunnelling in soils, three on foundations in the Valley of Mexico and its regional settlement, a series of seven panel discussions on the role of soil mechanics in port engineering, many interdisciplinary reunions between geotechnical engineers and structural and sanitary engineers and also with geohydrologists and geophysicists, and the national biennial meetings of 1982 (soil mechanics in the industrial ports) and of 1984 (slope stability, earth retaining structures and foundation problems). Soil mechanics professors organized several meetings in order to analyze the methods of teaching soil mechanics at the universities.

Publications

The Society published 17 books during the last four years. Most of these cover the proceedings of the above mentioned technical sessions. The Society also published a Manual on the Design and Construction of Piles and Piers and three Nabor Carrillo Lectures in a Spanish-English edition. It is noteworthy to say that they published the First Lecture, given by the late Professor Arthur Casagrande in 1972, entitled "Reflections on Unfinished Tasks".

UNITED STATES

The US National Society is a committee of the Geotechnical Engineering Division, American Society of Civil Engineers. It has a membership of 2,000 out of the 15,000 members of the Geotechnical Engineering Division. The officers of the Division serve as the officers and Board of the USNS. The USNS secretary, who coordinates international correspondence, is appointed by the Division Executive Committee and serves for an indefinite term. He is independent of the Division Secretary.

Conferences

Two ASCE Society-wide conferences are held annually, each with from 4 to 10 three hour sessions devoted to geotechnical engineering. Session attendance ranges from 50 to 400. During the last 4 years approximately 400 papers were presented orally. Preprints were available for about half; about 50 were published eventually.

Three major speciality conferences and two state-of-the-art conferences have been held with an average attendance of 750. In addition, about 50 smaller interdisciplinary conferences and regional conferences on geotechnical topics have been held. Some are jointly sponsored by Universities, other technical societies, and regional ASCE geotechnical groups.

Publications

The Journal of the Geotechnical Engineering Division, Proceedings ASCE is published monthly by ASCE. During the last 4 years it has included about 240 papers and 75 technical notes in 6000 pages. The major specialty conferences have produced multi-volume proceedings with a total of over 150 papers in 2500 pages. Special symposiums include over 250 papers and 4000 pages. Civil Engineering, a monthly magazine, includes less technical articles including those of geotechnical interest. Lists of publications, prices and orders are directed to:

Director, Publications Marketing, ASCE
345 E 47th Street
New York, NY 10017, USA

Continuing Education

Continuing education courses, at the post-graduate level, are sponsored directly by the Geotechnical Engineering Division. Some are offered during and immediately following the two ASCE annual conferences. Others are offered at numerous locations throughout the US; some are jointly sponsored by the various engineering colleges. The topics range from new developments in analysis, design and construction to business, legal and risk prevention in geotechnical engineering. Announcements are made in the ASCE newsletter and Civil Engineering magazine.

Lectureships and Awards

The Terzaghi Lecture is the only public lecture sponsored by ASCE. It is presented annually by an outstanding US or foreign geotechnical engineer selected by the Geotechnical Division Executive Committee, based on technical accomplishments and communication skill.

The Karl Terzaghi Award is presented annually to that geotechnical engineer who has made major continuing contribu-
tions to geotechnical engineering, particularly in ASCE publications.

The Middlebrooks Award is made annually for a Geotechnical Journal paper of particular merit. The MS Kapp Award is made annually for an innovative and outstanding geotechnical design or construction technique.

In addition, the ASCE Norman Medal (ASCE-wide) is awarded annually for the outstanding ASCE paper in any category. Since 1970 seven of the ten have been to authors of Geotechnical Division papers.

CANADA

The Canadian Section, ISRMFE, is administered by the Associate Committee on Geotechnical Research of the National Research Council of Canada. The Canadian membership is comprised of the members of the Canadian Geotechnical Society and currently stands at slightly more than 1200. The Engineering Geology Division of the Canadian Geotechnical Society is the Canadian adherent to the IAEG, and the Rock Mechanics Division is part of the Canadian membership of ISRM.

The Canadian Geotechnical Society holds an annual conference. The 34th Conference in 1981 was held at Fredericton, NB; and the 35th was at Montreal in 1982. The 36th Conference formed part of the 7th Pan American Conference which was held in Vancouver in 1983. The 37th Conference in 1984 formed part of the IV International Symposium on Landslides, which was organised by the Canadian Society for the ISRMFE Committee on Landslides. The Proceedings of both ISRMFE Conferences are available from the Canadian Geotechnical Society, which now has its headquarters at 602-170 Attwell Drive, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada M9W 5S5.

Publications

The Canadian Geotechnical Journal is the recognized technical Journal of the Society. It contains many of the papers presented at the annual conferences. It is published quarterly and each issue contains 10-12 papers. The number of subscribers is about 2500, half of whom are outside Canada. Geotechnical News serves as the Society newsletter. Other publications are the Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual, which has been revised extensively, and preprint volumes of conferences sponsored by the Society. These publications are available from Society headquarters.

Awards

The Society has four awards, usually made on an annual basis:

1. The R F Legget Award for exception service to Canadian geotechnique.
3. The Thomas Roy Award - best paper in Engineering Geology published during the year.
4. Canadian Geotechnical Colloquium - a commissioned work to a younger practitioner on a subject of importance to Canadian geotechnique.

Other Activities

With the financial assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency, the Canadian Society sponsors a Ghanaian Fellowship which permits a younger member of the Ghana Member Society to spend three to four months on a Canadian project to gain hands-on experience. The first Fellowship was in 1981; the second in 1984. These were considered successful both for the candidate and the sponsoring agency in Canada, which pays the salary.

SEVENTH PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The Seventh Pan American Conference was held at Vancouver from June 19th to June 24th 1983. The Conference was honoured by the presence of Dr Ruth Terzaghi, President and Mrs Victor de Mello and Dr Ralph Peck, President of the Society 1969-73. In addition to six keynote lectures, the Conference sessions dealt with three themes - Energy, Transportation and Mining. Each theme featured a general report and panel discussion of selected topics. Mrs Terzaghi was a special guest at a Terzaghi Memorial Luncheon presided over by President de Mello. The three-volume Conference Proceedings are available directly from BiTech Publishers Ltd., 101-1281 W Georgia St., Vancouver, BC, V6B 3J7, Canada ($175 Canadian + postage and handling).

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LANDSLIDES

More than 300 delegates gathered in Toronto from 17-21 September 1984, for this symposium held under the auspices of the ISRMFE Committee on Landslides and the International Association of Engineering Geology. The first day was devoted to four lectures and discussion on Canadian landslides and debris torrents. The seven additional half-day sessions featured state-of-the-art lectures followed by panel discussions. The Symposium was followed by three technical tours, a local one in the Toronto vicinity, as well as tours to the Canadian Rockies and to the sensitive clay region of the St Lawrence River Valley. The Symposium was attended by President and Mrs de Mello and by Past President Fukuoka. Proceedings containing the 23 state-of-the-art reports and 175 technical papers are available from the Canadian Geotechnical Society, c/o University of Toronto Press, 501 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3H 5T8 ($125 Canadian + postage and handling).

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

The Eleventh Conference marks the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the ISRMFE. It will be the first time since the founding conference at Harvard in 1936 that the Society has met in the United States and special plans are being made to make this Jubilee Conference a memorable occasion. The Organizing Committee is chaired by Professor H B Seed who also serves as Secretary of the US Member Society.

FUTURE

Although I attended meetings in all three member countries, I was not able to visit Central America to expand the stimulative work of previous Regional Vice Presidents. The next Vice President will come from Mexico and it is hoped that he will be able to continue this useful activity. As Chairman of the Research Cooperation Committee I became aware of the opportunity that the ISRMFE has to improve technical development through cooperation, especially between the more developed and the less developed member societies. The North American Region has much to offer in this respect.

Carl B Crawford
May 1985
The South American region comprises eleven member societies: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay and Venezuela, with a total of 699 members. These societies have been ISSMFE members since the 1940's.

In general, all of the societies in the region engaged in soil mechanics activities, have held annual meetings and have put out technical publications for distribution throughout the region.

The national and regional conferences are considered very important, especially the Pan American Conference that gathers professionals from two continents, North America and South America. These meetings provide an excellent opportunity to study the diversity of materials that make up our continents from tropical volcanic soils to boulder clays. This diversity is a great advantage as it helps us understand the value of theories and the fact that they are applicable to different materials. We appreciate the unity of soil and rock mechanics, which know no geological or political borders. Differences bring us the benefits of fraternity and the exchange of technical information at these conferences, of which seven have already been held and the eighth is to take place in Colombia in 1987.

As a tribute to Professor Casagrande, the South American societies as a whole have established the Arthur Casagrande Lecture to encourage South American professionals distinguishing for their research and professional character. This was considered an appropriate way in which to honour Professor Casagrande, a brilliant example to be emulated.

The first Casagrande Lecture will be held during the VIII Pan American Conference which will take place in Colombia in 1987. Professor A J da Costa Nunes from Brazil has been appointed for the First Casagrande Lecture.

The first International Conference on Geomechanics in Tropical Lateritic and Saprolitic Soils, held in Brazil 15-20 February 1985, organized by the Brazilian Soil Mechanics Association and the International Society's Tropical Soils Committee was one of our important scientific events. This same country is also organizing the XII International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1989.

These national and regional meetings are helping to further international cooperation in our region, even in the small world of soil mechanics and foundation engineering, for projects involving both research, and design and construction. What is even more important, they have been a decisive factor in fostering ties of friendship, cooperation and professional contact among the region's engineers.

Ten of the eleven national societies have been the centre for soil mechanics in each of the South American countries over the past four years. As national societies they have engaged in many technical activities, contributing to the development of this science and to a fruitful exchange among the members. As the ISSMFE Vice-President for South America I have attended all of the meetings, most of them accompanied by Professor Victor F B de Mello, President of the ISSMFE.

This report covers the activities of the South American societies since the X International Conference, held in Stockholm in August 1981.

ARGENTINA

Eighty two members of the Argentine Soil Mechanics Society (Sociedad Argentina de Mecanica de Suelos) are ISSMFE members. The national members total 113, of which 25 belong to the Argentine Rock Mechanics group. Mr Oscar Varde, former President of the Argentine Soil Mechanics Society has been elected ISSMFE Vice President for South America for the 1985-1989 period, and Mr A J L Bolognesi currently chairs the South American Committee on Gravel Studies.

Conferences

The Argentine Soil Mechanics Society has organised technical meetings and conferences over the past four years. In 1982 the VII Congress was held in Rosario and covered the following topics: Properties of soil, design parameters, deep foundations and excavations, high tension wire foundations, hydraulic fills, natural slope stability, and dams. The VIII Congress was held in October 1984 in Neuquen and included the following technical sessions: soil exploration and classification, dams and deep foundations and excavations- teaching of soil mechanics, and professional practice. The IX Congress, to be held in Resistencia in September 1986, is already being organised.

Publications

The Argentine Soil Mechanics Society has published the Proceedings of the Argentine congresses and puts out a quarterly Bulletin with national and international news items.

BRAZIL

The Brazilian Soil Mechanics Association (Associaçao Brasileira de Mecanica dos Solos) has 602 members, of which 197 are registered with the ISSMFE. At the ISSMFE Executive Committee Meeting in Paris in May 1981, Brazil was chosen to host the XII International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1989.

Conferences and Congresses

The ABMS has been an active member in the region. It has organised some 150 meetings (technical get-togethers, conferences and symposia which have been attended by approximately 300 professionals in the field of soil mechanics).

Among the principal events that this dynamic association has organised we have the VII Brazilian Congress on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in 1982, at which more than 100 technical papers were presented; the Terzaghi 100th Anniversary and the X International Congress on Geomechanics of Tropical, Lateritic and Saprolitic Soils (Tropical's 85), held in February 1985. At this Congress, which was divided into 6 categories, 112 papers from 31 countries were presented, 34 of which were submitted by Brazil.

In addition to being in charge of the International Tropical Soils Committee, the Brazilian Association is also on the ISSMFE Technical Committee on SPT.
The different regional nuclei of the ABMS have been extremely active, with professional improvement courses, conferences and symposia.

In addition to its quarterly Bulletin, the ABMS has published the Proceedings of the 1978 and 1982 Brazilian Congresses. It publishes the magazine "Solos e Rocha" and has translated two works in the field of geotechnology to be distributed among its members.

The Brazilian Association has also set up three awards: the Terzaghi Award for researchers and university professors; the Jose Machado Award for the best geotechnical work and the Manuel Rocha Award for professionals showing great achievement in the field of soils and foundation engineering for works they have published.

The Chilean Soil Mechanics and Foundation Society (Sociedad Chilena de Mecanica de Suelos y Fundaciones) has 30 members registered with the ISSMFE and has shown satisfactory activity during the 4 years. It has taken part in several international congresses, has held lectures on geotechnology and organized the I Chilean Congress on Geotechnical Engineering in August 1982, at which 32 papers were submitted.

The Colombian Geotechnical Society (Sociedad Colombiana de Geotecnia) is organising the VIII Pan American Congress on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, to be held in that country in 1987.

In 1982 it organised the I South American Seminar on Rock Mechanics, with the cooperation of the International Rock Mechanics Society.

During this period it has arranged some technical meetings and has invited foreign professors to give lectures for the members of the Colombian Society.

The Costa Rican Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering Association (Asociacion Costarricense de Mecanica de Suelos e Ingenieria de Fundaciones) was established in 1979 and has 58 members in the ISSMFE.

In 1979 it held the I National Seminar on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering and, in 1982, the II Seminar on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering which was attended by some foreign professionals. The III National Seminar will be held this year.

During this time it has also arranged some 30 technical lectures, mostly by foreign professionals.

The Venezuelan Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (Sociedad Venezolana de Mecanica de Suelos e Ingenieria de Fundaciones) has 190 ISSMFE members. It celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1983 and for this occasion, organized a Conference on the evolution of Soil mechanics, foundations, stability of slopes and designing and construction of dams. Professors Victor F B de Mello, President of the ISSMFE, James Michael Duncan, K S Wong, James L Sherard and J Barry Cooke attended as guests.

The Venezuelan Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering organised the VII Geotechnical Seminar on foundations in urban areas, held in October 1982. In November 1984 the VIII Geotechnical Seminar covered analysis, design and construction of works on solid rocks. The organisation of the IX Geotechnical Seminar to be held next year is already under way.

Arrangements are being made for a National Meeting of university professors of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.

There are also monthly lectures on geotechnology which are attended by 30 to 100 professionals.

The Venezuelan Society has been publishing a quarterly bulletin since 1960 and has put out three technical works for sale to those working in the field.

The South American members of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering considering that:

1. Professor Arthur Casagrande was one of the founders of modern Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering;

2. He contributed with his professional and teaching activities to the development of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in South America through his active participation in the design and construction of important foundation and earthwork projects of the region; and

3. His numerous lectures constituted the driving force for the improvement of the teaching of Soil Mechanics in the universities of the region;

have decided to establish in his honour the Arthur Casagrande Lecture with the following objectives and by-laws.

OBJECTIVE

The "Arthur Casagrande Lecture" is created to fulfill the

BY-LAWS OF ARTHUR CASAGRANDE LECTURE

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have decided to establish in his honour the Arthur Casagrande Lecture with the following objectives and by-laws.

OBJECTIVE

The "Arthur Casagrande Lecture" is created to fulfill the
following objectives:

(a) To be the highest technical and scientific award bestowed upon an engineer dedicated to the practice of soil mechanics and foundation engineering in South America.

(b) To honour the memory of Professor Arthur Casagrande.

(c) To acknowledge the contributions in research, teaching and professional work made by South American engineers in the areas of soil mechanics and foundation engineering.

(d) To induce the development of applied research, the art of engineering and the improvement of teaching of geotechnique among the engineers of South America.

ORGANISATION

The following organisation should assure permanent the periodical presentation of the Arthur Casagrande Lecture.

Art. 1 - Constitution of the Organising Committee

The Organising Committee of the Arthur Casagrande Lecture is composed by three members of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE), South America region. The President of the Committee is one of the three members and this position shall always be taken by the Vice-President for South America, the other two members shall be chosen among former Vice-Presidents for South America and Arthur Casagrande Lecturers.

Art. 2 - Election of Committee Members

The Vice-President for South America and President of the Organising Committee shall designate the other two members according to the established requirements of Art. 1. This appointment to the committee shall be made no later than three months after his election as Vice-President of the region. The re-election of one or two of the members of the Committee shall be left to the criterion of the Vice-President elect.

Art. 3 - Duration of Appointment

The members of the Committee shall be appointed for a four years term.

Art. 4 - Functions of Organising Committee

The duties of the Committee shall be

(a) To designate the Arthur Casagrande Lecturer.

(b) To sign the commemorative plate or plaque.

(c) To present the plaque to the Arthur Casagrande Lecturer during the Pan American Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.

(d) To select the time and date of the Arthur Casagrande Lecture with the Organising Committee of the Pan American Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.

(e) To inform, two years ahead of time, of the award to the geotechnical engineer chosen to give the Arthur Casagrande Lecture.

(f) To request from South American National Societies the names of their candidates to the award and to inform of the last date for filing them.

(g) To determine the type and amount of information about the candidates to the Award that National Societies should file in support of the candidate.

(h) To distribute copies of the Arthur Casagrande Lecture, six months ahead of the date of the Lecture, to the National Societies of the region in order to induce written discussions.

(i) To select the written discussions of the lecture and to mail them for publication in the Proceedings of the Pan American Conference.

(j) To request, if necessary, the allocation of a larger quota of pages for the Vice-President for South America from the Organising Committee of the International Conference in order to fill the needs of the Arthur Casagrande Lecture and the written discussions.

Art. 5 - Selection of Candidates

Each National Society of the region, shall have the right to present a maximum of two candidates chosen among the geotechnical engineers that are members of ISSMFE.

Art. 6 - Requirements for the Candidates

(a) To be a member of a National Society of the South America region

(b) The candidate shall have worked for at least twenty years, in research, teaching and/or professional practice of geotechnique.

Art. 7 - Language

The Arthur Casagrande Lecture shall be presented in Spanish or Portuguese.

Art. 8 - Publication

The Lecture shall be written in Spanish or Portuguese with extensive English summary and in accordance with the instructions for preparation of papers provided by the Organising Committee of the International Conference. The Lecture and its written discussions shall be published in the Proceedings of the Conference.

The Lecture shall also be published in Spanish and Portuguese in the Revista Latinoamericana de Geotechnica.

Art. 9 - Design and Payment for the Commemorative Plaque

The Vice-President for South America shall assign to his own National Society the duty to design and pay for the plaque awarded to the Arthur Casagrande Lecture.

Art. 10 - Date and Place

The Arthur Casagrande Lecture shall be given in the city and country holding the Pan American Conference. The date shall be selected within the period of the mentioned event.

The First Arthur Casagrande Lecture shall be given, as exception, at the XI International Conference of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering to be held in San Francisco, California, 1985.
APPENDIX B
INFORMATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (IGIS)
- Structure and organisation of the system.

TASK
The task of the new co-operative Information System IGIS is - for the time of beginning - to compile and to provide information on the worldwide published literature in the fields of
- Soil Mechanics
- Rock Mechanics
- Geotechnical Engineering
- Engineering Geology.

Sources are mainly the relevant journals, series, monographs (books, theses, etc.) and conference-proceedings, as compiled in the preliminary list of publications (Annex 1).
Information on available computer programmes should also be included in this service. Other items for the exchange of information, e.g. on research, directories of special services, could be taken into consideration, when the system is operating.

The working language of IGIS is English.

MODES OF INFORMATION FOR THE PROFESSIONALS
According to the different demands for information in the professional areas as consulting, construction, research, education and others, specific information services are needed:

Current Bibliographic List
A quick and comprehensive compilation of all published material is to be provided as a bibliographic list like the present "New Geographical Titles". This list should appear monthly as a newspaper for the professionals for a quick screening of special subjects or of the authors' list.

Abstract-Service
Abstracts of all important contributions should be published in a journal like "Geotechnical Abstracts". Criteria must be established for the selection of the papers to be abstracted. The abstracts should be provided by experts - preferably by the authors - to enable the IGIS-users to follow up the technical development in their fields of interest and to decide, if it is necessary to evaluate the whole original publication.

This abstract-service also allows the user to build up a personal storage-and-retrieval-system as, e.g.
- a card-file, classified according to the International Geotechnical Classification System (IGC), or
- the Geodex-Retrieval-System in connection with the current issues of "Geotechnical Abstracts".

This abstract-service can be distributed monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly. It should be considered that the number of abstracts to be revised by the user should not be too large regarding the handling of the issues.

The disadvantage of the limited depth of accessibility due to the IGC-categories with the card-file-system or due to the limited number of key-words used with the Geodex-System is compensated by the advantage of the permanent disposal of these systems to the user and its relatively low costs.

Advanced Retrieval-System (Database-Service)
The performance of comprehensive retrospective information searches of a permanent profile service depends on an advanced computerized storage and retrieval system, which is accessible to the user by
- the staff of the IGIS-agencies, or
- his own terminal as on-line service, or
- using the data base on his own (PC-)computer.

A careful indexing by standardized descriptors, compiled in the "Geotechnical Thesaurus" is the essential prerequisite for an efficient retrieval system.

Other Services
The computerized data base allows the production of other services, such as special bibliographies on demand for given topics of interest.

ORGANISATION OF THE INFORMATION SYSTEM
The information system should be organized worldwide in close connection with the professional community. This can be provided in the best way by a co-operation of interactive information-centres, which already exist or should be established in different countries and regions.

The co-operation of these centres, working as IGIS-agencies, should be settled by an agreement under the auspices of ISSMFE. The co-operative centres form an "Operational Sub-committee" which deals with the details of the daily work.

The German Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering offers to act as a coordinating centre (clearing house) with the following tasks:
- to collect and treat the information provided by the information centres in a standardized format,
- to edit the printed central services and to distribute it to the centres,
- to provide the compiled data in appropriate exchange format to the centres.

The tasks of the information-centres could be to serve within the region of its influence
- in collecting and processing the relevant information and forwarding it to the clearing house.

That means particularly
to deliver the bibliographic data of the periodically published matter according to the list of sources,
- including the indexing by descriptors (Geotechnical Thesaurus),
- in a standardized format on working sheets or other means (magnetic tapes, floppy-discs, etc.),
- to select the papers for abstracting and deliver the abstracts,
- to take over special duties for the whole IGIS-system on agreement in the operational subcommittee,
- to guarantee the supply of information in their regions (due to the economic conditions of the regions)
  - by distribution of the printed central services,
  - by maintaining the information storage using the central data-base,
  - by dealing with individual literature searches and profile-services,
- to supply the original sources on demand of the users of the system.

The exchange procedure can be performed to the rules of the wellknown "International Road Research Documentation" of OECD or the new "International Construction Data-base" (ICONDA) of the International Council for Building Research and Documentation (CIB).

For the various regions the following centres can be taken into consideration as IGIS-agencies among others:

**Europe**

German National Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
Swedish Geotechnical Institute, Linköping (for Scandinavia)
Other National Centres, e.g. in France, Spain, Italy ...

**North America**

Geodex International Inc., Sonoma, Calif., USA

**Southern Africa**

National Building Research Institute, Pretoria

**South East Asia**

Asian Information Centre for Geotechnical Engineering, Bangkok

**Australia**

Australian Mineral Foundation Inc., Glenside, South Australia

**Japan**

Japan Information Center of Science and Technology, Tokyo

Information centres in other regions and countries have to be explored by consultation the Member Societies of ISSMFE. The system is open to the contribution of any national information centre directly or via a regional centre.

**ECONOMIC ASPECTS**

The agreement between the co-operative centres has also to include the financial aspects. The basic principle is that the system has to be run self-supporting.

The IGIS-agencies receive a compensation for
- the collection and processing of the information to the coordination centre (per unit),
- the distribution of the printed central services in their regions,
- special central duties.

The regional centres will reimburse the coordinating centre for the delivery of the central data exchange. In general a settlement of the accounts will be made between the information centres and the coordinating centre.

The information centres shall offer the IGIS-services in their regions of influence on their own responsibility as a source for financing.
At the 10th ICSMFE in Stockholm 1981 the ISSMFE Sub-Committee on Standardization of Penetration Testing in Europe presented a report on its activities 1977-1981. A questionnaire was sent out in 1979 which indicated that CPT and SPT are the most widely used penetration testing methods in Europe.

The terms of reference for the Committee were enlarged. The work of the Committee has been organized in four different working groups each concerned with one of the penetration testing methods mentioned above. Each working group has worked out a report containing proposals for reference test procedures. These reports will be discussed at a Technical Committee meeting in San Francisco.

1. Standard Penetration Test (SPT)
2. Cone Penetration Test (CPT)
3. Dynamic probing (DP)
4. Weight Sounding Test (WST)

It was also concluded that it would not be possible for the Committee to correlate and to compare the different penetration testing methods before the International Conference in San Francisco in August 1985 and that this would be the main topic at ISOPT I.

The SPT is commonly used to evaluate the bearing capacity and settlement of shallow foundations, rafts and piles. It was emphasized by the president that the Committee to correlate and to compare the different reference test procedures. These reports will be discussed at a Technical Committee meeting in San Francisco.

STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT)

Members of working group:

S Thorburn (UK), Chairman
J H Schmertmann (USA)
I K Nixon (UK)
E De Beer, Belgium, Chairman
W J Heijman, Netherlands, Co-chairman and secretary
R G Campionella, Canada
J C Holden, Australia
M Jamiolekowski, Italy
G A Jones, South Africa
J Schmertmann, USA

In their report the group traced the development of the SPT back to Charles R Gow and H A Mohr in the USA. The method was standardized in the US in 1967 by ASTM. Today (1985) the method is used extensively in many parts of the world, e.g. Australia, Brazil, Canada, Greece, India, Japan, Mexico, UK and USA. The main difference between existing National Standards in different countries is the method of releasing the hammer and the preparation of the boreholes before a test.

The SPT is commonly used to evaluate the bearing capacity and settlement of shallow foundations, rafts, piers and piles and the liquefaction potential of sands. However, a large number of factors has been found to affect the results from SPT as pointed out in the report. Attempts have been made to correlate the SPT results with the shear strength of stiff clays and weak rocks as well as the relative density of cohesionless soils. Methods have been proposed to correct the results with respect to the overburden pressure and ground water level. The group has proposed an international reference test procedure. This proposal where the results are corrected with respect to the energy delivered during the driving has been discussed by the Committee.

CONVEY PENETRATION TEST (CPT)

Members of the working group:

E De Beer, Belgium, Chairman
W J Heijman, Netherlands, Co-chairman and secretary
R G Campionella, Canada
J C Holden, Australia
M Jamiolekowski, Italy
G A Jones, South Africa
J Schmertmann, USA
Most of the work on the draft of CPT has been made by a restricted team: E de Beer, Belgium, W J Heijnen, Netherlands, K Joustra, Netherlands and E Goelen, Belgium.

The method which was developed in the Netherlands in the 1930s is commonly used in Europe, North America and in some parts of Asia to determine the depth, thickness and mechanical properties of different soil strata and to predict the bearing capacity of piles.

Different methods can be used to determine the cone and the sleeve resistances during a test as a function of depth. These resistances are measured either continuously or discontinuously. A large number of factors has been found to affect the results such as the diameter of the penetrometer tip, the size and shape of the cone, the size and location of the friction sleeve penetration rate, verticality, and straightness of the rods. The friction ratio has been found to be an important indication of the mechanical composition of the soil. Reference test procedure for the piezo-cone penetrometer have also been considered by the group.

DYNAMIC PROBING (DP)

Members of the working group:

K-J Melzer, FRG, Chairman
G Sanglerat, France
G Stefanoff, Bulgaria
U Bergdahl, Sweden

The working group was supported by correspondence by the members of the Technical Committee. In addition 13 corresponding members were on the distribution list.

The dynamic probing method is commonly applied in about 20 countries in Europe and in more than 20 countries outside Europe both during the preliminary and the final phases of a soil exploration programme. The method is also used to control, e.g. the compaction of fills. Reference test procedures have been proposed for four main types of penetrometers, super heavy (DPH), heavy (DPH), medium (DPM) and light (DPL) depending on the soil conditions, the required depth and the application of the results. The superheavy penetrometer is mainly used when the required penetration depth exceeds 25 m. The mass of the ram is 63.5 kg and the height of fall 0.75 m. At the light penetrometer the recommended mass is 10 kg while the height of fall is 0.5 m. Dynamic probing is used in Europe primarily for qualitative subsoil exploration, e.g. to locate dense layers for end bearing piles; quantitative interpretation of the test results is mainly restricted to cohesionless soils to get an indication of relative density, compressibility, shear strength, etc. The limitation of the method is the effect of the skin friction along the rods on the penetration resistance especially in cohesive soils. However, the skin friction resistance can be reduced by, for example, injecting drilling mud near the cone or by rotating the rods during the driving. The number of blows every 0.2 m or 0.1 m of penetration is counted.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS

that the work of the Committee should continue

that the main task of the new Committee should be to propose reference test procedures for commonly used penetration testing methods to be approved by the ISSMFE Executive Committee

that the new Committee should promote the use and application of proposed reference test procedures primarily in research by for example organising an International Symposium on Penetration Testing (ISOPT) in 1988 (already suggested) where the interpretation of results from different penetration testing methods, correlations between in-situ testing methods and case records will be discussed.

Respectfully submitted

B Broms, Sweden, Chairman
U Bergdahl, Sweden, Secretary
S Thorburn, UK, Chairman of Working Group SPT
E de Beer, Belgium, Chairman of Working Group CPT
K-J Melzer, FRG, Chairman of Working Group DP

B B Broms
APPENDIX 10
RESEARCH COOPERATION

The history of this Committee and its Terms of Reference, as published in the ISSMFE News in 1983, are given below. During the term 1981-1985 it was agreed that the Committee would try to initiate cooperative research projects between Member Societies and report the results to the Executive Committee at its meeting in San Francisco in August 1985. The membership includes all Regional Vice Presidents as well as Society members who are assisting with international research cooperation.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The committee can report the following 26 examples of research cooperation:

1. Evaluation of Self-Boring Pressuremeter in Sand
2. Physical Modelling of Seismically-Induced Settlements in Soils
3. Analytical Analyses and Modelling of Seismically-Induced Settlement in Soils
4. (a) Canadian Geotechnical Fellowship sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency and CGS
   (b) Earth Science Aspects of Road Developments
5. Design of Low Cost, Low Maintenance Penetration Roads in the Andes
6. Lecture tour - various cities in Canada
8. The In-situ Measurement of Soil Suction and its Relationship to the Stability of Slopes in Hong Kong
9. Study of the Use of a Cohesive Non-Swelling Soil to Stabilize Slopes in Expansive Soils
10. Problems arising from processing of bauxite in Jamaica for extraction of aluminium
11. Land reclamation from aggregate slimes
12. Effect of strain rate on consolidation and shear behaviour of clays and verification of centrifuge modelling laws
13. Anisotropy - Strength criteria of anisotropic soils
14. Working load of large-diameter bored piles
15. (a) Insitu-Testing of lateritic soils and soft clays
   (b) Co-supervision of PhD students in Geotechnical Engineering
16. Calibration of CPT and DMT in Sands
17. Performance of Prefabricated Band-Shaped Drains
18. Interpretation of the SBPT in Sands
20. Development of a Removable Ground Anchor
22. Properties and Behaviour of Secondary Cyclone Underflow. Samples from Rahman Hydraulic Tin Mine
23. Testing of a New Sampling Procedure Developed at Sherbrooke in Norwegian Clays
24. Laboratory and field studies of swelling clays in Morocco
25. Lectures and discussions with the Indian Society
26. Observational Approach to Analysis of Underground Structures

Some of these projects resulted from the Committee's initiative but most are the result of individual initiatives. These projects illustrate significant achievements, especially in assisting Member Societies that are in the early stages of development. A good example is the cooperation between Professor D H Shields in Canada and Professor N Kumapley in Ghana which resulted in a fully supported Fellowship for engineers from Ghana to work in Canada and for a technical mission from Canada to assist in the development of roads in Ghana. It is recognised that the construction of transportation facilities is essential for economic development. The Research Cooperation Committee can provide opportunities for the ISSMFE to assist with the creation of these facilities in developing countries. Another example is the various lectures given by prominent members of the International Society to members of the Indian Member Society as detailed by Dr. Katti.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Research Cooperation Committee should be continued during the 1985-89 Presidential term.
2. Membership should include all regional Vice Presidents as well as those Individual Society members who are able to initiate or participate in cooperative research projects.
3. Special emphasis should be given to assisting colleagues in developing countries with support for their research and other technical activities.

HISTORY

The proposal for a Sub-Committee on Research Cooperation was made during the meeting of the Executive Committee of ISSMFE in Oaxaca in March 1979. The minutes record that, "The Vice-President for South America (Professor Martinez) suggested that there should be an ISSMFE Sub-Committee to organise cooperation in research between universities in developed and developing countries and this was agreed, and Dr. Clark (on behalf of the Canadians) suggested a Technical Operations Fund to sponsor lectures by eminent soils engineers (possibly recently retired). He went on to offer funds from the Canadian Geotechnical Society to get such lectures started in the hopes that other National Societies would also contribute to it. He also offered that the Canadians should themselves sponsor a lecture tour. Both of these offers were warmly accepted and other National Societies might perhaps care to consider if they might make similar offers."

Following the Oaxaca meeting, Dr. Jack Clark arranged through Kevin Nash and the Canadian Geotechnical Society for Dr. D H Shields to carry out a lecture tour to Ghana in 1981. Dr. Shields was warmly received by the Ghana Geotechnical Society and this has resulted in the establishment of a Canadian Geotechnical Fellowship. The first fellow who is expected to arrive from Ghana in April 1983 will be employed by a provincial highway department on construction projects in order to gain experience with Canadian construction practices.

At the Oaxaca meeting, Professor Martinez was named Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Research Cooperation and he subsequently presented a report to the Executive Committee meeting in Stockholm in June 1981.

Minute No. 28 of the Stockholm Executive Committee Meeting recorded the following:

"Professor Martinez presented the report (Appendix
XIII). He also explained the reasons why, even though he had conceived the idea of the Committee, it was necessary for him to resign as its Chairman. Professor Mohan said he was not clear what was meant by "co-operation" and stressed that in his experience co-operative research was very difficult to organise. The President suggested that the terms of reference should be reviewed and it was recommended that, subject to this review, the committee should continue. The President thanked Professor Martinez and his committee for their work.

In a letter dated 13 May 1982, President de Mello suggested that two member societies, Canada and India, co-sponsor the conduct of the Research Cooperation Sub-Committee on behalf of ISSMFE. Professor de Mello went on to suggest that Mr C B Crawford (Canada) act as Chairman and Professor Dinesh Mohan (India) act as Co-Chairman. Shortly after this suggestion was made, Dr Mohan retired from his position in India and undertook a UN assignment outside the country. Dr de Mello then invited Bengt Broms to Co-Chair the Sub-Committee since Dr Broms was taking up a temporary position at the Nanyang Technical Institute in Singapore and would therefore be in an excellent position through his many contacts throughout the world to initiate activities on behalf of the Sub-Committee. At the same time President de Mello has encouraged all member societies to participate in these activities.

At a meeting of the ISSMFE Steering Committee at San Francisco in January 1982 Chin Fung Kee (Vice-President for Asia) identified four general requirements of developing countries.

1. Assistance for finding employment in industry for students participating in sandwich type courses, i.e. with two or three semesters at university followed by one or two working in industry.

2. To help young graduates obtain experience in private industry. Usually no payment is required for these students but there are difficulties in finding appropriate employment.

3. The Organisation of Seminar Workshops involving people from developing countries but injecting some expertise from the developed countries.

4. The development of a mechanism for advising when visitors from developed countries are passing through developing countries and would be available for lectures.

It is recognised that most developing countries have severe currency problems but for good programmes financial support can be obtained from the UN or from the international development agencies of some countries. Before the San Francisco Conference in 1985, it is hoped that some examples of successful cooperation (such as the Canada-Ghana programme) can be achieved and used as models for undertaking further research cooperation.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

At a meeting of the Steering Committee in Paris it was agreed that the Sub-Committee on Research Co-operation should have the following terms of reference:

To enhance the interchange of technology through research co-operation between individuals or organisations in Member Societies, with emphasis on the development of specific co-operative programmes.

The immediate objectives are:

1. To identify specific research problems and arrange appropriate co-operation between individuals or organisations.

2. To facilitate the interchange of researchers between member societies for their mutual benefit and to seek funding for such interchange when necessary.

All member societies or individual members are invited to get in touch with one of the co-chairmen or with their regional Vice-President to make suggestions or to offer assistance under the terms of reference. You are asked to give this your immediate attention so that some examples of research co-operation can be developed to the point where progress can be reported during the 1985 Conference.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr C B Crawford, Canada (Chairman)
Professor B B Broms (Co-Chairman)
Mr L C Wilson, VP - Africa
Professor F K Chin, VP - Asia
Dr R D Northevy, VP - Australasia
Professor A Croce, VP - Europe
Professor J C Niedra-Lopez, VP - South America
Dr G E Bauer, Canada
Dr I J A Brackley, South Africa
Dr E W Brand, S E Asia
Dr J B Burland, UK
Dr S F Chan, S E Asia
Dr J Feda, Czechoslovakia
Dr D G Fredlund, Canada
Professor P Habib, France
Professor M Jamiolkowski, Italy
Dr R K Katti, India
Professor G Lefebvre, Canada
Dr M P Luong, France
Dr W F Marcuson III, USA
Dr H Mori, Japan
Dr R Nova, Italy
Professor J Salengon, France
Professor D H Shields, Canada
Professor M Tammininne, Finland
Dr R N Yong, Canada
Professor J G Zeitlen, Israel

C B Crawford
APPENDIX II
GEOTECHNICAL COMPUTER PROGRAMS

The ISSMFE Executive Committee at its meeting in Stockholm in 1981 endorsed a joint proposal of our Sub-Committee and the German National Society SMFE for publication of geotechnical computer program abstracts as a section of the Geotechnical Abstracts.

The next step in our activities then was to establish a system of "associate editors" or "scouts" who would assemble information about relevant computer programs in certain geographical regions and forward this, in an established form directly to the editors of Geotechnical Abstracts. A call in this regard was sent to the Sub-Committee members in April 1983. The response received has been sufficiently strong to constitute a worldwide base for an effective gathering of abstracts.

This has been undoubtedly helped by increasing the membership of the Sub-Committee from the original 6 members to 33 members, of which 25 became actively involved.

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee maintained regular contact with Professor de Mello, ISSMFE President, meeting with him personally at least once a year during his tenure. At these meetings Professor de Mello was regularly informed about the status of the Sub-Committee work.

One of the issues facing ISSMFE during the last four years has been how to proceed with policies regarding general information exchange. The question debated in particular was whether to continue the present system of abstracts or whether to replace the abstracts by shorter and more manageable key words. Since the geomechanical computer program publicity and exchange system has to remain a part of a more general information system, it is essential that the question of abstracts or key words is settled before proceeding any further with an implementation of our proposals. Furthermore, should the ISSMFE adopt a new key word system a major modification of our existing guidelines would be required. The Sub-Committee is prepared to proceed with either of the options.
APPENDIX 12

SAMPLING AND TESTING OF RESIDUAL SOILS

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

In his letter of 20 November 1981, the President of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering proposed that the Southeast Asian Geotechnical Society (SEAGS) should take responsibility for "Soil Sampling - Residual Soils" for the period 1981/85. SEAGS accepted the President's invitation on 20 May 1982. A Chairman and Secretary were nominated for the Committee, which was later to be named (from 19 April 1983) the Technical Committee on Sampling and Testing of Residual Soils.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the Technical Committee for the period 1981/85 were:

(a) To enhance international geotechnical engineering practice in residual soils by collecting and disseminating information relating to the sampling and testing of these materials.

(b) To publish, in time for the Eleventh International Conference, a volume of collected papers which reviews current practice worldwide for the sampling and testing of residual soils.

(c) To make recommendations to the Executive Committee on tasks to be accomplished by the Technical Committee for the period 1985/89.

MEMBERSHIP

On 17 November 1982, the President of ISSMFE sent letters of invitation to the proposed Members of the Committee, and correspondence relating to these invitations continued into 1983. The final Committee comprised the following 18 Members from 16 countries:

Dr E W Brand (Southeast Asia) - Chairman
Mr H B Phillipson (Southeast Asia) - Secretary
Mr M O Adesunloye (Nigeria)
Professor G E Blight (South Africa)
Dr I R Brown (New Zealand)
Professor W R Dearman (United Kingdom)
Dr M D Desai (India)
Dr M D Gidigasu (Ghana)
Mr A A Jayaputra (Indonesia)
Professor M Kany (FR Germany)
Professor C M Medina (Ecuador)
Professor M Tammirinne (Finland)
Mr B G Richards (Australia)
Dr S S Sandroni (Brazil)
Dr H Scheffler (German DR)
Professor G F Sowers (USA)
Professor M Tamamirinne (Finland)
Mr H C Verma (India)
Mr C T Yassuda (Brazil)

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

The Technical Committee realised at an early stage that the transfer of relevant geotechnical knowledge and literature across national and linguistic boundaries has hitherto been poor. It therefore attempted initially to prepare a comprehensive international bibliography on residual soils, together with a world map showing their distribution, as a starting point for an in-depth review of sampling and testing techniques for these materials. With notable exceptions, Members of the Committee did not respond to this initiative as well as expected, partly due to the fact that very little has been published about residual soils in many of the countries. This endeavour was therefore not pursued.

The unsuccessful bibliographical exercise highlighted even further the hitherto inadequate interchange of information on national practices employed for the sampling and testing of the whole range of residual materials. It was therefore decided in June 1984 that state-of-the-art reviews would be the best means by which experiences on the sampling and testing of these difficult materials could be shared internationally. To this end, each Committee Member was asked to prepare a review paper for his own country, and invitations for similar reviews to be written were sent to all those ISSMFE Member Societies not represented on the Committee.

Eighteen national review papers were prepared by Committee Members and other individuals nominated by their Member Societies. These papers have been published in a volume entitled "Sampling and Testing of Residual Soils: A Review of International Practice", together with a comprehensive review paper by E W Brand and H B Phillipson.

The review volume should serve as an important source of reference on the state-of-the-art of sampling and testing of residual soils. It also provides information on a wide range of geotechnical problems encountered with these materials in many countries of the world. It deals with the whole spectrum of residual materials formed from igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks under a variety of climatic conditions. Some consideration is also given to the geotechnical engineering aspects of colluvium, which often displays many of the same characteristics as residual soils, particularly in respect of the difficulties of sampling and testing.

MEETINGS

No formal meetings of the Technical Committee have been convened during its period of existence, but the Chairman has had informal discussions on the work of the Committee with some individual Committee Members and with the President of ISSMFE on several occasions. The formal business of the Committee has therefore been conducted entirely by correspondence.

The scope of the Technical Committee has inevitably overlapped slightly with that of the ISSMFE Technical Committee on Tropical Soils (Brazil) and with that of the extended ISSMFE Subcommittee on Site Investigation (USA/Japan). The Chairman and Secretary are fully aware of the work of these other two ISSMFE bodies. The Chairman has had some contact with the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on Tropical Soils, and has vainly attempted to establish working contact with the Subcommittee on Site Investigation.
RECOMMENDATIONS

The publication of the review volume will form an excellent basis for real progress to be made on the sampling and testing techniques for residual soils and colluvium. In view of the existence of a Technical Committee on Tropical Soils, however, there appears to be no good reason why the Technical Committee on Sampling and Testing of Residual Soils should continue as a separate entity. It is therefore recommended that this Technical Committee be discontinued and that its future work be absorbed into an expanded Technical Committee on Tropical Soils.

E W Brand
A technical report has been compiled which deals in detail with many aspects pertaining to the sampling and testing of soft rocks and indurated soils and by way of a summary of the deliberations of the Subcommittee, the following comments are offered to form a compact report for distribution to and consideration by the members of the Executive prior to the San Francisco Executive Committee Meeting.

The report has been divided into three sections as follows:

(a) Section A deals with the background and procedures used by the working group. As explained in the report, while a significant input of international opinion was canvassed, the resulting response was very disappointing. Therefore the report cannot be considered as comprehensive but should instead be used as a basis for, firstly, establishing the appropriate organisation best suited to examine the problems associated with sampling and testing soft rocks and indurated soils and, secondly, developing technical recommendations as to the methods best suited to such materials.

(b) Section B examines the methods of organisation for the consideration of problems relating to soft rocks and indurated soils. The materials being considered form a transition between those materials considered separately by ISSMFE and ISRM. Since Soft Rocks and Indurated Soils are of specific interest to both societies, it is important that technical recommendations are developed to satisfy the interests of both professional bodies. It is argued that the only practical method of achieving a unified approach is by the formation of a joint ISSMFE and ISRM commission to examine the common materials of soft rocks and indurated soils. This commission should appoint the appropriate individuals to co-ordinate and guide international activity on the subject so that national boundaries are transcended. A suggested organisational format for such a commission is outlined in the report.

Section B of the report also examines possible reasons for the poor response to the working group's attempts to obtain international opinion. The first likely reason relates to the lack of incentive for significant contributions from individuals and the second relates to the scope of the current committee. It is the opinion of the working group in Melbourne, that if future working groups are limited to small but specific topics and the findings of these working groups are published in a recognised international journal, with those forming the active working group accredited with authorship, then significant voluntary contributions are more likely to be forthcoming and of use to the profession at large. In addition, these informative published findings would be immediately available to the profession and therefore likely to generate constructive criticism to form the basis of future, balanced and informed revisions.

The suggested organisation for such an end product is dealt with in the report.

(c) Section C deals with a preliminary technical appraisal of the problems associated with undisturbed sampling and laboratory testing of soft rocks and indurated soils. A number of specific areas are addressed including relevant terminology, a discussion of sampling techniques, and an examination of some of the laboratory tests which may apply to soft rocks with a consideration of some problems. It is recognised that Section C is far from comprehensive and represents only a limited range of opinions. However, it is hoped that this Section may form some basic points for consideration by future specific working groups.

In conclusion, it is the opinion of the current Subcommittee that because of the transitional nature of soft rocks and indurated soils and because of the relatively small volume of published literature on the subject, the area of sampling and testing of soft rocks and indurated soils should be examined by a joint Commission of ISSMFE and ISRM. This Commission should be carefully planned so that small but specific international working groups can evolve suitable techniques which are generally acceptable to the engineering profession.

I W Johnston
**APPENDIX 14**

**RAPPORT D'ACTIVITE DU COMITE TECHNIQUE**

"SYMBOLES, UNITES, DEFINITIONS ET CORRELATIONS"

**COMPOSITION ET MISSIONS**

La composition du Comité a été proposée par lettre du Président de la SIMSTF du 26.11.82. Après réponse des sociétés invitées, elle s'est établie vers avril 1983 comme suit :

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Les missions étaient :

1. Élargir la liste des symboles, avec leurs unités et définitions, particulièrement dans les domaines récents de la Mécanique des Sols, tels que la dynamique des sols, les travaux en mer, la rhéologie moderne.

2. Réviser la liste actuelle afin d'obtenir la cohérence avec les listes de l'Association Internationale de la Géologie de l'Ingénieur et de la Société Internationale de Génie des Roches. Ce travail est à faire sous la conduite du Comité de Coordination des trois Sociétés.

3. Évaluer la pertinence de certaines corrélations en usage en Mécanique des Sols.

**TRAVAIL REALISÉ**

1. Extension et révision de la liste des symboles

Le travail s'est réalisé par correspondance et grâce à trois réunions :

**MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

By letter of Nov. 11-82, the President of ISSMFE has proposed participants. From the answers of the invited societies, the membership was established around April 1983 as follows :

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The terms of reference were :

1. Extend the list of symbols, with their units and definitions, especially in more recent fields of Soil Mechanics, such as soil dynamics, offshore, modern rheology.

2. Revise the present list in order to make it consistent with the list of the International Association of Engineering Geology and the International Society of Rock Mechanics. This work should be performed under the guidance of these three Societies.

3. Assess the value of some correlations used in Soil Mechanics.

**TRAVAIL BIEN FAIT**

1. Extension et révision de la liste des symboles

This work has been achieved by mail as well as by three meetings :

3001
- l'une à PARIS, le 18 mai 1983, réunissant 8 membres,
- la deuxième à VENISE, les 17 et 18 mars 1984, réunissant 9 membres,
- la troisième à BUDAPEST, les 30 septembre et ler octobre 1984, réunissant 9 membres.

Les domaines d'extension possibles ont été définis à PARIS et confiés à divers responsables, qui ont préparé des propositions pour la réunion de VENISE. Celles-ci ont été examinées, ainsi que les suggestions des membres faites par correspondance. Une liste provisoire a été ainsi établie et diffusée pour observations à l'ensemble des Sociétés Nationales membres, le 28 juin 1984.

Il fut reçu des observations de la part de 11 pays : Australie, Bulgarie, Finlande, France, Japon, Portugal, R.D. d'Allemagne, R.F. d'Allemagne, Suède, URSS, USA.

Leur étude à la réunion de BUDAPEST a abouti à la proposition d'une liste revue et élargie, dont l'organisation générale a été refondue comme suit :

Avant-propos

I - Généralités

II - Contraintes et déformations

III - Propriétés des sols :
   a) identification des sols
   b) propriétés hydrauliques
   c) prélèvement
   d) consolidation (uni-dimensionnelle)
   e) résistance au cisaillement
   f) essais en place
   g) dynamique
   h) texture des sols
   i) divers

IV - Ouvrages géotechniques
   a) ouvrages de soutènement
   b) fondations
   c) pentes
   d) ancrages
   e) géotextiles

V - Dynamique des fondations et tremblements de terre

VI - Principaux indices

Il est proposé que cette nouvelle liste soit publiée comme recommandation de la SIMSTF.

2. Coordination avec l'AIGI et la SIMR

Une réunion regroupant des représentants de chacune des trois Sociétés s'est tenue à PARIS le 19 mai 1983, afin de faire le point des projets en cours et des besoins de coordination.

La liste des symboles et le glossaire de la SIMR n'ont pas évolué depuis leur sortie en 1970 et 1975.

Le travail de l'AIGI sur la terminologie semble avoir été abandonné. Par contre, deux rapports sur la cartographie en géologie de l'ingénieur ont été élaborés, qui ne donnaient lieu à aucun conflit avec le travail de la SIMSTF.

- the first one in PARIS, on May 18, 1983 with 8 members,
- the second one in VENICE, on March 17 and 18, 1984, with 9 members,
- the third one in BUDAPEST, on September 30 and October 1st, 1984, with 9 members.

The possible areas for extension have been defined in PARIS and assigned to various members, who then prepared proposals for the VENICE meeting. These were examined, as well as the suggestions of members offered by mail. Thus a draft list has been established and sent for comments to all National Societies on June 28, 1984.

Comments were received from 11 countries : Australia, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Japan, Portugal, D.D.R., F.R. Germany, Sweden, USSR, USA.

Their study at the Budapest meeting led to the proposal of a revised and enlarged list, whose general arrangement has been reviewed as follows :

Foreword

I - General

II - Stress and strain

III - Properties of soil :
   a) soil identification
   b) hydraulic properties
   c) sampling
   d) consolidation (one-dimensional)
   e) shear strength
   f) in-situ tests
   g) dynamics
   h) soil-fabric
   i) other

IV - Geotechnical structures
   a) earth retaining structures
   b) foundations
   c) slopes
   d) ground anchors
   e) geotextiles

V - Foundation vibration and earthquake engineering

VI - Main subindexes

It is proposed that this new list be published as a recommendation of the ISSMFE.

2. Coordination with IAEG and ISRM

A meeting of several delegates of each of the three Societies was held in PARIS on May 19, 1983, in order to review the existing projects and the needs for coordination.

The list of symbols and glossary of ISRM have not evolved since their issue in 1970 and 1975.

The work of IAEG on terminology seemed to be abandoned. Instead, two reports on engineering geological mapping have been produced. There was no conflict with ISSMFE's work.
Le projet d'établir un glossaire commun devait être discuté le mois suivant, lors d'une réunion du Comité de Coordination des trois Sociétés. Aucun travail n'a été entrepris dans cette direction.

Pour le travail réalisé en 1983, 1984 et 1985, le présent Comité Technique a tenu informés les représentants de l'AIGI et de la SIMR en leur envoyant systématiquement copie des documents de travail.

3. Evaluation de certaines corrélations

Il a été envisagé d'étudier deux paramètres dont la signification repose sur des corrélations, à savoir : la sensibilité ($S_T$), l'activité (A).

Aucune conclusion n'est disponible à ce jour, probablement à cause de la difficulté que représente un tel travail.

CONCLUSION ET COMMENTAIRES

Le travail dont il a été rendu compte a été réalisé sur une période de deux ans, ce qui n'a pas permis de mener à bien certaines tâches.

Il a été suggéré par les membres de plusieurs pays de réviser le Lexicon paru en 1981, dans plusieurs directions possibles :

- ajouter les termes espagnols ou portugais en usage dans leurs pays, d'après des membres latino-américains.
- élargir la liste de base des termes.
- reprendre cet ouvrage sous forme de glossaire, c'est-à-dire en donnant la définition de chaque terme.

Il s'agit là de travaux de très longue haleine, en particulier les deux dernières tâches, qui demanderaient plusieurs périodes inter-congrès de quatre ans et la stabilité correspondante des membres du Comité Technique qui effectueraient ces travaux.

CONCLUSION AND COMMENTS

The project of establishing a common glossary was to be discussed the following month at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the three Societies. No work has been undertaken in this direction.

For the work done in 1983, 1984 and 1985, the present Technical Committee has kept the IAEG and ISRM delegates informed by systematically sending a copy of the draft documents.

3. Assessment of some correlations

It has been considered to study two parameters whose meaning is based on correlations, namely: sensitivity ($S_T$), activity (A).

No conclusion is available at the present time, probably because this type of work is quite difficult.

CONCLUSION AND COMMENTS

The work reported above has been carried out on a two years period. Thus, it was not possible to finalize some tasks.

It has been suggested by members of several countries to revise the Lexicon published in 1981, in several possible directions:

- add the Spanish or Portuguese terms used in their countries, according to Latin-American members.
- extend the basic list of terms.
- modify this document into a glossary, i.e. giving a definition for each term.

These are very long-term works, especially the last two tasks, which would require several four years inter-conference periods and a corresponding stability of the members of the Technical Committee who would carry out these works.

F. BAGUELIN
Président du Comité Technique
Chairman of the Technical Committee
For the benefit of the members of the Executive Committee of the ISSMFE, it should be reminded that the terms of reference of the Committee on Landslides of the ISSMFE as they were approved by the Executive Committee in Stockholm in 1981, are:

- to ensure continuity in the organisation of an International Symposium on Landslides every four years;
- to collect and disseminate information from National Societies on their expertise in detecting, monitoring and preventing landslides.

MEETINGS

A first meeting of the Committee was held in Stockholm in 1981 with few potential members participating; no member was as yet officially appointed by the President, that meeting was unofficial.

Another unofficial meeting was held in October 1981 in Alma Ata during an International Seminar on Landslides and Mudflows sponsored by UNESCO and financed by USSR. During that seminar, discussions took place between members of our Committee and members of the Commission on Landslides of the IAEG. It was agreed that our Committee should undertake the preparation of a monography on instrumentation for landslides. In order to do so, a questionnaire was prepared to be circulated in different countries in order to gather some information on the actual practice and to evaluate the needs.

The first official meeting of the committee, with appointed members, was held in Paris during the Executive meeting at which the chairman reported to the Executive. A last meeting of this Committee will be held during this Xth International Conference on Wednesday 14 August 1985.

MEMBERSHIP

We actually have 25 members who have positively answered to the invitation addressed to them by President de Mello to join our Committee. The list is appended to this report. It is unfortunate that our Committee does not include a representative from USSR where the landslide and mudflow problems are so diverse and important.

TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

International Symposium on Landslides

The main activity having taken place under the auspices of the Committee on Landslides in the last four years is the International Symposium on Landslides which was held in September 1984 in Toronto. The Vice-President for North America, Dr Carl B Crawford, has already reported on the remarkable success of that Symposium. On behalf of all the members of the Committee on Landslides, I, as chairman, would like to extend to all the Organisers of that Symposium our expression of gratitude and our most sincere congratulations for this work so well done.

I am also very pleased to thank our friends from Switzerland who have accepted the task to organise the next "International Symposium on Landslides" which will be held in Lausanne from 10 to 15 July 1988.

Questionnaire and Monography

A questionnaire on instrumentation has been sent to many countries. The response has been quite diverse from one country to the other. A fair amount of information and data are available in these questionnaires; however, no complete synthesis has yet been made of all these data. The next Committee should carry on this task.

As for the monography on instrumentation, two State-of-the-Art reports have been prepared by two members of our Committee and were presented at the last session of the International Symposium on Landslides held in Toronto, 1984. These reports could serve as a basis for a monography on instrumentation. However, before getting authors involved in such a venture, one has to insure that the monography can be published once it is completed. We should not repeat the unfortunate experience that committees and authors have had with international organisations during the last four years. The next Committee on Landslides should study the different possibilities to insure that this monography be prepared and published. According to the answers to our questionnaire, there is a definite need for such a monography and especially if it deals with simple instrumentation and alarm systems.

Discussion Session 3A "Motion of Landslides and Debris Flows", XI ICSMFE

The Committee on Landslides, through its chairman, has accepted to organise a discussion session for the XI ICSMFE of San Francisco. The orientation of the session has been greatly inspired by the theme lecture which will be presented by Professor Morgenstern at this conference and will include two lectures: one given by Professor K Sassa from Japan on "fast motions" and one by Mr C Bonnard from Switzerland on "slow movements". These lectures will be followed by panel discussions and discussions from the floor.

INTER-SOCIETY REPRESENTATION

When the Committee on Landslides of the ISSMFE was set up, the chairman was aware of the existence of the Commission on Landslides of the International Association of Engineering Geology and of the common interests of both organisations. In order to avoid the risk of duplication of efforts, I have recommended for appointment in our Committee some members of the ISSMFE who were already members of the Commission on Landslides of the IAEG. I have also ensured that during the organisations of the International Symposia, a close liaison would be kept between these two international societies; this requirement did not cause any problem as both National Societies from Canada and Switzerland incorporate such close liaison between the sister societies. However, I believe that in the future an official liaison should be established between the committees or commissions of the International sister societies in order that we join our efforts and get full benefit from our international technical activities. We hope that the next president of the ISSMFE will see that such liaisons be formalised.

CONCLUSION

The Committee on Landslides has been moderately active during the last four years. There is no doubt that more work could have been done; however, considering that most members are prominent engineers, and are also very busy persons, the accomplishment may be considered satisfactory. The efficiency of the committee has also been impaired by a complete lack of budget.

P La Rochelle
As Chairman of your Committee I have pleasure in reporting our manner of work and our achievements, and to make recommendations as follows.

We have worked entirely by correspondence and began our work by circulation of all member societies, inviting cooperation from all persons knowledgeable and interested in geotechnical centrifuges. We asked them to consider organising special meetings, lectures and other activities, with participation of members of our Committee. We also invited each of our Committee members to contribute a paper to a state of the art volume which we are preparing to discuss in San Francisco.

In 1984 three International Symposia were organised and their proceedings have now been reported as follows:

April 3 to 4 in Tokyo 'Geotechnical Centrifuge Model Testing', 182 pages - edited by T Kimura

April 16 to 18 in Manchester 'The Application of Centrifuge Modelling to Geotechnical Design', 485 pages - edited by W Craig.

July 18 to 20 in Davis 'Recent Advances in Geotechnical Centrifuge Modelling', 257 pages - edited by J A Cheney.

Each of these Symposia provided funds for travel, allowing for some members of the Committee to participate, to lecture, and to meet together. So although there was never a full meeting of the whole Technical Committee we were able to have partial meetings as well as contributing to the Symposia proceedings.

The three volumes contain 70 papers, and in addition we have 16 papers prepared for discussion in our session at the San Francisco Conference. We will arrange for our discussions and our final report to be edited and to be published as a single volume uniform with the Conference proceedings.

One achievement is that members of ISSMFE now have an up-to-date and easily accessible literature on our topic. Not only were the Symposia well attended but also several members of the Committee have lectured and arranged a number of other activities for members. In the past three years as Chairman I have addressed ISSMFE Members in the following places: Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Southampton, Guildford, Rome, Athens, Tokyo, Osaka, Beijing, Harbin, Caracas, Houston, Boulder, Davis, Denver, Washington, Boston, Cambridge (Mass.), Hanover (NH), St Johns (NF) and Montreal. The session which we are organising at the San Francisco Conference will also prove a good opportunity for discussions, criticisms from the floor and rebuttal by Committee members. So another achievement is to have provided members of ISSMFE with many opportunities for discussions and questions.

Next to turn to two recommendations. May I first recommend that the initiative that you took in Stockholm should be followed up by your successor in San Francisco. Interest in the topic is growing in the USA, Japan and China, but most of all in Europe, where new important centrifuges are to be commissioned in the next 12 months in Britain, France, Germany, Italy and soon in Holland. Many discussions with members in various Societies make clear to me that the first stage in which we introduced our methods and established their general credibility has been completed successfully. The next stage that needs to follow requires internationally coordinated studies of centrifuge efficiency and quality of instrumentation, of effective stress history of specimens and of properties revealed by in-flight site-investigation, of internal consistency of modelling of models, of standards of accuracy of model testing and of signal processing and of data reporting, and also of computational capacity to match data and extend the range of prediction offered by centrifuge model tests. I recommend that the Technical Committee work be continued to cover these topics and that they report back in Brazil in four years time.

A second recommendation concerns the leadership of the work of the Committee. If the BGS are honoured with an invitation to continue their work I will urge them to accept and I will do all within my power to contribute to what I consider to be a most important field of academic and technical activity. However I believe that we need in France are no less enthusiastic and wish for their chance to take the lead in the coming four years. If this is so then I would warmly commend their initiative to the incoming President. At the new French centrifuge facility in Nantes, J F Corte has taken an initiative of inviting collaboration between British, Danish and French centrifuge workers within the framework of the European Community. France also has links under protocols agreed between the French and Soviet governments by which it may prove possible in the coming four years to achieve some real collaboration between East and West in Europe. Therefore I recommend the incoming President to look first to France for leadership of the work for the Technical Committee on Centrifuges in the coming four years.

The Committee wishes to thank you for your support of our work.

A N Schofield
A sequence of events related to the Subcommittee is presented below.

April 16, 1982. The Mexican Soil Mechanics Society accepts to take in its responsibility the Subcommittee on "Allowable Deformations of Buildings and Damages".

May, 1982. Dr Pablo Girault accepts being the Chairman of the Subcommittee.

On May 17, Mr Harvey Wahls, the first member, was admitted to the Subcommittee. The rest of the members were accepted in a period of time from May 1982 until 15 November 1983. Integration of the Subcommittee was very slow. There are 13 members from different nations, plus 3 Mexican members, the Secretary and the Chairman.

I mailed Communication No. 1, of the Subcommittee to its members on 26 August 1982. It is a classification of the types of structures, according to their structural characteristics, and the different types of subsoils on which they may be supported.

On 15 November 1982 our Subcommittee requested approval of funds, for its expenses, from the Mexican Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (Communication No. 2).

Communication No. 3 was a request to Professor Harvey Wahls to review the literature on the subject of the Subcommittee.

17 November 1982. We received a list of possible members for the Subcommittee, from the President of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Professor Victor F de Mello.

In the early months of 1983, we studied Professor de Mello's suggestions for the objectives (the Terms of Reference) of our Subcommittee.

A list of references on the subject that the Committee would undertake, was kindly sent to us by Professor Victor de Mello. We tried to obtain most of the references and asked the members to try to obtain their own. We interchanged references with the members so that apparently most of the members had most of the references.

Communication No. 6 was sent to all members on 2 March 1983, stating the objectives of our Subcommittee and asking members to answer and tell us which part of the work they could perform. Practically no answer was received to this communication from the members of the Subcommittee. This communication was a request to the members to start working and the answering was disappointing. Out of the 13 members, only two members, Mr Pidgen from South Africa and Mr Yudhbir (India), answered our communication No. 6, and explained that they could do a part of the work of the Subcommittee.

In this communication we were asking the members to obtain first hand, or reliable information, on angular distortion of buildings and relate it to cracking and damages. This meant obtaining results from levellings of buildings in the city where the members lived, or nearby.

On 1 March 1984, we sent a letter to all members of the Subcommittee to gather the information they had so far obtained. There was no answer at all from the members and apparently nobody did this type of work.

In Mexico City we undertook a programme of this work, in the second semester of 1984, financed by PAGRI S.A.

We inspected hundreds of buildings to determine, first, if significant distortions were present, and also that some reference could be used in order to measure the differential settlements from them. Permission for access to the buildings was considered to be impossible, or too lengthy to obtain, so measurements were taken on outside walls. The task proved to be very difficult, because most of the buildings had finishings on their facades which were not placed accurately enough to be able to be used as a reference. Only 13 buildings were found that had good quality finishings, like machine cut face stone, that was placed originally horizontally, and with accuracies of the order of one or two mm, and had incipient damages, or were distorted very much.

Mostly buildings with bearing walls were studied. Access to these buildings was difficult in most cases, because the owners objected or because interior divisions made precise levellings extremely difficult, so the facades were taken as a reference. From the levellings, drawings were made and angular distortions and relative deflections were calculated and compared with the allowable ones. Out of the structures levelled one was a very long brick wall about 60 years old, that exceeded the values of all the codes on distortions by several times and had no cracks at all. This wall was 3.80 m tall.

In contrast, buildings with bearing walls three or four stories high, were very prone to cracking in a form which was suspected to be diagonal tension, with angular distortions and relative deflections which were much smaller than those allowed by the codes. Because of this, and because it was thought that the criteria so far established for tall walls, especially rather slender walls (ratios of L/h, less than one or near one) was not adequate, this type of levellings were discontinued.

In the last months of 1984, I gathered what I thought should be the basic ideas that the Committee should bring out, and summarised them in Communication No. 10. It was sent to all of the members - twice.

At this time I asked Professor Harvey Wahls to write a draft of our report to be submitted before the San Francisco Conference in August 1985. He would incorporate the ideas in Communication No. 10.

I studied the draft and added a few comments and sent it back to Professor Wahls who will incorporate these paragraphs and send it to all the members to obtain their comments.

I sent a letter to 55 National Societies in July 1984, requesting related data. Five societies answered sending papers on related topics.

Literature was obtained on related topics like "deep beams" - from reinforced concrete publications.

Letters were sent to engineers that had been engaged previously in the topics of our Subcommittee. Professor Burland sent useful remarks to my Communication No. 10.

In Communication No. 10, I had asked the members to investigate the distribution of tensile strains in walls of

APPENDIX 17
ALLOWABLE DEFORMATIONS OF BUILDINGS AND DAMAGES

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Letters were sent to engineers that had been engaged previously in the topics of our Subcommittee. Professor Burland sent useful remarks to my Communication No. 10.

In Communication No. 10, I had asked the members to investigate the distribution of tensile strains in walls of
different shapes and with different distribution of openings that are subjected to settlements. There was no answer to this request.

I was able to interest some people at the Institute of Engineering of the University of Mexico in Mexico City, to carry out this work financed by the Mexican Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.

The deformations of the bottom of the wall would be of at least two different shapes, circular and parabolic, and the geometry of the walls was varied as well as the maximum settlement at the centre of the wall.

This computer program is being run, and we are trying to obtain results soon, hopefully. If results that are of any value are found, I might change our final technical report quite a bit.

Four members have recently answered my Communication No. 10 with short comments, and our German colleagues with a longer letter. Some of these comments were incorporated into the draft of the report.

P Girault
TROPICAL SOILS

INSTITUTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMITTEE

Tropical soils cover a quite significant portion of the world and exhibit geotechnical properties which are peculiar enough and have significant economic impact to warrant an international effort to systematize the knowledge about their behaviour.

Recognition of this fact led Professor Victor F B de Mello, President (1981-85) of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering to institute, in 1981, its Committee on Tropical Soils.

The work of the Committee, in its first term, could only be a first step towards the long term objective of systematizing empirical and theoretical knowledge related to geotechnical engineering in tropical soils.

COMMITTEE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

According to the new "modus operandi" of Technical Committees, the President of the ISSMFE accepted the offer by the Brazilian Society for Soil Mechanics (ABMS) to lead the activities of this Committee from 1982 until 1985, and appointed its members himself (except for the local Task Force).

Around June 1982 the Brazilian Member Society appointed Dr Job Shuji Nogami and Dr Waldemar Hachich, respectively, as chairman and secretary of the Committee (1982-1985).

The President of the ISSMFE invited 41 prospective members in January 1983, and another 3 in October 1984, from 30 different countries. Until May 1983, 23 of those had either formally accepted the invitation or otherwise made clear their interest in participating. These are listed below.

A Local Task Force of the Committee was created by its Officers; a list of those 19 Brazilian members is given below.

TERM OF REFERENCE (1982-1985)

As pointed out earlier, from the outset it was the Committee's policy to prudently avoid undertaking too big a task for its first term.

In July-September, 1982, the Committee conducted a poll around members (over 700) of the Brazilian Society for Soil Mechanics (ABMS) and the participants of the 7th Brazilian Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (Recife, September 1982). Its purpose was twofold: to identify prospective members of the Local Task Force and to sense their priorities regarding the relevance of several topics related to tropical soils.

The response suggested that the Committee could restrict its work, for the period 1982-1985, to tropical lateritic and saprolitic soils, which are by far the most important soils in humid tropical regions. Tropical expansive soils and soils of dry tropical regions were therefore temporarily excluded from analysis.

Tentative Terms of Reference (1982-1985) were submitted to the scrutiny of the 19 members of the Local Task Force by the time they were appointed (November 1982).

The final Terms of Reference (1982-1985) were:

2. Mechanical and hydraulic properties of tropical lateritic and saprolitic soils, particularly as related to their structure and mineral components.
3. Peculiarities of "in situ" behaviour of tropical lateritic and saprolitic soils in their natural conditions.
4. Peculiarities of tropical lateritic and saprolitic soils used as construction materials: selection, control, and acceptance criteria.
5. Excavations in tropical lateritic and saprolitic soils.

In May 1983 the Committee Members were sent FORM-TI-1. The response did not warrant any major change of either the chosen Terms of Reference or the adopted terminology. It did, however, indicate in which areas, within those Terms of Reference, the Committee had better chances of getting broader international collaboration, and therefore played a decisive role in the choice of the Topics into which those give Themes should be divided. Once again, some admittedly important topics were left out, this time for the sake of producing a Report that would reflect, to the maximum attainable extent, the current international views on the chosen subjects.

ELABORATION OF THE REPORT

According to the aforementioned criteria, the five main Themes were subdivided into TOPICS, and responsibility for each Topic was delegated to a COORDINATOR, appointed from the Local Task Force.

The complete list of Topics and appointed Coordinators follows:

Theme 1:
1.1 Identification and Characterisation
   Professor Adolpho José Melfi
1.2 Geotechnical Classification
   Professor João Batista Queiroz de Carvalho

Theme 2:
2.1 Strength
   Professor Sergio A B da Pontoura
2.2 Compressibility
   Professor Willy A Lacerda
2.3 Hydraulic Properties
   Dr Leandro de Moura Costa Filho

Theme 3:
3.1 Erosion
   Mr Ricardo Fernandes de Silva
3.2 Slope Stability
   Mr Claudio Michael Wolle
3.3 Building Foundations
   Professor Sigmundo Golombek
3.4 Dam Foundations
   Mr Clovis Ribeiro de Morais Leme
The FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GEOMECHANICS IN TROPICAL LATERITIC AND SAPROLITIC SOILS - TropicaLS'85 - BRASILIA, 11-14 FEBRUARY 1985

This ISSMFE Affiliated Conference was organised by the Brasilia Chapter (Nucleo Regional de Brasilia) of the ABMS. The Organising Committee of TropicaLS'85 was chaired by Mr Erico Bitencourt de Freitas and had Mr Rui Correia Vieira for Executive Secretary and Mr Paulo Masuit Levy for Secretary General. Technical organisation, however, was the responsibility of the Committee on Tropical Soils, of ISSMFE.

Considering the relevance of this Conference, the Organising Committee of TropicaLS'85 and the Committee on Tropical Soils did not spare efforts to make it successful: three Bulletins were circulated all over the world to ensure significant international attendance, and some of the most distinguished international experts were invited to be General Reporters, Panelists, Discussion Leaders and Chairmen.

The Conference was attended by 339 Brazilians and 77 non-Brazilians. Non-Brazilian participants are listed below, sorted by country of origin.

The necessity of making this first Conference as broad in scope as possible led the Committee on Tropical Soils to include a Session on "Miscellaneous Aspects of Geotechnical Engineering in Tropical Lateritic and Saprolitic Soils" in addition to 8 other Sessions related to the Topics of the Terms of Reference chosen for the Committee's work in the period 1982-1985. On the other hand, to avoid ambiguity, it was necessary to restrict attention to soils which could be geotechnically (and not merely geographically) classified as tropical.

The 78 papers which reached the Secretariat of the Organising Committee on time were gathered in the first two volumes of the Proceedings. The two post-Conference volumes include Special Lectures by Dr E W Brand and Professor Milton Vargas, General Reports, oral discussions presented at the Conference, written discussions which reached the Secretariat before 20 March 1985 and late papers. Papers are sorted below by Topic and by country of origin of main author.

The Draft Report of the Committee on Tropical Soils, which had been sent in advance to all General Reporters, Panelists and Discussion Leaders, was also distributed to all participants. General Reporters were asked to discuss not only the papers presented to their Sessions, but also the Draft Report of the Committee. This policy led to lively discussions about the Report of the Committee (and some written contributions). To the extent possible, this final version ("Peculiarities of Geotechnical Behaviour of Tropical Lateritic and Saprolitic Soils") of the Progress Report incorporates most of the significant issues raised.

Nevertheless, this Progress Report of the Committee on Tropical Soils and TropicaLS'85 are so intimately linked that they should be viewed as a single unit.

FINAL REMARKS

The Brazilian Member Society (Associação Brasileira de Mecânica dos Solos - ABMS) who steered the Committee on Tropical Soils for the period 1982-1985 hopes that this Progress Report may shed some light on some aspects of geotechnical behaviour of tropical lateritic and saprolitic soils, and therefore contribute for the development of engineering techniques which are better suited for tropical conditions.

Theme 4:
4.1 Dams
   Dr Paulo Teixeira de Cruz
4.2 Roads
   Dr Job Shuji Nagami
4.2.1 Embankments, Dr V M N Cozzolino
4.2.2 Soil Aggregates, Dr D F Villibor
4.2.3 Lateritic Gravels, Dr C A V de Queiroz
4.2.4 Lime Soil Stabilisation, Mr J E P Guimarães

Theme 5:
5.1 Open Excavations
   Dr Faical Massad
5.2 Tunnels
   Professor Evelyn Bloem Souto.

The invitation letter to each Coordinator (dated July 1983) provided information on which Committee members had expressed interest in the Topic (according to Form TI-1), as well as general guidelines and deadlines for preparation of the Report. The general guidelines were aimed primarily at achieving a minimum of uniformity and a maximum of international participation in the Progress Report as a whole.

As a matter of policy, no attempt was made to set strict rules as to how the work should be conducted. In particular, it was not required that the Coordinator be himself the Reporter of the Topic under his responsibility, although it ended up working this way in most cases. Results can be considered satisfactory, since only one of the Topic Reports did not materialise.

The level of international interaction in the preparation of the Report, however, turned out to be rather disappointing. About 400 invitations, sent to individuals or organisations in over 55 countries, resulted in 92 collaborators and contributors, of which only 13 were non-Brazilians.

The Draft Report was circulated among 38 Brazilians and 88 non-Brazilians; only 13 reviews were received, 3 of them from Brazilians. It should be pointed out, however, on the positive side, that some of the Contributors expressed their views on more than one Topic. The complete list of Contributors (55, from 11 countries, 44 being from Brazil) and Collaborators (37, from 3 countries, 35 being from Brazil) is included in Appendix 6. The distinction is made to emphasize the fact that Collaborators undertook part of the Report-writing task, while Contributors supplied data, references, or comments that resulted in significant changes to the Draft Report.

As a matter of fact, from the very early stages of the work (circulation of Form TI-1) it had become quite clear that, for several reasons, the exchange of ideas through international (and even national) mail would be very inefficient for the given time constraints.

Thus, as early as June 1983, the decision was made that ABMS should provide an international forum for wide ranging debate of ideas related to Geotechnical Engineering in Tropical Soils and TropicaLS'85 hopes that this Progress Report may shed some light on some aspects of geotechnical behaviour of tropical lateritic and saprolitic soils, and therefore contribute for the development of engineering techniques which are better suited for tropical conditions.

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The Brazilian Member Society (Associação Brasileira de Mecânica dos Solos - ABMS) who steered the Committee on Tropical Soils for the period 1982-1985 hopes that this Progress Report may shed some light on some aspects of geotechnical behaviour of tropical lateritic and saprolitic soils, and therefore contribute for the development of engineering techniques which are better suited for tropical conditions.

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Thus, as early as June 1983, the decision was made that ABMS should provide an international forum for wide ranging debate of ideas related to Geotechnical Engineering in Tropical Soils (and, in particular, for referring the Draft Report to independent international cross-examination).

This decision led to TropicaLS'85 (Brasilia, 11-14 February 1985), the subject of the next item. In the meantime, two national technical symposia on the subject took place, organized by the Sao Paulo Chapter (Nucleo Regional de Sao Paulo) of the ABMS: one in July 1983 and the other in May 1984. Most of the Topics of the Draft Report were discussed on those occasions and papers presented were printed and distributed to all participants.
Despite all odds (international economic crisis, chronic shortage of funds, communication gaps, etc.), the ABMS accepted the challenge because it is believed that any contribution, however small, may result in significant reduction of the major difficulties of tropical countries, most of which stem from the lack of technologies designed specifically to cope with their peculiarities.

In writing the Progress Report, the preponderant role of the coordinators of the topics should be emphasized, despite the recommendation to consider, as far as possible, the national and above all, the international contribution and collaboration. Part of that policy was attained: the total number of contributors and collaborators almost reached one hundred. Unfortunately, the role of the Committee members was much smaller than expected. Only 20 members (10 non-Brazilian) from a total of 45 took active part as coordinators, collaborators or contributors.

The chairman of the Committee on Tropical Soils did not agree with many approaches and opinions adopted by the coordinators of topics in the Progress Report. It was understood that the Progress Report should reflect, as far as possible, the representative points of view of coordinators of topics, which were chosen owing to their familiarity with geotechnical problems in Brazil.

In many topics, such as the ones number 3.1 (Erosion), 4.1 (Materials for Dams) and 4.2 (Materials for Roads), the Progress Report considered more than the data found in the literature, taking into account unpublished data (several of them especially collected) in order to clarify many doubts concerning the peculiarities of lateritic and saprolitic soils.

Uniformity had sometimes to be sacrificed (especially as regards terminology) to accommodate the worth of accumulated experience, particularly in face of the diversity of subjects of the Topics.

Under more favourable time constraints a better integration and systematization of the worth of knowledge gathered (at TropicalS'B5 and by the Committee itself) might have been achieved.

The work of the Committee on Tropical Soils was partly supported by grants from two federal and one state research and development agencies: Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico e Tecnologico (CNPq), Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos (FINEP), and Fundagao de Amparo a Pesquisa do Estado de Sao Paulo (FAPESP). Furthermore, over 20 government and private organisations (universities, research organisations, consulting firms, contractors, etc.) played decisive roles in the work of the Committee, by partly supporting the activities of the Coordinators of Topics.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The aforementioned weaknesses in the topics related in the presented Progress Report, make it advisable that it should be properly revised and complemented in the future. It is necessary also that in the future, other themes and topics, and eventually, other types of tropical soils, different from lateritic and saprolitic ones, should be properly considered. For that purpose it is recommended that the Committee on Tropical Soils continues to function under the sponsorship of a Member Society which will propitiate the contribution of experts with experience in conditions different from the one prevalent in Brazil.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON TROPICAL SOILS OF ISSMFE - INVITED

BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr Chaudhary Altaf-ur-Rehman, Pakistan
Professor Franco Balduzzi, Switzerland
Dr Youpele O Beredugo, Nigeria
Dr Kennedy Collins, United Kingdom
Professor Del G Fredlund, Canada
Dr Mensa D Gidigasu, Ghana
Dr Joseph O Gogo, Ghana
Mr Henry Grace, United Kingdom
Dr Arain Horn, FR Germany
Dr Michel Hermelin, Colombia
Dr R K Katti, India
Mr Gerard Liautaud, France
Mr A L Little, United Kingdom
Mr Walter Lum, USA
Professor Peter Lum, Hong Kong (resigned due to health problems in November 1984, but retained as Honorary Member)
Professor Raul J Marsal, Mexico
Professor Aldopho Josè Melfi, Brazil
Mr C A Micucci, Argentina
Dr Wilbur J Morin, USA
Dr Frank Netterburg, South Africa
Dr Henrique Novais-Ferreira, Portugal
Mr Zenon Prusza V, Venezuela
Mr Brian Richards, Australia
Dr Goro Uehara, USA
Dr Keith Wallace, Australia (resigned November 1984)
Professor Raymond N Yong, Canada

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON TROPICAL SOILS OF ISSMFE - LOCAL TASK FORCE

Geol. Franklin Antunes
Eng. José Geraldo Araujo
Dr Paulo Teixeira da Cruz
Dr Sergio A B da Pontoura
Professor Sigmundo Golumbek
Professor Willy A Lacerda
Eng. Nelson Gustavo Ludwig
Professor Jacques de Medina
Dr Fábio Massad
Eng. Clevio Ribeiro de Morais Leme
Eng. José Eduardo Moreira
Professor João Batista Queiroz de Carvalho
Eng. José Luiz Salconi
Geol. Ricardo Fernandes da Silva
Professor Alberto Henrique Teixeira
Eng. Cesar Augusto Vieira de Queiroz
Eng. Cassio Baumgratz Viotti
Eng. Claudio Michael Wolle

NON-BRAZILIAN PARTICIPANTS - TROPICALS'B5

Argentina - 5
Australia - 3
Bolivia - 1
Cameroon - 1
Canada - 3
Colombia - 6
Costa Rica - 2
Cuba - 1
Ecuador - 5
France - 9
Hong Kong - 2
India - 3
Italy - 2
Japan - 1
Kenya - 2
Kuwait - 1
Malaysia - 1
Mexico - 1
Nigeria - 1
Paraguay - 1
Peru - 1
Portugal - 1
Saudi Arabia - 1
South Africa - 1
Suriname - 1
Switzerland - 3
Thailand - 1
Netherlands - 1
United Kingdom - 7
USA - 3
Venezuela - 5
Zimbabwe - 1

3010
PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE TROPICALS’85 - SORTED BY THEMES, TOPICS AND COUNTRIES

Theme 1 - Total 16 - Brazil 7; UK 2; Pakistan 2; Japan 2; France 1; Mexico 1; Switzerland 1

Theme 2 - Total 23 - Brazil 10; India 2; Argentina 1; Australia 1; Canada 1; Gabon 1; Japan 1; Nigeria 1; Pakistan 1; Romania 1; Sri Lanka 1; Thailand 1; United Kingdom 1

Theme 3 - Total 14 - 3.1 - Switzerland 1; 3.2 - Brazil 2; Saudi Arabia 1; UK 1; 3.3 - Brazil 2; Singapore 1; 3.4 - Brazil 3; Venezuela 2; USA 1.

Theme 4 - Total 17 - 4.1 - Brazil 5; Canada 1; UK 1; 4.2 - Brazil 4; Nigeria 2; Australia 1; Gabon 1; Switzerland 1; United Kingdom 1.

Theme 5 - Total 2 - Brazil 1; Hong Kong 1

Theme 6 - Total 6 - France 3; Egypt 1; Ecuador 1; Kuwait 1.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE TROPICALS’85 - SORTED BY COUNTRIES

Brazil 34; United Kingdom 6; France 5; Pakistan 3; Japan 3; Nigeria 3; Switzerland 3; Australia 2; Canada 2; Venezuela 2; Egypt 2; India 2; Argentina 1; Colombia 1; Gabon 1; Hong Kong 1; Kuwait 1; Saudi Arabia 1; Romania 1; Sri Lanka 1; Singapore 1; Thailand 1; USA 1.

J S Nogami
Appendix 19

Filters

Historical

At the invitation of the President of ISSMFE, Professor Victor F B de Mello, the Geotechnical Division of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers, which is the National Society, agreed in March 1982 to provide the Chairman and Secretary for the Technical Sub-Committee on Filters and Filter Criteria, subsequently shortened to Technical Sub-Committee on Filters. Mr G W Donaldson was nominated as Chairman, with Mr R J Scheurenberg as Secretary.

During the course of the next eighteen months, the President invited the following persons to serve on the Sub-committee:

Professor Peter Pavel, Czechoslovakia
Dr Araken Silveira, Brazil
Mr José Folque, Portugal
Dr Lutz Wittmann, FR Germany
Professor Wojciech Wolski, Poland
Mr Georges Post, France
Professor Raul Marsal, Mexico
Dr James L Sherard, USA
Mr J M Sierra, Colombia
Professor O Graham Ingles, Australia
Dr Peter Vaughan, Great Britain
Dr Guillermo Bravo, Spain
Mr P K Margarikar, India
Mr Jean-Jacques Paré, Canada
Dr Diogo Ferrer, Venezuela
Mr Urban Norstedt, Sweden
Professor V F B de Mello, Brazil (President: ex officio)

Dr G J Schafer (New Zealand) and Dr Camillo Linari (Italy) declined the invitation because they felt that they would not be able to contribute to the work of the Sub-committee. No replies were received to invitations extended to the National Societies of USSR, Netherlands, Israel and China.

Progress

The Geotechnical Division appointed a local working group to assist the Chairman and Secretary in dealing with the work of the Sub-committee and in compiling the report. These persons are Professor G E Blight and Messrs C Cleaver (replacing Mr G Wittstock), B Elges, R MacKellar, F Venter and J A Wates. This group had its first meeting in January 1983 where a preliminary programme of activity leading to the submission of a third draft report to the Executive Committee meeting in San Francisco in August 1985 was envisaged. The working group also drew up proposed terms of reference for the Sub-committee and a list of contents for the state-of-the-art report was drafted. These documents were circulated to the Sub-committee members for comment. Some committee members made considerable and valuable contributions, while others preferred to wait for the draft report on which they would comment. As information was received and relying on their own knowledge and experience, members of the working group prepared the various chapters of the draft report which had reached a state almost ready for circulation as a first draft by December 1983 after four meetings.

During a visit to Western Europe in September 1981, the Chairman had met with the Sub-committee members resident there and discussed the philosophy and content of the report. Several promises of contributions were made, but these have not been received. It was agreed that the report should provide useful information on standard practices for practising geotechnical engineers, i.e. not over-simplified for the uninitiated nor delving into advanced theories. This would keep the report to a manageable size. It would, however, have as comprehensive a bibliography as possible with appropriate references in the text. A number of lists of references have already been submitted as a basis for the bibliography.

The delay in receiving contributions from Western Europe and the news that there would not be a report back session on filters at San Francisco, reduced the urgency of adhering to the programme and the Chairman felt that he should personally edit the draft chapters for the report into a more coherent whole. Unfortunately the task proved more demanding than he had anticipated and with an increased pressure of other commitments, this task has not been completed. It is hoped, however, to get this document out shortly.

The working group has taken a close interest and commented on the draft ICOLD document on 'Geotextiles as Filters and Transitions in Fill Dams' which should be published within the next year. This document covers a large portion of the Sub-committee's work and preliminary permission has been obtained to abstract portions of that report where appropriate.

A full meeting of the Sub-committee was planned for San Francisco but in view of the state of the report, this was left in abeyance and present indications are that some members will not be attending the Conference. Nevertheless a meeting of those present will be held at a convenient time.

The Sub-Committee should be able to complete its task in the next four years.

G W Donaldson
The Technical Committee on "Penetrability and Drivability of Piles" is one of the 16 technical committees that were established soon after Professor V F B de Mello was appointed as the President of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in 1981. This Committee is supported by the Japanese Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. The Technical Committee consists of a chairman, a secretary, members appointed by the President and members nominated by the member societies for the preparation of National Reports.

**LIST OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

(Japan) K Fujita - Chairman
H Kishida - Secretary

(Belgium) M Wallays* (Mexico) R A Roquez
(A) Holeyman (Nigeria) L A Ajayi
(Brazil) S Niyama (Portugal) P Esteves
(Canada) B H Fellenius (S Africa) D L Webb
(China) S S Lu (S E Asia)
(China) R Barbosa (Denmark) P Lagoni
(A) S Balasubramaniam (Egypt) A R S Bazaara
(S) Sambhandharaksa (Finland) E Slunga
(France) H Gonin (Sweden) H Bredenberg
(India) D J Ketkar (Turkey) A Saglamer
(Egypt) J G Zeitlen (USA) G G Goble
(Brazil) S Niyama (Portugal) P Esteves
(China) R Barbosa (Finland) E Slunga
(France) H Gonin (Sweden) H Bredenberg
(India) D J Ketkar (Turkey) A Saglamer

*retired

**TOPICS FOR STUDY**

The following 5 topics were chosen for study by the Technical Committee:

1. Failures of pile shafts during pile driving
2. Relationship between the method of pile driving and pile bearing capacity
3. Methods of removing obstacles during pile driving
4. Relationship between soil conditions and the possibility of pile driving
5. Maximum depth limit for pile driving.

**PROCEEDINGS VOL. 1**

Papers on the above topics were invited through member societies and the ISSMFE News, and were contained with the national reports in Vol. 1 of the Proceedings, which was published in January 1985. Eleven national reports and thirty eight individual papers are included in Vol. 1 of the Proceedings.

**SYMPOSIUM**

The International Symposium and Meeting will be held on 10 August 1985, one day ahead of the 11th International Conference, in the same conference hall in San Francisco. The main aims of the symposium are to provide an opportunity for geotechnical engineers engaging or studying in the fields of planning, designing and driving foundation piles to present their opinions, to review and to discuss problems related to "Penetrability and Drivability of Piles". The programme of the symposium is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00-09.15</td>
<td>Opening Address - Dr K Fujita (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.15-09.45</td>
<td>General Report - Professor H Kishida (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-12.00</td>
<td>Session 1 - National Reports (Chairman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.15-14.00</td>
<td>Session 2 - Influence of Soil Conditions on the Possibility of Pile Driving (Chairman) Dr A Boleyn (Belgium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00-14.30</td>
<td>Session 3 - Failures of Pile Shafts and Methods of Removing Obstacles during Pile Driving (Chairman) Professor B H Fellenius (Canada)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.45-15.30</td>
<td>Session 4 - Relationship between the Methods of Pile Driving and Pile Bearing Capacity (Chairman) Dr H Bredenberg (Sweden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30-15.40</td>
<td>Closing Address - Dr K Fujita (Japan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of attendants is expected to be more than 80, as of 23 July, according to the applications for registration. The registration fee is US$ 10 which covers one copy of the general report and refreshments.

**MEETING**

The meeting of the Technical Committee will be held on 10 August 1985, right after the symposium. The subjects regarding the publication of Vol. 2 of the Proceedings and issues thereafter will be mainly discussed.

**PROCEEDINGS VOL. 2**

In Vol. 2 of the Proceedings, the Chairman's reports, the general report, the session chairman's reports, the written discussions and additional national reports will be included, together with the list of members and the activities of the committee. These contributions shall be submitted by 15 November 1985 and Vol. 2 of the Proceedings will be published in March 1986.

**PUBLICATION AND SALE OF PROCEEDINGS**

The publishing of the Proceedings Vols. 1 and 2 for sale is being done by the Japanese Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering under the auspices of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. The cost of the Proceedings is US$ 70 including postage. The Proceedings Vol. 1 is distributed to all the member societies and all the members of the Technical Committee and the Steering Committee. The sale of Proceedings has numbered only 70 copies.

**EFFECT**

We have no doubt that these achievements related to the activities of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, have resulted from the cooperation and efforts of all the members of the Technical Committee, the contributors of papers and the many other experts concerned, and that, for this reason, they will serve as an extremely useful source of information for the study, planning, designing and driving of piles.

K Fujita
La première tâche que s'est assigné le sous-comité a été de s'enquérir à travers les représentants de toutes les Sociétés membres représentées, des usages particuliers en matière de sauvegarde dans chaque pays intéressé:

- autorités de tutelle
- procédures
- implication des géomécaniciens dans les opérations etc. ...

et des moyens les plus adaptés pour sensibiliser les responsables aux possibilités offertes par les ingénieurs de notre spécialité pour étudier et traiter les problèmes de préservation sous certains aspects liés spécifiquement à la Géomécanique.

L'ensemble de cette enquête a été complété puis discuté au cours de la première réunion plénière du sous-comité à Naples, le 11 Avril 1984. L'opportunité de cette réunion a été offerte au sous-comité par le Président Arrigo Croce qui avait organisé les 9 et 10 Avril 1984 un symposium pluridisciplinaire sur l'Homme et son Environnement. Au cours de ce symposium, plusieurs conférences ont été consacrées aux modes anciens de construction, aux problèmes de sauvegarde des cités en site lagunaire, Venise en particulier, et à certains aspects géotechniques des fouilles en terrain difficile:

- l'invention dans la pyramide égyptienne: Imhotep et ses successeurs (J Kerisel)
- le Temple de Borobudur (A Jayaputera)
- la Grece antique et les problèmes liés aux séismes (B Helly)
- la Tour de Pisa (G Calabresi, C Viggiani, A Croce)
- Venise: construire en site lagunaire (P Salmi, P Colombi, E Calebi, R Padoan, M Plana, G Creazza, E Giangreco)

- Herculanum: peuplement ancien et contraintes d'environnement (T Pescatore, G Gullini, M G Cerulli Irelli, G Vallet, A Croce)

Les comptes rendus de ce symposium seront publiés très prochainement par l'Université de Naples.

L'Association Géotechnique Italienne a, à la suite de cette réunion, apporté une contribution notable de base aux recherches du sous-comité en diffusant aux diverses sociétés membres les comptes rendus du Congrès de Florence d'Octobre 1980 entièrement consacrés aux interventions géotechniques sur les sites de peuplement antiques et sur les constructions anciennes.

La Société Pakistanaise de Mécanique des Soils a, elle-même, diffusé un résumé des comptes rendus d'un séminaire qui s'est tenu en 1984, sous les auspices du "World Heritage Fund", au Pakistan sur la préservation du Patrimoine Culturel Pakistanais.

Grâce au Service Documentation de l'ICCRUM et à l'obligeance du Professeur Schultze, le sous-comité a pu diffuser les textes des nombreuses conférences que ce dernier a pu donner aux restaurateurs et responsables de la Préservation du Centre de Rome et à Sidney en 1979 sur la Tour de Pise. Nous avons également pu ainsi diffuser une réédition d'une communication au Symposium "Chandi Borobudur" de Kyoto (1980) de M C Voute consacrée à cet important monument.

Parallèlement à ce travail d'échange d'information et de supports documentaires, le sous-comité s'attache à encourager et à participer à toutes les réunions, symposia et conférences diverses à l'occasion desquelles pourraient être évoquées la participation de la Géotechnique à la Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Culturel et à l'Histoire de l'évolution des techniques de fondations, d'utilisation et de traitement des sols.

L'un de nos confrères, géologue, le Professeur P Marinos, a déjà répondu à ce vœu: un symposium de géologie de l'ingénieur sera organisé à Athènes en 1987 sur le thème principal:

- La Géologie de l'Ingénieur et la Protection et l'Étude de Patrimoine Historique".

Notre sous-comité souhaite obtenir de la Société Internationale toute l'assistance nécessaire pour assurer une participation marquante des géotechniciens à cette manifestation.

VOEUXExprimes

Par ailleurs, nous souhaiterions, pour favoriser notre action, que les programmes des prochaines manifestations internationales organisées sous les auspices de notre Société puissent faire une place au thème de travail de notre sous-comité: nous nous engageons sur ce point à apporter une aide efficace aux comités organisateurs.

Les objectifs prochains que se fixera notre sous-comité pourraient être à la fois d'assurer la diffusion par les instances de l'ISSMFE d'une sélection de publications de premier ordre dans notre domaine d'activité et, parallèlement, la mise au point de recommandations générales à l'usage des organismes officiels en charge de la Préservation du Patrimoine Historique et Culturel.

J Kerisel
The establishment of the ISSMFE Sub-committee on "Constitutive Laws of Soils" was approved at the Steering Committee in January of 1982. The Japanese Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (JSSMFE) accepted to take responsibility for supporting this subcommittee and recommended Professor S Murayama, Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University, as the chairman and Professor T Adachi, Professor of Kyoto University, as the secretary of the subcommittee. The President of ISSMFE, Professor V F B de Mello accepted the JSSMFE's recommendation and invited the membership of the subcommittee.

Since it is evident that the progress in international cooperation is painfully slow, the objective of this subcommittee in this term was limited to making a state-of-the-art report which would clearly show representative constitutive laws of soils. Based on the President's advice at the Executive Committee Meeting, and comments from some subcommittee members, we decided to proceed the task of this subcommittee as follows:

1. a local task force committee is established and works to prepare a preliminary draft of state-of-the-art report on constitutive laws of soils,
2. then it is distributed to each member of the international subcommittee and is completed on the basis of the comments and discussions from the members, and
3. this state-of-the-art report is considered to be the technical report for ISSMFE.

It is not an easy task to make a world view of state-of-the-art. Thus, it was decided to be better to classify constitutive laws of soils into the following several categories based on their fundamental concept in their derivation.

I. Micrometric Approaches.

II. Macrometric Approaches - Static - Intrinsically Time-Independent

III. Macrometric Approaches - Static - Intrinsically Time-Dependent

IV. Macrometric Approaches - Dynamic Problems

Following the procedure mentioned above, the preliminary draft of state-of-the-art report which was prepared by the Japanese local task force committee members, was distributed to each member of the ISSMFE subcommittee and each member society. On the basis of the comments and discussions sent from the ISSMFE subcommittee members, this state-of-the-art report was completed.

Please consider the PREFACE of this volume as the administrative report about the work of our ISSMFE subcommittee on "Constitutive Laws of Soils" to the ISSMFE Executive Committee, while the contents are the technical report.

In addition, for this special occasion to run the discussion session I A on "Constitutive Relationships for Soil Behaviour" at the San Francisco Conference, we accepted some technical papers. Those are also included in the volume.

In conclusion, I want to thank all the members of the Executive Committee, of this subcommittee and of the Japanese local task force committee for their kind devotion. I wish the progress in the field of "Constitutive Laws of Soils" would be continued.

S Murayama
TERMS OF REFERENCE

On 22 February 1983, the Executive Committee of the US National Society of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE) agreed to organise a Technical Committee on Geotextiles, as suggested by the Executive Committee of the ISSMFE, and proposed the following persons for membership:

Dr J P Giroud, Chairman
Professor A Arman, Secretary
Professor J R Bell
Professor R M Koerner

On 27 May 1983, J P Giroud indicated in a letter to Professor Seed, Secretary of the US National Society of the ISSMFE that, through a report or other activities, the Technical Committee should:

1. generate interest of potential users of geotextiles by informing them of the wide variety of applications;

2. encourage candidate users of geotextiles by making them aware of important constructions where geotextiles have been successfully used, while cautioning them of the problems likely to result from misuse or inadequate design;

3. provide designers with sources of information on case histories, methods of design, and objective data on geotextile properties;

4. prepare research needs statements regarding developments of new products for specific applications, new testing procedures, new methods of design, and performance monitoring; and

5. foster development of international terminology and standard procedures for testing and identification of geotextiles.

On 28 September 1983, Professor de Mello, President of the ISSMFE, indicated by telex that the Committee on Geotextiles had the status of a full international technical committee but would be administratively reporting to the North American regional vice-president.

MEMBERSHIP

The four original members, all from the United States, agreed to invite members from other countries. They submitted a list of proposed Committee membership which was approved by Messrs. C B Crawford, Vice President for North America, and V F B de Mello, President. Subsequently invitations were issued to proposed members to join the Committee. All those invited accepted membership in the Committee with great enthusiasm. The Committee is composed of the following:

Dr Silvan Andrei, Romania
Professor Ara Arman, USA (Secretary)
Professor J R Bell, USA
Professor Heinz Brandl, Austria
Dr Jean-Pierre Giroud, USA (Chairman)
Dr Manfred R Hausmann, Australia
Mr J B Sellmeijer, The Netherlands
Professor Robert M Koerner, USA

ACTIVITIES

The two main activities of the Committee were the preparation of a report on geotextiles and the preparation of discussion-session 5C at the XIth International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering to be held in San Francisco in August of 1985. These two main activities are briefly described below. In addition, the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee established and maintained coordination between the ISSMFE Technical Committee on Symbols, Units, Definitions and Correlations, and the International Geotextile Society regarding symbols related to geotextiles.

A report titled "Geotextiles in Geotechnical Engineering Practice and Research", (60 printed pages) was prepared by the Technical Committee to satisfy four (one through 4) of the goals outlined in the 27 May 1983 letter of J P Giroud as discussed above. The report provides geotechnical engineers with fundamental knowledge for using geotextiles. The report was prepared with the premise that testing, design and research related to geotextile applications are similar to those used in geotechnical engineering. Geotextiles are geotechnical materials and geotechnical engineers are well equipped to use them. The report was prepared by the North American members of the Technical Committee and both the initial and final drafts were submitted to each Committee member for review. The Committee was also fortunate to have President de Mello write the foreword for the report. The report will be available at the XIth ICSMFE as a special issue of "Geotextiles and Geomembranes", an international journal. The special issue will also include the list of symbols for geotextiles and geomembranes recently adopted by the International Geotextile Society: this latter appendage partially fulfills goal number five presented above. The list of symbols is consistent with those of ISSMFE.

Discussion Session 5C, to be held Friday, 16 August, at the XI ICSMFE will consist of a brief presentation of the report "Geotextiles in Geotechnical Engineering Practice and Research" by the Chairman of the Technical Committee, followed by three panel discussions on: (1) Properties and Testing; (2) Design and Applications; and (3) Research and Committees. Panelists are international members of the Technical Committee, and one guest, the President of the International Geotextile Society. The discussion leader for the entire session will be the Secretary of the Technical Committee.

MEETINGS

North American Members of the Technical Committee met several times to plan and discuss the preparation of the report. The first meeting of the entire committee will take place on 14 August 1985 in San Francisco. During this and subsequent meetings, future activities of the Committee will be discussed and outlined.
FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The Technical Committee recommends to extend its scope to all geosynthetics (geotextiles, geomembranes, geogrids, and related products).

The following future activities are envisioned:

* Coordination of, and participation in, sessions on geosynthetics organised at international or regional conferences sponsored by the ISSMFE.

* Coordination between ISSMFE and the International Geotextile Society, especially on symbols and definitions.

* Cooperation with international and national standard organisation for the development of standard procedures for testing and reporting test results.

* Dissemination of knowledge on geosynthetics to the international community of geotechnical engineers.

J P Giroud
FIELD AND LABORATORY SOIL TESTING

GENERAL

The sub-committee had been established in 1979 by, at that period, President Fukuoka. Since the two years until the 10th ICSMFE, 1981, were too short a period to obtain some of the results anticipated by the terms of reference, although the committee would have been statutorily disbanded (Statute 42) at the turn-over of presidential office, President de Mello extended conditionally its period of work to 1983, and later to 1985, in order to bring to the progress reports on the activity already undertaken. Thus a concluding report shall be given here on the occasion of the 11th ICSMFE.

Attention is drawn to app. X of the Minutes of the Executive Committee Meetings in Stockholm (Proc. 10th ICSMFE, vol. 4, p. 111-112), where the earlier activities of the committee were already reported on. It is only the main items, therefore, which are recalled in this report for the period until 1981.

TERMS OF REFERENCE 1979 (and revision 1981-85)

1. To determine the methods used by various Member Societies to obtain the strength and deformation characteristics of soils for the design of structures;

2. To prepare a Reference Manual for carrying out two field tests (plate loading test and pile loading test) and three laboratory tests (unconfined compression, triaxial shear and consolidation);

3. Revisions for 1981-85 were indicated in a letter of President de Mello, LIS O61/B2 of 10 May 1982. According to this, a collection and tabulation of existing different practices used by various member societies should be collected preceding a recommended Reference Standard to be followed later on by a Recommended Standard and, subsequently, a Working Standard.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Balasubramanian (SE Asia)
Balstrup (Denmark)
Berre (Norway)
Borowczyk (Poland)
Calabresi (Italy)
Donald (Australia)
Frydman (Israel)
Hartikainen (Finland)
Kamenov (CSSR)
Kezdi (Hungary)
Lindenberg (Netherlands)
Mackechnie (Zimbabwe/Rhodesia)
Madedor (Nigeria)
Marsland (United Kingdom)
Miki (Japan), followed by Mikasa (Japan)
Oteo (Spain)
Pendola (Ecuador)
Pilot (France)
Ramamurthy (India)
Sillfors (Sweden)
Silver (USA)
v Soos (Federal Republic of Germany)
Ter-Marzirosyan (USSR)
Tinoco (Mexico)

ACTIVITIES SINCE 1981

Following a meeting at 1981-06-17 in Stockholm, a rather small number of members was able to attend meetings at

1982-05-28 in Amsterdam (ESOPT II)
1983-05-18 in Paris (Executives' Meeting)

In addition, special discussions took place at the 2nd IC on the Application of Stress-Wave Theory on Piles in Stockholm (1984-05-29) on Part II of the recommended procedure of dynamic pile testing. Also, a discussion meeting on behalf of the triaxial testing practice will hopefully be realised at the XI ICSMFE.

In 1984, the Suggested Procedure on the Compression and Swelling Test (authors: Frydman and Calabresi) was able to be published by the Technion Haifa after very careful consideration by the committee. This was done in spite of the fact that there was still a minority vote against it from Professor Mikasa who had joined the committee in 1981. It was, however, felt that the work should be brought to a preliminary and although the discussion of such results will hopefully be continued by interested colleagues. The publication is seen as a reference point for this and can be obtained from Dr Frydman, Haifa.

A reference manual was also suggested for the triaxial test by Toralva Berre, Norwegian Geotechnical Institute, after realising that there are but a few national standards on this matter (France, Germany, Japan, USA). Valuable comments on this draft were received from Finland, France, Japan, Netherlands and Germany. They were considered as far as possible for the present state of discussion. Following this, the draft is about to be published as a Research Report of the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute until 1985. Since Japan seems to have the most comprehensive and detailed standard for triaxial testing, the Japanese members felt especially concerned about it. The point was raised as to whether such a draft was intended to provide assistance for routines or to indicate more refined and elaborate techniques also. It was also questioned why the main emphasis should be with the measurement of shear strength in terms of effective stress. This could not be brought to unanimous agreement by mainly written communications which proved to be slow and cumbersome. Some misunderstandings, however, were clarified at the Helsinki meeting and it was hoped that further progress will be possible at the prospective meeting in San Francisco. The committee would not recommend to split the future work with the triaxial test procedure manual into various groups related to regional types of soil because it was strongly felt that this would lead to procedures which were more deviating than harmonizing, the result being worse than the present state.

The most advanced state of harmonisation was obtained with the Pile Loading Test Recommended Procedure which will hopefully be published in the ASTM Journal in 1985 (a German translation by the chairman was also published in 1983). In its preface it is clearly stated that this recommendation is nothing but an offer to those who want to use it. Its second part on dynamical pile testing, moreover, is more a trend-setter than a standardization.

The committee had also started some actions on behalf of the plate-loading test and the consistency limit test.
As far as the information given to the Committee goes, there is no established procedure in the member societies for the plate-loading test to be used for foundation engineering, it seems to be applied almost exclusively to highway engineering. However, the British Building Research Station has gained very promising experiences with plate-loading tests in bore-holes at varying depths. A Marsland was therefore asked to provide a draft proposal of a recommended procedure as a reference paper. This was distributed to the membership who naturally made little comment due to the lack of experience. This has to be followed up elsewhere.

As to the Consistency Limit Test, M Silver had taken a first action by asking the member societies for their established practice. In this field, quite a number of national standards exist and it should be possible to distill a reference document from these without running into many controversies. This, however, has not yet been done by the committee.

CONCLUSIONS

The tests for which papers, of different degrees of maturity, were developed are well-known to the profession but have been found to be sometimes controversial in their details. Therefore, the committee wanted to provide collected practical experience which allows easy comparison with the experience of those outside the committee. It is obvious that the profession needs guidance which goes beyond the contingencies of conference papers even if those have the quality of state-of-the-art reports. Since we have the scientific and professional background to switch the lamp we are obliged to do so and should not leave the 'ugly job' of editing standards to people who much less know how to do it.

The Chairman feels alarmed by the fact that the ISO has recently established a geotechnical committee which is expected to develop standards for all our laboratory and field tests. Would noble silence, then, be an appropriate kind of action?

U Smolotczyk
Dear Dr Parry,

Professor Kirwan, Chairman of the Organising Committee for the IX ECSMFE in Dublin in 1987 has asked me to write to you with the invitation from the Organising Committee to host the ISSMTE Board and Council Meetings to be held in 1987.

The Organising Committee for the IX ECSMFE propose that the Board and Council Meetings should be held in Trinity College Dublin, the venue chosen for the IX ECSMFE, during the week prior to the Conference, i.e. 26–29 August 1987. A meeting room for twelve people, suitable for the Board Meeting, is available on the Wednesday and Thursday prior to the Conference. A larger meeting room suitable for holding the Council Meeting is available on the Friday and Saturday. These two venues are on the University campus with refreshments (tea, coffee, lunches), typing and copying facilities all readily available close by. The Organising Committee also plan to organise a reception for the Council members on Friday evening.

Following our discussion by phone yesterday, I enclose a copy of my letter to M. Isnard regarding the translation facilities for the Dublin Conference.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Trevor Orr
APPENDIX 26

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON ISSMFE NEWS

The present printed form of "ISSMFE News" was first produced in February 1983. It replaced the previous newsletter which was typed on large sheets, then reduced in size and one xeroxed copy sent to each Member Society. Each society then had to make sufficient copies to send out to its members. The final product was often of poor quality.

An arrangement was made with Foundation Publications Limited (Publishers of Ground Engineering) to print ISSMFE News and send sufficient copies in bulk to each Member Society to be able to circulate them to all their members. The cost of this was to be paid for by the inclusion of advertisements. The February 1983 and June 1983 issues were produced in this way, but owing to Foundation Holdings Ltd., the parent company of Foundation Publications Ltd., going into liquidation, this arrangement ceased.

It was decided that, for a time at least, ISSMFE News should be produced by the Secretariat, using a local Cambridge printer, but still seeking advertising to cover the cost of printing and distribution in bulk to Member Societies. This cost was amounting to about £1500 to £2000 per issue ($1900 to $2500 at the present exchange rates).

It was felt in principle that ISSMFE News should be distributed to all members free of charge. This was the reason for including advertising.

In early 1983 difficulties arose with respect to distribution of ISSMFE News in Canada. These were twofold:

1. A Customs charge is made on printed material containing advertising entering Canada and the United States.
2. The Canadian Geotechnical Society had entered into an agreement with a Canadian publisher, Bitech, to print and distribute a publication "Geotechnical News" to all its members. This also relied on advertising for financial viability. The Canadian Society did not want to distribute ISSMFE News separately having entered into this arrangement, and Bitech did not wish to distribute ISSMFE News, containing advertising which could conflict with their own interests, without some financial recompense.

In the meantime, the US National Committee also entered into an agreement with Bitech to receive Geotechnical News and again did not wish to distribute ISSMFE News separately.

More recently a similar arrangement has been made with the Mexico Member Society so that Geotechnical News is now distributed throughout the North American Region.

An apparently simple solution was available, in so far as Bitech had offered to include ISSMFE News items in Geotechnical News. This had two drawbacks:

1. In the view of the writer, a Society of the size and importance of ISSMFE should have its own identifiable newsletter reaching all members.
2. It is much more difficult to obtain advertising to cover cost of printing and distributing ISSMFE News if it is not being distributed in North America.

At the start of 1984 a number of advertisers took multiple insertions in ISSMFE News and subsequently agreed to go ahead when advised that ISSMFE News would not be distributed in North America. However, the enquiries have virtually dried up in 1985, probably because the News will not reach North American Members.

At the start of 1985 it was decided to reduce the size of ISSMFE News from two folded sheets (8 pages) to one folded sheet (4 pages) to reduce the cost of both printing and bulk posting to Member Societies.

A newsletter of this size, without advertising, is adequate to contain the various news and other items. The cost of printing and bulk postage (excluding North America) is about £1000 per issue ($1250 or SFr3200). It is recommended that this size News should be produced in future, without advertising in it, and that the cost should be met by an increase in membership subscription fee. The required increase will be about 15Fr per member.

With regard to North America, if agreeable to the three Member Societies and Bitech, the ISSMFE News items will be sent to Bitech for inclusion in Geotechnical News in a specific ISSMFE Section. In effect this arrangement now applies, insofar as ISSMFE News is sent to the Vice President for North America who sends it on to Bitech for selected items to be included in Geotechnical News. This solution does not satisfy (1) above, but it does ensure that news items will reach North American members in a good quality printed form.
At the ISSMFE Executive Committee meeting held in Paris on 16 and 17 May 1983 it was agreed to delete Statute 41 requiring the ISSMFE List of Members to be prepared in a bound form and distributed to Member Societies in sufficient numbers for circulation of all individual members. However, Statute 31 was retained making the Secretary General responsible for the reproduction and distribution of the List of Members in accordance with the instructions outlined by the Executive Committee.

The following motion was considered at the meeting:

1. Using the 1981 list as a base, Member Societies should be asked at an early stage to produce a list of amendments to this list in a standard format on loose leaves for easy binding. These amended lists should be submitted to the General Secretariat by 1 November 1983.

2. The General Secretariat will forward copies of the amendments to all Member Societies.

3. All Member Societies will be asked to prepare a complete updated list of the members by 1 November 1984. These complete updated lists will thereafter be prepared every two years and held as separates by Member Societies. At the intermediate 12 month period, amendments to the previous separates will be submitted to the General Secretariat.

4. The separates will be available for anyone wishing a copy either direct from the Member Society or from the ISSMFE Secretariat, which will keep some copies. It may be appropriate to make a charge for supplying such copies. The Member Societies would automatically send their updated lists to their own members, and one copy to the Secretariat of all other Member Societies.

5. A suitable standard form will be prepared by the Secretary General. Large format paper should be used as for conference papers, and then reduced to A4 size. About 40 addresses per page should be achieved. A full mailing address should be given for each Member together with titles, telephone and telex number if any, but not necessarily the member's affiliation.

This motion was agreed, with the rider that the Secretary General should continue to explore more advanced systems. This presumably implied computer based systems.

A number of Member Societies already have computer based systems for their own lists of members, which makes it easier for them to supply full up-to-date lists than lists of amendments. There is also apparently difficulty with producing lists to a stipulated format. For these reasons the first part of the motion has not been implemented.

A letter dated 26 January 1984 was sent to all Member Societies questioning the need to supply a bound List of Members to all individual members, as only a limited number make any use of it. It could only be financed by a substantial increase in membership subscription or by offsetting the considerable costs of printing and posting by including advertising. The cost of the 1981 List was offset by advertising, but the Secretariat had great difficulty getting the advertising and in the end most of it came from Japan.

A possible agreement to include the list in Geoguide '85 was outlined in the letter and Member Societies were asked to give their views on this. A small number voiced reservations, which were shared by the President and some other Officers of the Society, so this solution was not pursued further.

In accordance with Clauses 3 and 5 of the Motion agreed at the Paris meeting, a letter was sent to all Member Societies dated 16 March 1984 asking for complete updated lists of members to be submitted in standard format to the Secretariat by 1 November 1984. The required format was set out in detail and enclosed with the letter.

After lengthy discussion at the Steering Committee Meeting held in Perth on 15 to 17 May, 1984 the President approved, in addition to a loose leaf solution, an offer by Balkema to computerise, print and bind a 1985 List of Members. The number produced was to be limited to about 3000, and, with the exception of one free copy to each Member Society, copies will be made available at about $10.00 each to members to recover costs. The initial cost of producing the volumes will be borne by the Secretariat.

Only about one-half of the membership lists were received by 1 November 1984 and at the time of writing (May 1985) six Member Societies have still not submitted lists. As printing of the lists has now ceased in order to produce the bound list before August 1985, lists for the six Member Societies (Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Norway, Paraguay, USSR) will not appear in the 1985 edition.

Notwithstanding detailed instructions in the letter of March 1984 from the Secretariat, the lists were submitted in a variety of formats and print faces (in some cases hand written corrections to old lists), and amounted in total to 750 sheets. The task of reproducing this number of sheets in a reasonable form and sending to 57 Members Societies and to Officers of the Society was beyond the physical and financial means of the Secretariat and consequently none of these have been circulated.

It was agreed at the Steering Committee in Perth 1984, that ISSMFE could not take any responsibility for the correctness of any address, or for any political or other implications that an address may embody. Addresses would thus be included in the 1985 bound List of Members as submitted, without any changes. A disclaimer to this effect appears in the 1985 Volume.

At its meeting in Perth the Steering Committee also formulated a basic set of principles which should be respected in producing future lists and the acceptable conditions under which advertising could be associated with the lists. These were:

1. The Computerised data base must be continuously updated.
2. Requests for updated lists will be sent out with annual subscription notices.
3. Bound lists should be produced on a Regional basis approximately every two years, with a full set of independently bound Regional copies produced at the time of each International Conference.
4. There should be equality of opportunity for advertisers.
5. Any company may advertise in as many of the Regional volumes as it wishes, but may have only one advertisement in any one volume.

6. Advertising will be in a form approved by ISSMFE and each advertisement will be no larger than one eighth of a page.

These principles were put forward to be considered by the Executive Committee Meeting to be held in San Francisco on 9 to 10 August 1985.
APPENDIX 28

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1983

CONTENTS

Auditors’ Report
Receipts and Payments Account
Subscriptions Received

AUDITORS’ REPORT

We have audited the receipts and payments account on pages 3 to 5 in accordance with approved Auditing Standards.

In our opinion the receipts and payments account gives a true and fair view of the receipts and payments of the Society for the year ended 31 December 1983.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Cambridge

May 1984.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1983

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DR R N O’PARRY
Secretary General

3 May 1984.
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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1984

CONTENTS

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Receipts and Payments Account

- Subscriptions Received

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the receipts and payments account on pages 3 to 5 in accordance with approved Auditing Standards.

In our opinion the receipts and payments account gives a true and fair view of the receipts and payments of the Society for the year ended 31 December 1984.

[Signature]

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Cambridge

[Date: April 1985]
### Subscriptions Received in the Year Ended 31 December 1984

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<td>2,046</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYRIA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>7,650</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>2,924</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VENEZUELA</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIMBABWE</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subscriptions Received in the Year Ended 31 December 1984 (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Society</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
<th>S Fr</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>b/f</strong></td>
<td>39,033</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table includes the number of members and their subscriptions in Swiss Francs (S Fr) and pounds (£). The total subscriptions received are summarized at the bottom of the table, showing a net gain of £9,679 (S Fr73,951).
INTRODUCTION

The Chairman of the British Geotechnical Society (BGS), after consultation with the President of the International Society, requested me to carry out a review of the finances of the ISSMFE covering the period from March 1980 to December 1984.

In January 1985, the Secretary General provided me with the following information:

1. Audited accounts for the following periods
   (i) 1 March 1980 to 28 February 1981
   (ii) 1 March 1981 to 28 February 1982
   (iii) 1 March 1982 to 31 December 1982
   (iv) 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1983

2. Draft unaudited accounts for
   (i) 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984

3. Budgets for ISSMFE expenditure as follows:
   (i) Basic Budget 1981-85 (presented at Stockholm 1981)
   (ii) ISSMFE Ordinary Budget for
        1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984
        (presented at Executive Committee, Paris, 1983).

4. Approximate breakdowns of major items of expense such as secretarial payments, travel, office expenses, etc.

5. Minutes of the following meetings
   (i) Executive Committee, Stockholm 1981
   (ii) Steering Committee, San Francisco 1982
   (iii) Steering Committee, Paris 1983
   (iv) Executive Committee, Paris 1983
   (v) Steering Committee, Perth, WA 1984

In May 1985, I was additionally provided with:

1. The audited accounts for 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984.

2. Draft revised Statutes of the ISSMFE prepared by Professor J B Burland.

In a letter dated 2 January 1985, the Chairman of the BGS asked that the financial review should concentrate on the major items of expenditure such as honoraria, international travel expenses, etc.

He also stated that the main purpose of the review should be to establish basic facts concerning the expenditure of the ISSMFE revenues over the five accounting periods listed in 1 and 2 above. The important aspect, in addition to establishing the facts, was to determine whether this revenue had been efficiently expended on behalf of the International Society in accordance with the Society's statutes. More specifically it was requested that I should:

(a) Be satisfied that the financial breakdowns provided by the Secretary General are satisfactory.

(b) Review the breakdowns provided and consider whether or not further information is required.

(c) In the light of the existing financial control systems, consider whether or not amendments should be made to the International Society's procedures; and

(d) Prepare a draft report on the review of the financial status of ISSMFE ready for discussion with the President in early March 1985.

Meetings were held with the Chairman of the BGS and the Secretary General in Cambridge on 20 and 21 February 1985. A further meeting took place in London on 5 March 1985, when the draft report referred to in (d) above was discussed with the President and the Chairman of the BGS.

EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS

I have examined the accounts of the Society with particular reference to the major items of expenditure. I have prepared summaries of various aspects of the accounts and present these summaries as Appendices. Items of expenditure and income stated in the audited accounts are variously given in Swiss Francs, USA Dollars and British Pounds. There are constant variations in the rates of exchange between these currencies, and in conversions from one to the other. I have used the rates stated by the Auditors as ruling at the end of the particular financial year. In all but one of the Appendices I have converted all currencies to British Pounds. The exception is Appendix E which compares the Budgetted and Actual income and expenditure in terms of Swiss Francs, the currency used in the Budget.

My comments on each of the Appendices are as follows:

Appendix A - Summary of Cash Balances

The Audited Accounts give the Cash Balance of the finances of the Society at the end of each financial year.

At the beginning of the period under investigation, the Cash Balance was £26457.43. There was an increase in the Cash Balance in each subsequent financial period and four years later at 31 December 1984 the Cash Balance was £63094.50. This increase in Cash Balance of £36637.07 is very satisfactory.

Appendix B - Summary of Subscription Income and Emoluments

This is the first of the major items which it was requested should be examined.

The Subscription Income has generally risen at a greater rate than the emoluments disbursed to the Secretary General and other Secretarial outlays. The one exception was the period ended February 1982, during which there were three Secretary Generals in office, viz. Professors Nash and Burland, and Dr Parry.

There was an apparent anomaly in the Subscription Incomes for the periods to February 1982, December 1982 and December 1983 where the figures were £20637, £20055 and £33827 respectively, with no significant change in the number of subscribers. A check was made on the details of the number of subscribers and the actual subscriptions received as stated in the audited accounts, and it was
found that for the periods to February 1982 and December 1982 there was not agreement between these two items. Agreement, however, was found for the periods ended 31 December 1983 and 1984. This matter was taken up with the Secretary General and he explained that the system he inherited did not necessarily indicate agreement.

However, the Secretary General has changed the accounting system since he assumed responsibility and it is to his credit that the Audited accounts now record the subscriptions actually received in any financial period.

Appendix C - Summary of Travel Expenses

There are bound to be fluctuations in these items each year, and this is evident from this Appendix.

There has been an increase in the President's expenditure in these items but this was inevitable as the expenses of the previous President were met by his National Society.

Appendix D - Summary of Travel Expenses

The Secretary General provided approximate breakdowns of the travel expenses incurred by the President, the Secretary General, by other secretarial assistance and also travel expenses disbursed to others.

The accurate accounting of travel expenses directly debited to the International Society is complicated by the refunds which may eventually surface due to later payments by other bodies such as the Organising Committees of Regional or National Societies.

However, the travel expenses debited to the Society are generally close to the Budget provision as can be seen from Appendix E which compares the Budgetted and Actual Expenditures and Income.

Again, there has been an increase in the President's travel expenses. This is a reversion to normal practice since his predecessor's travel costs were met by his National Society.

Appendix E - Comparison of the Budget for 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1984 with the Actual Income and Expenditure in that Period

As explained in Appendix E, the Budget is prepared in Swiss Francs under a number of fixed items of income and expenditure. However, there are additional items of income and expenditure other than those listed in the Budget.

A comparison has, therefore, been made of the fixed items in the Budget and these other items.

Based on Budget items alone, there was an excess of income over expenditure of 41,765 Swiss Francs on a Fixed Item Budget of 190,000 Swiss Francs. This excess was contributed to by an increase in subscription income of 20,026 Swiss Francs over the Budget, and also by the Emoluments being 21,244 Swiss Francs less than the Budget provision. The Travel expenditure was slightly greater than that budgetted.

Based on Non-Budget items alone, there was an excess of income over expenditure of 19,976 Swiss Francs.

There was a Total Excess of income over expenditure of 61,741 Swiss Francs. It should be noted that this excess was contributed to by

(a) Interest received = 13,526 SFr
(b) Kevin Nash Fund = 13,383 SFr

26,909 SFr

The Secretary General has been conservative in his budgeting, a sensible precaution in the best interests of the Society.

From my examination of the accounts I am satisfied by the financial breakdowns provided by the Secretary General. The breakdowns covered the major items of expenditure and income and were adequate for my review of the finances of the Society. This statement of satisfaction covers items (a) and (b) of the terms of reference.

THE EXISTING STATUTES OF THE ISSMFE

Item (c) of the terms of reference of the review included a request that it should be determined whether the ISSMFE revenues had been efficiently expended in accordance with the Statutes of the Society.

The most recent "official" Statutes are those given in the 1981 List of Members. However, some modifications to the Statutes have been endorsed at Executive and Steering Committee meetings held subsequent to the Stockholm Conference. In fact, the establishment of the Steering Committee is one of the modifications.

Relatively little reference is made to financial matters in the "1981" Articles of the Statutes and the relevant Articles are discussed below along with modifications made at, and subsequent to, Stockholm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article No.</th>
<th>Reference and Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>It is stated that &quot;The prime duty of the President shall be to foster the aims and objects of the Society in the world community ...&quot;. This implies that the President will have to travel to meetings and conferences during his period of office which will incur travel and other expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Herein it is stated &quot;that the terms (financial presumably) of the Secretary General shall be agreed by the Budget and Finance Committee&quot;. In the 1981 Statutes there is no other mention of a Budget and Finance Committee or of its constitution, or how often it meets or is consulted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>However, the Executive Committee Meeting at Stockholm approved the establishment of a Steering Committee which included advice to the President and Secretary General on &quot;Finance and Budget&quot; as one of its responsibilities. It was suggested that the Steering Committee should meet at least once a year. There is now, therefore, provision for the approval of a Budget on an annual basis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|             | There was some ambiguity in parts of this Article and the Executive Committee at Stockholm revised the second sentence to read: "he is responsible for keeping the accounts of the Society, for the preparation of the budget of receipts and expenditures which shall be approved by the Executive Committee and for payments for the Society up to the limit of the
The first stage would deal with Statutes to be followed in:
A Statutes Sub-committee was set up in May 1983 to revise
COMM NTS ON FINANCIAL MATTERS EM ODIED IN TH DRAFT
a Draft in May 1985.
General and the President. Professor Burland circulated
REVISED STATUTES
I propose to comment on these Draft Statutes with respect
(a) It should be clarified over what period the
budget should run. A Basic Budget covering four
year period 1981-85 was presented at Stockholm
and endorsed in June 1981, i.e. 6 months after
the start of the Budget period. An Ordinary
Budget covering the period 1 January 1983 to
31 December 1984 was presented to the Steering
Committee and Executive Committee in May 1983,
again some months after the commencement of the
Budget period. If the same practice is followed
for the period commencing 1 January 1985, then
that Budget cannot be approved until 6 months
after it comes into operation. The normal under­
standing of a Budget is that it is prepared and
approved prior to the period to which it applies.
The accounts are audited annually and it should
be considered whether a corresponding annual
Budget should be prepared and approved by the
Steering Committee and the President before it
comes into operation.
(b) There should be a statement that the annual
accounts should be professionally audited (since
this actually happens and should be maintained).
(c) There is a statement that only the President or
the Secretary General can authorise expenditure.
Does this mean they can authorise expenditure
independently and without consultation? In the
unlikely event of disagreements or non-cooperation
between a President and his Secretary General
an embarrassing situation could possibly develop.
I regard the Secretary General as the paid
official who acts as the Chief Executive or
Managing Director with the current President
acting as Chairman. This would be the position
in other professional engineering Societies such
as the American Society of Civil Engineers or
the Institution of Civil Engineers. The Secretary
General and his staff hopefully provide the con­
tinuity of the organisation. He is responsible
for budgetting and preparing accounts and I
consider that he should have the prime respon­
sibility for authorising payments within his
budgetted sums. Obviously the President must
also have some authority for expenditures within
his domain. I recommend that there should be a
President’s sub-budget included within the main
budget to cover his anticipated travel costs,
secretarial, telephone, telex and other charges.
The President would have independent control of
his sub-budget.

(b) It should be clarified over what period the
budget should run. A Basic Budget covering four
year period 1981-85 was presented at Stockholm
and endorsed in June 1981, i.e. 6 months after
the start of the Budget period. An Ordinary
Budget covering the period 1 January 1983 to
31 December 1984 was presented to the Steering
Committee and Executive Committee in May 1983,
again some months after the commencement of the
Budget period. If the same practice is followed
for the period commencing 1 January 1985, then
that Budget cannot be approved until 6 months
after it comes into operation. The normal under­
standing of a Budget is that it is prepared and
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The accounts are audited annually and it should
be considered whether a corresponding annual
Budget should be prepared and approved by the
Steering Committee and the President before it
comes into operation.
(b) There should be a statement that the annual
accounts should be professionally audited (since
this actually happens and should be maintained).
(c) There is a statement that only the President or
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General and his staff hopefully provide the con­
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sibility for authorising payments within his
budgetted sums. Obviously the President must
also have some authority for expenditures within
his domain. I recommend that there should be a
President’s sub-budget included within the main
budget to cover his anticipated travel costs,
secretarial, telephone, telex and other charges.
The President would have independent control of
his sub-budget.

COMMENTS ON FINANCIAL MATTERS EMBODIED IN THE DRAFT
REVISED STATUTES
A Statutes Sub-committee was set up in May 1983 to revise
the Statutes. The Sub-committee consisted of Professor
Burland, Dr Northey, Professor Wroth, the Secretary
General and the President. Professor Burland circulated
a Draft in May 1985.

It is proposed that the revision should proceed in stages.
The first stage would deal with Statutes to be followed in
further stages with By-Laws and Policies.

I propose to comment on these Draft Statutes with respect
to any changes in Clauses or Articles from the 1981 Statutes
with respect to financial matters only.

New Article
No. 3D

This states that the President may authorise the
reimbursement of certain direct expenses. This
appears to conflict with new Articles 9B and 11E
which state that only the President or the
Secretary General may authorise expenditure and
that the Secretary General is responsible for the
finances.

6B

The proposed officials of a Member Society omit
the office of Treasurer, an omission from the
list of officials listed in Article 7 of the
existing Statutes. Is it not desirable for any
Society to have a designated Treasurer?

9G

This Article bestows on the President the position
of Chief Executive Officer of the Society although
the authorisation of expenditure is given to both
the President and the Secretary General.

I refer to my comments in Section 3 of this report
where I recommended under (c) that the Secretary
General should be regarded as the Chief Executive
Officer. I made this recommendation before
receiving the Revised Draft Statutes and this is
still my opinion.

Herein it is stated that the Secretary General
is responsible for the finances of the Inter­
national Society and for all fiscal and legal
requirements ...

This appears to be contrary to the powers of
authorising expenditure by the President proposed
in New Article 3D.

I would comment that while this proposed new
Article may be appropriate to general Statutes,
I would suggest that appropriate By-Laws regarding
financial matters should be promulgated
simultaneously with a general Statute of this
nature.

These new By-Laws might incorporate the
suggestions made earlier such as

(i) The preparation of Budgets and their
approval by an appropriate Committee.

(ii) The approval of a Budget before the
period to which it applies.

(iii) The preparation and professional audit
of annual accounts.

(iv) Separate budget provisions for Secretary
General and President, as discussed in
Section 3(c) of this report.

(v) Powers to fix subscriptions on a regular
basis. This is covered to some extent
in new Article 20B.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
I am satisfied that the financial affairs of the Society
for the period under review have been conducted in a
satisfactory manner.
In preparation of future Budgets I suggest that consideration should be given to the matters raised in Section 3 of this report.

I wish to draw attention to the following further points:

(a) The Society has a significant Cash Balance. A policy should be established with respect to the amount of financial reserves a Society of this nature should have and appropriate budgeting provision be made to implement the policy. The policy regarding Bank Interest and the Kevin Nash Fund should also be clarified.

(b) There are significant costs in printing the Lists of Members. The 1981 list was subsidised by advertisements. If this practice is not followed for future lists there will have to be substantial increases in subscription rates. The same comments apply to the Newsletter.

(c) A recommendation was endorsed at the May 1983 Steering Committee Meeting that the Budget should have two components -

(i) Ordinary Income and Expenditure
(ii) Extraordinary Income and Expenditure.

At the May 1983 Executive Meeting it was agreed that this type of Budgetting should not be applied to the period 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1984.

This recommendation will have to be reconsidered for future Budgets.

(d) At the May 1984 Steering Committee it was agreed that a motion should be put to the 1985 Executive Meeting that extra financial provision should be made to establish a fund to assist travel expenses for the President and Secretary General. My review of the finances would indicate that there has been little problem in providing adequate travel expenses for both these officers. However, the matter was also raised of financial assistance to Vice Presidents for which there is no provision at present. If such financial provision is to be made it must be closely budgetted and controlled.

(c) Items (c) and (d) above highlight the anomalous position previously referred to whereby the forthcoming Budget will be decided and approved in August 1985, eight months after the beginning of the financial period to which it applies.

Professor Hugh B Sutherland
University of Glasgow
17 May 1985
## APPENDIX A

**SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES AS PRESENTED IN THE ACCOUNTS AUDITED BY MESSRS. DELOITTE, HASKINS AND SELLS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Ended</th>
<th>Cash Balance at period end</th>
<th>Period Increase</th>
<th>Total Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1981</td>
<td>£26457.43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£26457.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1982</td>
<td>SFr 102322 @ 3.44 = £29744.77</td>
<td>4872.00</td>
<td>£34616.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>828.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>£35444.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1982</td>
<td>SFr 139214 @ 3.23 = £43100.31</td>
<td>1829.00</td>
<td>£44929.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44929.31</td>
<td></td>
<td>£44650.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>279.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>£45129.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1983</td>
<td>SFr 31076 @ 3.16 = £9834.18</td>
<td>12047.00</td>
<td>£21881.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52156.18</td>
<td></td>
<td>£54037.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>428.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>£54465.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1984</td>
<td>SFr 74958.5 @ 3.015 = £24861.86</td>
<td>12842.86</td>
<td>£37704.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68087.72</td>
<td></td>
<td>£106966.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4993.22</td>
<td></td>
<td>£111960.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Exchange rates used are those given by the Auditors for each of the financial periods.

## APPENDIX B

**SUMMARY OF SUBSCRIPTION INCOME AND EMOLUMENTS TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND SECRETARIAL STAFF AS PRESENTED IN THE ACCOUNTS AUDITED BY MESSRS. DELOITTE, HASKINS AND SELLS**

### Period ended

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subscription Income</th>
<th>Secretary General</th>
<th>Other Secretarial outlays</th>
<th>Total emoluments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£19749</td>
<td>7620</td>
<td>1640</td>
<td>9260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£20637</td>
<td>11682*</td>
<td>3102</td>
<td>14784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£20055</td>
<td>6710</td>
<td>2552</td>
<td>9262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£33827</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>3526</td>
<td>13126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£34207</td>
<td>10800</td>
<td>4881</td>
<td>15681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There were three Secretary Generals in this period.

## APPENDIX C

**SUMMARY OF POSTAGE, TELEPHONE, TELEX AND XEROX COPYING COSTS AS PRESENTED IN THE ACCOUNTS AUDITED BY MESSRS. DELOITTE, HASKINS AND SELLS, ALONG WITH THEIR APPROXIMATE BREAKDOWN AS PROVIDED BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ended</th>
<th>Incurred by</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1981</td>
<td>£1196</td>
<td>£1196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1982</td>
<td>£1420</td>
<td>£1198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1983</td>
<td>£1986</td>
<td>£2292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1984</td>
<td>£1640</td>
<td>£1514</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There were three Secretary Generals in this period.*
APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF TRAVEL EXPENSES AS PRESENTED IN THE ACCOUNTS AUDITED BY DELLOITTE, HASKINS AND SELLS ALONG WITH THEIR APPROXIMATE BREAKDOWN AS PROVIDED BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ended</th>
<th>As per audited accounts</th>
<th>Approximate breakdown as provided by the Secretary General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1981</td>
<td>£4375.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130.50 (Refund)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£4244.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1982</td>
<td>SFr 1159 @ 3.44 = £ 336.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2593.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 394.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Refund)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3810.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1982</td>
<td>£3494</td>
<td>£1019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1983</td>
<td>£6595</td>
<td>£1603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>149 (Refund)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1984</td>
<td>£8884</td>
<td>£5797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX E

COMPARISON OF BUDGET FOR 1 JANUARY 1983 TO 31 DECEMBER 1984 WITH THE ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The Budget is prepared under a number of fixed items. The audited accounts show that there are items of income and expenditure other than the fixed items in the Budget. A statement is, therefore, made below under two headings viz ... Budget items and Other items. This permits a comparison to be made with the actual Budget fixed items and the income and expenditure with respect to these items.

The calculations have been prepared on the basis of the exchange rates given by the Auditors.

1983 £1.00 = 3.16 SFr
1984 £1.00 = 3.015 SFr.

1 January 1983 to 31 December 1984

Comparison of Audited Income and Expenditure with Budget Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Budget provision</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S Fr 1983 1984</td>
<td>1 January 1983 to 31 December 1984</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Fees</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>106,894</td>
<td>210,027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Budget provision</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S Fr 1983 1984</td>
<td>1 January 1983 to 31 December 1984</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emoluments</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>41,478</td>
<td>47,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>20,840</td>
<td>26,278</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photocopying</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,819</td>
<td>1,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and Telex</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>5,391</td>
<td>5,391</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>5,309</td>
<td>2,433</td>
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<td>Stationery</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,172</td>
<td>2,460</td>
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<td>Auditor's fees and Bank charges</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>1,869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal expenses</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of members</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>190,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>80,355</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,907</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of Income over Expenditure

(based on Budget Items) = 41,765 SFr

Non-Budget Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>1983 1984 Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Budget Items</td>
<td>S Fr S Fr S Fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>5,236 34,638 39,874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Budget Items</th>
<th>1983 1984 Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>S Fr S Fr S Fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Budget Items</td>
<td>8,203 11,695 19,898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of Income over Expenditure

(based on Non Budget Items) = 19,976 SFr

SUMMARY

Total Income = 249,901 SFr
Total Expenditure = 188,160
Total Excess of Income over Expenditure = 61,741 SFr

Notes: The Excess of Income over Expenditure is contributed to by
(a) Interest received = 13,526 SFr
(b) Kevin Nash Fund = 13,383
26,909 SFr
APPENDIX 30

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

INDEX

1. Name
2. Aim
3. Type of Society and Headquarters
4. Languages
5. Membership
6. Members and Member Societies
7. Regions
8. Officers
9. President
10. Vice-Presidents
11. Secretary General and General Secretariat
12. The Council
13. Venue of Council Meeting
14. Agenda for Council Meetings
15. Conduct of Council Meetings
16. The Board
17. International Conferences
18. Regional Conferences, Meetings and Symposia
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Conference Organising Committee (17F)
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First Vice-President (10D)
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International Symposium (18G)
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Member Society (5B)
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Policies (1B)
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Vice-President (10)
Voting at Council meetings (15C)

1 NAME

1A. The name of the Society is: International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE). In French: Société Internationale de Mécanique des Sols et des Travaux de Fondations (SIMSTF). It is hereinafter referred to as "International Society".

1B. The Statutes of the International Society are accompanied by By-Laws and Policies.

2 AIM

2A. The aim of the International Society is the promotion of international cooperation among engineers and scientists for the advancement of knowledge of the field of geotehnics and its engineering applications.

2B. The International Society will promote its aims by holding periodic International and Regional Conferences and Symposia, through the work of Committees, by exchange of information, by cooperation with other organisations whose aims are complementary to those of the International Society and by encouraging the formation of new Member Societies.

3 TYPE OF SOCIETY AND HEADQUARTERS

3A. The International Society is a non-profit organisation supported by subscriptions of the Members, royalty revenues from publications, unrestricted grants and other sources.

3B. These Statutes and any interpretation thereof shall be governed by the law of the country within which resides the official headquarters of the International Society.

3C. The official headquarters of the International Society shall be the seat of its General Secretariat.

3D. No Officer or Member, other than the staff of the General Secretariat, shall receive any remuneration from International Society funds. However the reimbursement of certain direct expenses may be authorised.

4 LANGUAGES

4A. The official languages of the International Society are English and French.

4B. Statutes, By-Laws, Policies and official Minutes of Council meetings shall be published in English and French.

4C. Should a difference in meaning arise between the English and French versions of the documents referred to in 4B the valid version shall be that in which the written motion was moved.

4D. The official languages shall be used in the proceedings and plenary technical sessions of an International Conference.
4E. At Regional Conferences and International Symposia held under the aegis of the International Society at least one of the official languages shall be used.

5 MEMBERSHIP

5A. The International Society is composed of Member Societies accepted into membership.

5B. A Member Society is generally a national society but may also represent two or more nearby countries. A country may not have more than one Member Society.

5C. The Council has the right to suspend the membership of any Member Society by a simple majority vote and to terminate the membership of any Member Society by a two-thirds majority vote.

5D. Supporting membership of the International Society is open to individuals, private firms and other organisations. These Supporting Members shall not have specific representation on the governing bodies of the International Society.

6 MEMBERS AND MEMBER SOCIETIES

6A. Each Member Society is composed in part or in full of individual members who are designated Individual Members of the International Society. An Individual Member of the International Society may belong to more than one Member Society.

6B. In order to create a Member Society in a country or group of countries, individuals interested in furthering the fields of geotechnics and geotechnical engineering must first create a society with these aims. The society must have:

(i) a Constitution or Statutes
(ii) a President or Chairman* 
(iii) a Secretary 
(iv) an address for its secretariat.

6C. Once the society has been brought into existence a letter should be sent (in English or French) signed by the President or Chairman and the Secretary of that society to the Secretary General of the International Society formally applying for membership on behalf of the society. The letter should contain a declaration that if accepted the Member Society will do its best to further the aims of the International Society and abide by its Statutes, By-Laws and Policies and should enclose (in English or in French):

(i) the Constitution or Statutes
(ii) the names of the President or Chairman and Secretary
(iii) the address of its secretariat
(iv) the names, occupations and addresses of its members designate of the International Society.

6D. If the Secretary General is satisfied that the application is in order, after consultation with the appropriate Regional Vice-President, he may accept the Society into Membership on behalf of the Council and shall report the matter to the next Council meeting. No entrance fee is payable. The membership of a New Member Society shall not become effective until payment of the first subscription has been received by the International Society.

6E. A Member Society may be affiliated to other engineering and scientific societies.

6F. A Member Society shall fulfill its obligations to the International Society which include: payment of the annual subscriptions within nine months of the due date; keeping the Secretary General regularly informed about changes of its statutes, addresses of its secretariat, names of its officers, and names and addresses of designated Individual Members of the International Society.

6G. A Member Society which has failed to pay its annual subscription and other dues within the prescribed period will automatically cease to receive the benefits of membership of the International Society and its membership shall be deemed to be suspended.

6H. A Member Society which has resigned its membership may apply to rejoin the International Society by means of the procedure set out in Statutes 6B and 6C. If accepted the Council shall decide what entrance fee, if any, shall be payable.

7 REGIONS

7A. The International Society shall operate through the following six Regions: Africa; Asia, Australasia; Europe; North America; South America.

7B. Each Member Society shall be allocated to one Region only, in accordance with geographical and technical considerations deemed most beneficial to furthering the aims of the International Society and preferably in accordance with the wish of the Member Society subject to ratification by the Council.

7C. A Member Society may seek a change of its Regional allocation. If the President of the International Society is satisfied that such a change is in the interests of the International Society, after consultation with the appropriate Regional Vice-Presidents, he may accept the change subject to ratification by the Council.

8 OFFICERS

8A. The Officers of the International Society are:

(i) The President
(ii) The Vice-Presidents
(iii) The Secretary General

9 PRESIDENT

9A. The term of office of the President shall normally occupy about four years, in general from the end of one International Conference to the end of the next International Conference.

9B. About one year before the expiry of the term of office of the President, the Secretary General shall invite each Member Society to send him its nomination of Individual Member for the next President, the nominating

*The use of the masculine gender in these Statutes does not imply the relevant position is limited to a male person.
9E. The prime duty of the President shall be to foster the aims and objects of the International Society amongst the Member Societies within his Region. The President's authority and duties shall be to act as the President's representative in his Region. In particular he shall act for the President by presiding at the Regional Conference, in the arrangements for which he shall be closely involved.

9F. In the event of impediment, resignation or death of a Vice-President a successor shall be appointed by the President for the unexpired term of office.

9G. A Vice-President shall not be eligible for re-election on completion of his full term of office.

9H. The President may be substituted by the First Vice-President in any and all of his duties. In the event of the resignation or death of the President the First Vice-President shall act as President for the unexpired term of office.

9I. The President shall not be eligible for re-election on completion of his full term of office.

9J. The President may not represent any Member Society or Region during his term of office.

9K. The prime duty of the President shall be to foster the aims and objects of the International Society. He shall preside at the International Conference and at meetings of the Council and the Board. He shall be responsible, in collaboration with the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary General, for the conduct of the affairs of the International Society.

9L. Only the President or the Secretary General may authorise expenditure.

9M. In carrying out all executive actions it will be the President's obligation to interpret at his discretion the Statutes, By-Laws and Policies as well as the Resolutions of the Council. When appropriate he may seek the views of the Board either collectively or as individuals for the purposes of formulating or interpreting policy. Such actions shall be reported and minuted at the next meeting of the Council.

10 VICE-PRESIDENTS

10A. One Vice-President shall represent each Region.

10B. The term of office for the Vice-Presidents shall normally occupy about four years, from the end of one International Conference to the end of the next International Conference.

10C. About one year before the expiry of the term of office of the Vice-President, the Secretary General shall invite each Member Society to send him its nomination of Individual Member from within the Region for the next Vice-President, having first ascertained that its nominee is willing to serve if elected. The Secretary General will confirm the nominees' willingness to stand for election. The Secretary General shall then prepare a ballot list for each Region and shall invite each Member Society in that Region to return the name of its choice to him by a specified date. The names of the successful candidates shall be reported to the next meeting of the Council. Should two candidates tie in the election, the President, after consultation with the existing and past Vice-Presidents of the Region, shall decide which name to put forward.

10D. One of the six Vice-Presidents shall be elected by the President and Vice-Presidents as the First Vice-President. The term of office will be about four years, from one International Conference to the next International Conference.

10E. The prime duty of a Vice-President shall be to foster the aims and objects of the International Society amongst the Member Societies within his Region. The Vice-President's authority and duties shall be to act as the President's representative in his Region. In particular he shall act for the President by presiding at the Regional Conference, in the arrangements for which he shall be closely involved.

10F. In the event of impediment, resignation or death of a Vice-President a successor shall be appointed by the President for the unexpired term of office.

10G. A Vice-President shall not be eligible for re-election on completion of his full term of office.

11 SECRETARY GENERAL AND GENERAL SECRETARIAT

11A. The Secretary General shall be appointed by the President in consultation with and on terms agreed by the Board.

11B. The Secretary General shall be directly responsible to the President.

11C. The General Secretariat shall consist of the Secretary General and administrative and clerical personnel engaged by the Secretary General.

11D. The Secretary General shall impartially conduct all correspondence and business of the International Society as laid down by the Statutes, By-Laws, Policies and Council Resolutions and as determined by the President.

11E. The Secretary General is responsible for the conduct of the finances of the International Society and for all fiscal and legal requirements imposed by the country wherein is established the headquarters of the International Society.

11F. The Secretary General may be appointed from among past or present Officers of the International Society, but may not be a candidate for such elective positions before three years have elapsed from the time of his termination of service as Secretary General. If at the time of appointment he is an elected Officer of the International Society he shall resign from that Office.

11G. The Secretary General may not represent any Member Society or Region in any manner during his term of office.

12 THE COUNCIL

12A. The ultimate control of the International Society rests with the Council and all major matters of policy require its approval.

12B. The Council shall consist of the Officers of the International Society, the Past Presidents, the three appointed members of the Board and up to two Delegates from each Member Society currently in membership.

12C. Other persons may be invited by the President to attend all or part of a Council meeting but they will not be entitled to vote.
12D. Council meetings shall be held:

(i) immediately before each International Conference and

(ii) at a suitable time about mid-term between International Conferences, preferably at a Regional Conference or International Symposium

12E. In addition, having consulted with the Board and reasonable notice having been given, the President shall be authorised to call a special meeting of the Council to discuss urgent matters.

12F. For the valid constitution of a Council meeting the quorum shall be: at least one-third of the voting Delegates when voting on Resolutions, By-Laws, Policies and suspending membership; at least two-thirds when voting on Statutes or terminating membership.

13 VENUE OF COUNCIL MEETING

13A. The Council meeting held at the time of the International Conference shall be at the venue of that Conference.

13B. An invitation to act as host for Council meetings held between International Conferences should be sent to the Secretary General six months before the preceding Council meeting so that it can be placed on the agenda of that meeting. Provision should be made for a Board meeting preceding the Council meeting. If an invitation is received from more than one Member Society the final selection will be made by secret ballot.

14 AGENDA FOR COUNCIL MEETING

14A. Member Societies must submit to the Secretary General six months before a Council meeting any item which they wish to have placed on the agenda. Three months before the meeting the Secretary General shall send the complete agenda to each Member Society, Officers, Past Presidents and appointed members of the Board.

15 CONDUCT OF COUNCIL MEETINGS

15A. The meeting shall be chaired by the President, or the First Vice-President, or one of the Vice-Presidents nominated by the President.

15B. Delegates shall address the chair at all times and the entire meeting shall be conducted according to accepted efficient practices and in accordance with the relevant Statutes, By-Laws and Policies.

15C. Each Member Society (unless it has ceased to receive the benefits of Membership) present or represented at the meeting shall have one vote. No other member of the Council is entitled to vote.

15D. A Member Society which is unable to be represented may delegate its voting rights either to its own Vice-President or to the Delegate of another Member Society having notified this in writing to the Secretary General. However no person or Member Society may carry more than four such proxy votes.

15E. The Chairman shall not have a vote except in the event of an equality of votes when the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

15F. Resolutions may be carried by a simple majority of those voting except for those altering the Statutes or terminating membership for which the assent of two thirds of those voting is required.

15G. Voting shall in general be by a show of hands. However for the election of President, for the selection of the venue of the next International Conference or Council meeting, and for other matters specified at the time by the Chairman, voting shall be by secret ballot, with each eligible voter voting for one choice. When more than two choices are available and none of the choices receives a majority of votes on the first ballot count, that choice receiving the fewest votes shall be deleted, and a second ballot conducted. The procedure shall be repeated successively until one of the choices receives a majority of votes.

16 THE BOARD

16A. The Board shall consist of the President, the immediate Past President, the Vice-Presidents, three Individual Members of the International Society appointed by the President, and the Secretary General.

16B. The role of the Board is to assist the President in the interpretation and implementation of Council Resolutions and in the effective administration of the affairs of the International Society.

17 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

17A. International Conferences shall be held approximately every fourth year in a country to be decided upon by the Council.

17B. An invitation from a Member Society to act as host for an International Conference and the accompanying Council and Board meetings should be received sufficiently long in advance so that it can be placed on the agenda of the Council meeting six years in advance of the International Conference. Invitations may be considered at earlier Council Meetings.

17C. If four years before an International Conference is due to take place no invitation has been received, the incoming President in consultation with the Board is authorised to make appropriate arrangements for one to be held.

17D. An invitation from a Member Society must be accompanied by a solemn undertaking by the officers of that Member Society guaranteeing the organisation and financing of the International Conference and agreeing to abide by the principles, rules and procedures for the International Conference as set out in the Statutes, By-Laws and Policies in existence at the time that the invitation is issued.

17E. All Individual and Supporting Members of the International Society are entitled to attend an International Conference. An invitation from a Member Society must be accompanied by a statement signed by the officers of that Member Society setting out what current restrictions (if any) are imposed against the entry of foreign nationals by the Government of the country in which the International Conference is to be held. If, after an invitation has been accepted, the said Government increases its restrictions, the President shall seek the opinions of all the Member Societies as to whether the International Conference should be held at another location with another host country, or
whether the official status of the International Conference should be withdrawn and, after consultation with the Board, he shall act in the best interests of the International Society.

17F. The general programme to be followed at an International Conference shall be decided by the Conference Advisory Committee appointed for this purpose at the Council meeting held at the time of the previous International Conference. The detailed arrangements shall be the responsibility of the Organising Committee of the host country in consultation with the President and Secretary General.

18 REGIONAL CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA

18A. Regional Conferences shall be held at about mid-term between International Conferences.

18B. At such Regional Conferences delegates from Member Societies of the Region may hold a meeting, chaired by the Vice-President, to discuss matters of mutual interest.

18C. An invitation from a Member Society to act as host for a Regional Conference should be submitted to the Vice-President of that Region and the Secretary General about six months prior to the previous Regional Conference. The invitation should, after consultation with the Secretary General, specify the time, place and subject of the Regional Conference.

18D. If only one invitation is received the Vice-President after appropriate consultations may approve its designation as a Regional Conference of the International Society.

18E. If two or more invitations are received the Vice-President shall convene a Regional meeting at the time of the previous Regional Conference to discuss the invitations. The choice shall be determined by a simple majority in a secret ballot with each Member Society present having a single vote. The Vice-President shall not have a vote except in the event of an equality of votes when he shall have a casting vote.

18F. If by the time of the previous Regional Conference no invitation has been received, the Vice-President (or in-coming Vice-President if he has been elected) after appropriate consultations is authorised to make appropriate arrangements for one to be held.

18G. Member Societies are encouraged to organise international and regional symposia but the auspices of the International Society will only be granted if the time, place and subject have been approved by the President (in the case of international symposia) or appropriate Vice-President (in the case of regional symposia), both in consultation with the Secretary General.

19 COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

19A. In order to further the aims of the International Society the President may appoint Committees and Sub-Committees. Such appointments shall be reported at the next Council meeting.

19B. Committees will have an international membership and will deliberate on technical or professional matters which are of international interest and relevance. The responsibility for each Committee will be assumed by a specific Member Society which will provide the chairman, secretary and the necessary administration. Any report of a Committee will be the subject of open discussion at an International Conference or other venue approved by the President before final publication.

19C. The President is authorised to set up Sub-Committees to deliberate on administrative and policy matters which are of interest and relevance to the International Society. Such Sub-Committees will report to the Board who may submit the reports with amendments to the Council. Any report of such a Sub-Committee will be the subject of open discussion at a Council meeting before final publication.

19D. Suggestions of topics for the work of Committees should be submitted by Member Societies to the Secretary General within six months of the appointment of the President and preferably prior to the Council meeting at which he is elected so that the views of the Council may be sought.

19E. A summary progress report on the work of each Committee must be submitted to the Secretary General six months before the next International Conference for presentation at the Council meeting. The incoming President has the authority to decide if the work of any Committee should continue and which Member Society should have responsibility for it.

19F. Regional Committees may be set up by a Vice-President in consultation with the President and Secretary General to deliberate on technical or professional aspects of geotechnics which are of interest and relevance in that Region. The responsibility for each Regional Committee will be assumed by a specific Member Society which will provide the chairman, secretary and the necessary administration. Any report of a Regional Committee will be the subject of open discussion at the appropriate Regional Conference or other venue approved by the Vice-President before final publication.

20 FINANCES

20A. For the purposes of meeting the expenses incurred by the International Society for its operation each Member Society shall pay to the order of the International Society its subscription annually in advance on 1 January each year.

20B. At any time the subscription shall be computed on the basis of the number of designated Individual Members of each Member Society and on the basis of the allocation of Group Numbers most recently agreed at a meeting of the Council.

20C. Further sources of revenue shall be royalty revenues from publications in accordance with policies laid down by the Council, unrestricted grants and other sources accepted by Council.

21 REGISTER OF MEMBERS

21A. Each year each Member Society shall send to the Secretary General and the Vice-President an up to date list of its designated Individual Members in the form set out in the By-Laws. The lists shall be reproduced and distributed as directed by Council.

22 AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES, BY-LAWS AND POLICIES

22A. Amendments to the Statutes, By-Laws and Policies may
be proposed by any Member Society. Such amendments shall be sent in writing to the Secretary General sufficiently in advance of a Council meeting so as to have them included as an item on the circulated agenda.

22B. An amendment to the Statutes which is passed unanimously by the Council shall come into effect from the date fixed by the Council. Otherwise an amendment to the Statute shall require a two-thirds majority at two successive Council meetings.

22C. Amendments to the By-Laws and Policies shall require a simple majority of the Council.

23 DISSOLUTION OR LIQUIDATION

23A. The dissolution or liquidation of the International Society can be effected only by a majority of at least two-thirds of the full Council membership with voting rights.

23B. The Council shall decide on the distribution of all the remaining assets of the International Society after settling all debts and liabilities.

23C. Such assets may be disposed of only to non-profit organisations whose primary interests are similar to those of the International Society.
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2. Objet
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8. Dirigeants
9. Président
10. Vice-Présidents
11. Secrétaire Général et Secrétariat Général
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14. Ordre du jour des réunions du Conseil
15. Conduite des réunions du Conseil
16. Le Bureau
17. Congrès Internationaux
18. Congrès, Réunions et symposia régionaux
19. Comités et Sous-Comités
20. Financements
21. Registre des Membres
22. Amendements aux Statuts, Règlement intérieur et Règles de Fonctionnement
23. Dissolution ou Liquidation

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Amendements au Règlement intérieur et aux Règles de fonctionnement (22C)
Amendements aux Statuts (22B)
Bureau (16)
Comités (19B)
Comité Consultatif du Congrès (17F)
Comité Organisateur du Congrès (17F)
Comités Régionaux (19F)
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Procurations aux réunions du Conseil (15D)
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Règlement intérieur (1B)
Règles de fonctionnement (1B)
Résolutions (15F)
Scrutin Secret (15G)
Secrétaire Général (11)
Secrétariat Général (11C)
SIMSTF (1A)
Société Membre (5B)
Sous-Comités (19C)
Symposium International (18G)
Symposium Régional (18G)
Vice-Président (10)
DENOMINATION


1B. Les Statuts de la Société Internationale sont accompagnés d'un Règlement Intérieur et de Règles de Fonctionnement.

OBJET

2A. Le but de la Société Internationale est de promouvoir une coopération internationale parmi les ingénieurs et les chercheurs afin de faire progresser les connaissances dans le domaine de la géotechnique et de ses applications.

2B. La Société Internationale atteindra ses objectifs en organisant périodiquement des Conférences et des Symposia Internationaux et Régionaux, par le travail de ses Comités, par l'échange d'informations, par une coopération avec d'autres organisations dont les buts sont complémentaires à ceux de la Société Internationale et en encourageant la création de nouvelles Sociétés Membres.

TYPE DE SOCIETE ET SIEGE SOCIAL

3A. La Société Internationale est une organisation sans but lucratif qui est financée par les cotisations versées par les Membres, par des droit d'auteurs provenant de ses publications, par des donations et par d'autres sources de revenus.

3B. Les présents Statuts et toute interprétation les concernant seront régis par la loi en vigueur dans le pays où est fixé le siège social officiel de la Société Internationale.

3C. Le siège social officiel de la Société Internationale sera l'endroit où est installé son Secrétariat Général.

3D. Aucun responsable ni aucun Membre, hormis les membres permanents du Secrétariat Général, ne recevra de rémunération de la Société Internationale. Toutefois, le remboursement de certaines dépenses directes peut être autorisé.

LANGUES

4A. Les langues officielles de la Société Internationale sont le Français et l'Anglais.


4C. Si une différence d'interprétation devait surgir entre les versions française et anglaise des documents mentionnés en 4B, la version valable sera celle dans laquelle la motion écrite aura été mise aux voix.

4D. Les langues officielles seront utilisées dans les comptes rendus et dans les sessions techniques plénières d'un Congrès International.

4E. Au moins une des langues officielles sera utilisée durant les Congrès Régionaux et les Symposia Internationaux organisés sous l'égide de la Société Internationale.

COMPOSITION DE LA SOCIETE

5A. La Société Internationale est composée de Sociétés Membres admises à qualité.

5B. Une Société Membre est généralement une société nationale mais peut aussi représenter deux ou plusieurs pays voisins. Un pays ne peut être représenté par qu'une seule Société Membre.

5C. Le Conseil a le droit de suspendre une Société Membre par vote à la majorité simple et de retirer l'appartenance d'une Société Membre par vote à la majorité des deux tiers.

5D. Des personnes, des firmes privées et d'autres organisations peuvent apporter un soutien à la Société Internationale. Ces membres de soutien n'auront droit à aucune représentation spécifique dans les organes directeurs de la Société Internationale.

MEMBRES INDIVIDUELS ET SOCIETES MEMBRES

6A. Chaque Société Membre est composée en partie ou entièrement de membres individuels qui sont désignés comme Membres Individuels de la Société Internationale. Un membre Individuel de la Société Internationale peut être membre de plus d'une Société Membre.

6B. En vue de la création d'une Société Membre dans un pays ou un groupe de pays, les personnes intéressées par le développement de la géotechnique et de l'ingénierie géotechnique doivent au préalable mettre sur pied une société promouvant ces objectifs. Une telle société doit avoir :
    (i) une Constitution ou des Statuts
    (ii) un Président
    (iii) un Secrétaire
    (iv) une adresse pour son secrétariat.

6C. Dès que la Société est créée, une lettre, rédigée en Français ou en Anglais et signée par le Président et le Secrétaire de cette Société est envoyée au Secrétaire général de la Société Internationale sollicitant formellement la qualité de membre de cette société. La lettre contiendra une déclaration précisant que, si la demande est agréée, la Société Membre s'appliquera à promouvoir les buts de la Société Internationale et se soumettra à ses Statuts, Règlement Intérieur et Règles de fonctionnement. Elle sera en outre accompagnée d'une note, rédigée en Français ou en Anglais comprenant

* L'usage du masculin dans les présents Statuts n'implique en rien que la fonction concernée soit réservée à une personne du sexe masculin.
7. REGIONS

7A. La Société Internationale exercera ses activités dans six Régions : Afrique ; Amérique du Nord ; Amérique du Sud ; Asie ; Australasie ; Europe.

7B. Chaque Société Membre sera rattachée à une Région et à une seule, compte tenu d'impératifs géographiques et techniques susceptibles de favoriser les buts de la Société Internationale en accord de préférence avec les souhaits de la Société Membre. Ce rattachement est ratifié par le Conseil.

7C. Une Société Membre peut demander un changement de son rattachement régional. Si le Président de la Société Internationale est convaincu que ce changement est conforme à l'intérêt de la Société Internationale, il peut accepter ce changement et, après consultation des Vice-Présidents des Régions concernées, le soumettre à ratification par le Conseil.

8. RESPONSABLES

8A. Les responsables de la Société Internationale sont :

(i) Le Président
(ii) Les Vice-Présidents
(iii) Le Secrétaire Général

9. PRESIDENT

9A. La durée du mandat du Président est normalement de quatre ans, s'étendant généralement de la fin d'un Congrès International à la fin du Congrès International suivant.

9B. Un an avant l'expiration du mandat du Président, le Secrétaire Général invitera chaque Société Membre à lui faire parvenir la candidature de Membres Individuels pour la prochaine présidence, après s'être préalablement assuré que le candidat acceptera le mandat s'il est élu. Le Secrétaire Général confirmera le consentement du candidat. Il enverra alors à chaque Société Membre une liste de tous les candidats et le Conseil sera invité à voter sur cette liste lors de sa prochaine réunion qui normalement précédera immédiatement le Congrès International suivant.

9C. Dès que l'élection du Président aura eu lieu, la décision publique au moment adéquat le plus proche. Durant le Congrès International à l'issue duquel il prend fonction, il participera comme Président élu à toutes les activités administratives, techniques et sociales.

9D. Le président peut être remplacé par le Premier Vice-Président dans chacune de ses fonctions. En cas de démission ou de décès du Président, le Premier Vice-Président agira comme Président jusqu'à l'expiration de la durée du mandat.

9E. Le Président ne sera pas rééligible à l'issue d'un mandat complet.

9F. Le Président ne peut représenter aucune Société Membre ni aucune Région pendant la durée de son mandat.


9H. Seuls le Président et le Secrétaire Général peuvent autoriser des dépenses.

9I. Il est du devoir du Président, dans l'exécution des tâches qui relèvent de sa fonction, d'interpréter à sa discrétion les Statuts, le Règlement Intérieur et les Règles de Fonctionnement ainsi que les résolutions du Conseil. Quand cela apparaît nécessaire, il peut recueillir l'avis des membres du Bureau soit collectivement soit individuellement en vue de formuler ou d'interpréter les règles.

Ces démarches seront portées à la connaissance et consignées au procès-verbal de la réunion du Conseil suivante.
10. LES VICE-PRESIDENTS

10A. Un Vice-Président représentera chaque Région.

10B. La durée du mandat des Vice-Présidents sera normalement de quatre ans; il débutera à la fin d'un Congrès International et s'achèvera à la fin du Congrès International suivant.

10C. Un an avant l'expiration du mandat d'un Vice-Président, le Secrétaire Général invitera chaque Société Membre à lui faire parvenir la candidature de Membres Individuels de la Région concernée pour la prochaine Vice-Présidence, après s'être préalablement assuré que le candidat acceptera le mandat s'il est élu. Le Secrétaire Général confirmera le consentement du candidat. Le Secrétaire Général préparera ensuite une liste de vote pour chaque région et invitera chaque Société Membre de cette région à lui retourner à une date fixée le nom du candidat de son choix. Les noms des candidats élus seront communiqués à la réunion du Conseil suivante.

Si deux candidats se trouvaient ex aequo, le Président choisira, après consultation des Vice-Présidents actuels et anciens de la Région, le nom à retenir.

10D. Un des six Vice-Présidents sera élu par le Président et les Vice-Présidents en tant que Premier Vice-Président. La durée du mandat sera de quatre ans, s'étendant d'un Congrès International au suivant.


10F. En cas d'empêchement, de démission ou de décès d'un Vice-Président, un successeur sera désigné par le Président pour la durée restante du mandat.

10G. Un Vice-Président ne sera pas rééligible à l'issue d'un mandat complet.

11- LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL ET LE SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

11A. Le Secrétaire Général sera nommé par le Président après consultation du Bureau dans les termes approuvés par celui-ci.

11B. Le Secrétaire Général sera directement responsable devant le Président.

11C. Le Secrétariat Général comprendra le Secrétaire Général et les membres du personnel administratif engagés par le Secrétaire Général.

11D. Le Secrétaire Général exécutera d'une manière impartiale les tâches et toutes les correspondances de la Société Internationale telles que définies par les statuts, le Règlement Intérieur, les Règles de Fonctionnement et les Résolutions du Conseil et telles que déterminées par le Président.

11E. Le Secrétaire Général est responsable de la conduite des finances de la Société Internationale et de toutes les exigences fiscales et légales requises par le pays où le siège social de la Société Internationale est établi.

11F. Le Secrétaire Général peut être choisi parmi les Responsables en fonction ou anciens de la Société Internationale, mais ne peut être candidat à une fonction qui requiert une élection avant qu'un délai de trois ans ne se soit écoulé depuis la fin de son mandat de Secrétaire Général. Si, au moment de sa désignation, il est un Responsable élu de la Société Internationale, il démissionnera de cette fonction.

11G. Le Secrétaire Général, durant son mandat, ne peut en aucune façon représenter une Société Membre ni une région.

12- LE CONSEIL

12A. L'organe suprême de la Société Internationale est le Conseil et tous les actes majeurs de la politique requièrent son approbation.

12B. Le Conseil sera composé des Responsables de la Société Internationale, des anciens présidents, des trois membres désignés du Bureau et de deux délégués de chaque Société Membre disposant de la qualité de membre.

12C. D'autres personnes peuvent être invitées par le Président à participer en tout ou en partie à une réunion du Conseil mais elles ne sont pas autorisées à voter.

12D. Des réunions du Conseil seront organisées :

(i) immédiatement avant chaque Congrès International et
(ii) à un moment adéquat à mi-terme entre les Congrès Internationaux, de préférence à l'occasion d'un Congrès Régional ou d'un Symposium International patronné par la Société Internationale.

12E. En outre, après consultation du Bureau et après en avoir donné une information raisonnable, le Président sera autorisé à convoquer une réunion extraordinaire du Conseil pour soumettre à discussion des questions urgentes.

12F. Pour qu'une réunion du Conseil soit valablement constituée, le quorum sera : au moins un tiers des délégués ayant droit de vote pour les votes portant sur les Résolutions, le Règlement Intérieur, les Règles de Fonctionnement et la suspension de la qualité de membre ; au moins deux tiers pour les votes portant sur les Statuts ou l'exclusion d'un membre.

13- LIEU DE REUNION DU CONSEIL

13A. La réunion du Conseil tenue au moment d'un Congrès International doit se faire au lieu de ce Congrès.
14. ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA REUNION DU CONSEIL


14B. Les délégués doivent toujours s'adresser au Président et la réunion tout entière doit être menée selon des règles d'efficacité acceptées et en accord avec les Statuts, le règlement intérieur et les règles de fonctionnement.

14C. Chaque Société Membre présente ou représentée à la réunion possède une voix (sauf si elle a perdu les prérogatives de son appartenance). Aucun autre membre du Conseil n'a de droit de vote.

14D. Une Société Membre, dans l'incapacité d'être présente, peut déléguer son droit de vote soit à son propre Vice-Président soit au délégué d'une autre Société Membre pour autant qu'elle en ait informé par écrit le Secrétaire Général. Cependant aucune personne ni Société Membre ne peut avoir plus de quatre procurations.

14E. Le Président ne vote pas sauf en cas d'égalité de voix, il aura alors la voix déterminante.

14F. Les résolutions peuvent être prises à la majorité simple des voix sauf pour la modification des Statuts ou la cessation de l'appartenance pour lesquelles l'accord des deux tiers des votants est requis.

14G. Le vote a lieu, en général, à mains levées. Cependant pour l'élection du Président, pour le choix du lieu du prochain Congrès International, ou d'une réunion du Conseil et pour d'autres sujets, spécifiés à ce moment là par le Président, le vote a lieu au scrutin secret, chaque votant éligible optant pour un choix. Lorsqu'il existe plus de deux choix et qu'aucun choix ne reçoit une majorité de voix au premier dépouillement, le choix recevant le moins de vote est supprimé et un deuxième scrutin a lieu. Ce processus doit être répété jusqu'à ce qu'un des choix obtienne une majorité de voix.

16. LE BUREAU

16A. Le bureau comprend le Président, le dernier Président précédent, les Vice-Présidents, trois membres individuels de la Société Internationale désignés par le Président et le Secrétaire Général.

16B. Le rôle du Bureau est d'assister le Président dans l'interprétation et la mise en œuvre des résolutions du Conseil ainsi que dans la conduite effective des affaires de la Société Internationale.

17. CONGRES INTERNATIONAUX

17A. Des Congrès Internationaux ont lieu tous les quatre ans environ dans un pays choisi par le Conseil.

17B. Toute proposition d'une Société Membre d'organiser un Congrès International et les réunions correspondantes du Bureau et du Conseil devrait être reçue suffisamment à l'avance pour qu'elle puisse être portée à l'ordre du jour de la réunion du Conseil tenue six ans avant ce Congrès International. Les propositions peuvent être examinées à la plus proche réunion du Conseil.

17C. Si, quatre ans avant la date prévue pour un Congrès International, aucune invitation n'a été reçue, le nouveau Président, en consultation avec le Bureau, est autorisé à faire les démarches appropriées pour que le Congrès puisse avoir lieu.

17D. Toute invitation d'une Société Membre doit être accompagnée d'un engagement solennel des Dirigeants de cette Société Membre garantissant l'organisation et le financement du Congrès International et acceptant de se conformer aux principes, règles et procédures pour les Congrès Internationaux inscrits dans les Statuts, Règlement intérieur et Règles de fonctionnement en vigueur au moment où cette invitation est faite.

17E. Tous les membres, individuels et de soutien de la Société Internationale ont le droit d'assister aux Congrès Internationaux. Toute invitation d'une Société Membre doit être accompagnée d'une déclaration signée par les Dirigeants de cette Société indiquant quelles restrictions courantes (s'il y en a) sont imposées pour l'entrée d'étrangers par le Gouvernement du pays où le Congrès International devrait se tenir. Si, après l'acceptation de l'invitation, lédit Gouvernement augmente ses restrictions, le Président doit solliciter l'avis de toutes les Sociétés Membres pour savoir si le Congrès International doit se tenir dans un autre lieu avec un autre pays hôte ou si la qualité officielle de Congrès International doit lui être retirée. Après consultation du Bureau il doit agir dans les meilleurs intérêts de la Société Internationale.

17F. Le programme général à suivre lors d'un Congrès International doit être décidé par le Comité consultatif du Congrès désigné dans ce but lors de la réunion du Conseil tenue au moment du précédent Congrès International.
Les arrangements détaillés seront de la responsabilité du Comité Organisateur du pays hôte en consultation avec le Président et le Secrétaire Général.

18. CONGRÈS, RÉUNIONS ET SYMPOSIA RÉGIONAUX

18A. Des Congrès Régionaux seront organisés approximativement à mi-parcours de la période séparant deux congrès internationaux consécutifs.

18B. Lors de tels Congrès Régionaux, les délégués des Sociétés-membres de la région peuvent tenir une réunion, présidée par le Vice-Président, pour discuter des sujets d'intérêt commun.

18C. Toute proposition de la part d'une Société-membre pour accueillir un Congrès Régional devra être soumise au Vice-Président de la région concernée et au Secrétaire Général environ six mois avant le Congrès Régional précédent. La proposition devra, après consultation du Secrétaire Général, préciser la date, le lieu et le thème du Congrès Régional.

18D. Si une seule proposition est reçue, le Vice-Président, après les consultations appropriées, peut décider d'en faire un Congrès Régional de la Société Internationale.

18E. Si deux propositions, ou plus, sont reçues, le Vice-Président organiserà une Réunion régionale lors du Congrès Régional précédent pour discuter ces propositions. La décision sur le choix sera prise à la majorité simple dans un vote à bulletin secret, chaque Société-Membre présente disposant d'une voix. Le Vice-Président ne vote pas sauf en cas d'égalité de voix pour la première place : il aura alors la voix déterminante.

18F. Si, à l'époque du Congrès Régional précédent, aucune proposition n'a été reçue, le Vice-Président (ou le futur Vice-Président s'il a déjà été élu), après les consultations appropriées, est autorisé à conclure les arrangements adéquats pour qu'un Congrès Régional puisse avoir lieu.

18G. Les Sociétés-membres sont encouragées à organiser des symposia internationaux et régionaux mais le patronnage de la Société Internationale ne sera accordé que si la date, le lieu et le thème ont été approuvés par le Président (pour les symposia internationaux) ou par le Vice-Président concerné (pour les Symposia régionaux), dans les deux cas après consultation du Secrétaire Général.

19. COMITÉS ET SOUS-COMITÉS


19B. Les Comités auront une composition internationale et traiteront de sujets techniques ou professionnels qui sont intéressants et importants au plan international. La responsabilité de chaque Comité sera assurée par une Société-membre bien définie qui en fournira le président, le secrétaire, et le soutien administratif nécessaire. Tout rapport de Comité sera soumis à discussion ouverte à un Congrès International ou en un autre lieu approuvé par le Président, avant publication finale.

19C. Le Président est autorisé à mettre en place des Sous-Comités chargés de traiter des sujets d'administration ou de politique de la Société Internationale qui sont intéressants et importants pour celle-ci. Ces Sous-Comités rendront compte au Bureau qui peut soumettre les rapports, avec des amendements, au Conseil. Tout rapport d'un tel Sous-Comité fera l'objet d'une discussion ouverte lors d'une réunion du Conseil avant publication finale.

19D. Les suggestions de thèmes de travail pour les Comités devront être adressées au Secrétaire Général par les Sociétés-membres au plus tard six mois après la nomination du Président et, de préférence, avant la réunion du Conseil au cours de laquelle il est procédé à son élection, de façon que l'avis du Conseil puisse être recueilli.

19E. Un rapport sommaire d'avancement des travaux de chaque Comité doit être adressé au Secrétaire Général six mois avant le Congrès International suivant pour présentation lors de la réunion du Conseil. Le nouveau Président a le droit de décider de la poursuite des travaux de chaque Comité et de la Société-membre qui doit en assumer la responsabilité.

19F. Des Comités Régionaux peuvent être mis en place par le Vice-Président concerné après consultation du Président et du Secrétaire Général pour traiter de problèmes techniques ou professionnels de géotechnique qui sont intéressants et importants pour cette Région. La responsabilité de chaque Comité Régional sera assurée par une Société-membre bien définie qui fournira le président, le secrétaire et le soutien administratif nécessaire. Tout rapport d'un Comité Régional fera l'objet d'une discussion ouverte au Congrès Régional concerné ou en un autre lieu approuvé par le Vice-Président, avant publication finale.

20. FINANCEMENT

20A. Afin de couvrir les dépenses engagées par la Société Internationale pour son fonctionnement chaque Société-membre paiera, à l'ordre de la Société Internationale, sa cotisation annuelle, d'avance, le 1er janvier de chaque année.

20B. A un instant donné quelconque, la cotisation sera calculée sur la base du nombre de membres individuels déclarés de chaque Société-membre et sur la base de la répartition des indices de groupes la plus récente approuvée en réunion par le Conseil.
20C. Les autres sources de financement seront les revenus provenant des publications suivant des règles édictées par le Conseil, les dons sans contre-partie, et toute autre source acceptée par le Conseil.

21. REGISTRE DES MEMBRES

21A. Chaque année, chaque Société-membre enverra au Secrétaire Général et au Vice-Président la liste mise à jour de ses membres individuels déclarés, sous la forme précisée dans le règlement intérieur. Les listes seront reproduites et distribuées selon les directives du Conseil.

22. AMENDEMENTS AUX STATUTS, REGLEMENT INTERIEUR ET REGLES DE FONCTIONNEMENT


22B. Tout amendement aux Statuts qui est approuvé à l'unanimité par le Conseil prendra effet à la date fixée par le Conseil. Hors ce cas, un amendement aux Statuts devra recueillir la majorité des deux-tiers à deux réunions du Conseil consécutives.

22C. Les amendements au Règlement Intérieur et aux Règles de fonctionnement devront recueillir la majorité simple du Conseil.

23. DISSOLUTION OU LIQUIDATION

23A. La dissolution ou la liquidation de la Société Internationale ne pourra être prononcée qu'à la majorité des deux-tiers de la totalité des membres du Conseil ayant le droit de vote.

23B. Le Conseil décidera de la répartition de l'actif restant de la Société Internationale après apurement des dettes et du passif.

23C. Il ne pourra être disposé de cet actif qu'au profit d'organisations sans but lucratif dont les intérêts primordiaux sont semblables à ceux de la Société Internationale.
NOTICE OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE OF THE XII ICSMFE - RIO DE JANEIRO, 1989

INSTALLATION OF THE COMMITTEE

During the meeting on 11 December 1984 the Brazilian National Soil Mechanics Association (ABMS) required its Rio Section to install the XII Conference Organising Committee.

On 14 January 1985 the Basic Committee was elected as follows: A J da Costa Nunes, Dirceu de Alencar Velloso and Marcio Miranda Soares. This committee immediately began its activities elaborating a proposal for the Organisation Chart.

On 4 February, during a meeting of ABMS Rio Section, the Organising Committee was installed, as follows:

Chairman: A J da Costa Nunes
Vice-Chairmen: Dirceu de Alencar Velloso
Marcio Miranda Soares
Secretary General: Luciano Jacques de Moraes Junior

1. Program Committee:
   Chairman - Luciano Medeiros
2. Finance Committee:
   Chairman - Francis Bogossian
3. Publications Committee:
   Chairman - Francisco Resende Lopes
4. Technical Tour Committee:
   Chairman - Flávio Miguez de Mello
5. Program Support Committee:
   Chairman - Maria Beatriz C B Sarto
6. Social Program Committee:
   Chairman - Mauro Viegas
7. Publicity Committee:
   Chairman - Manuel Almeida Martins
8. Exhibition Committee:
   Chairman - Márcio Almeida

In addition, there will be a team of Advisors constituted by former presidents of ABMS and other professionals who can contribute to the Conference. In the same way, Regional Secretaries will be installed in the different sections of the ABMS in order to give local support to the Committee.

THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE OFFICE

By a special deference from the School of Engineering Veiga de Almeida, the Organising Committee office was installed in this school’s director bureau. Therefore, any information can be obtained by writing to:

XII ICSMFE Organising Committee
Caixa Postal 1559
CEP 20001 Rio de Janeiro RJ
Brazil

COMPANY TO SUPPORT THE ORGANISATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Organisation Committee selected the firm CONGREX, which was linked to the company that participated in the organisation of the Stockholm Conference.

STRUCTURE PROPOSED TO THE CONFERENCE

The ABMS sent an enquiry to all ISSMFE Member Societies in order to identify the best structure to the Conference and the favourite themes.

The associations from Germany, Australia, Syria, Greece, Belgium, France, Portugal, Argentina, Japan, Sweden, USSR, India, Great Britain, South Africa and Hungary answered the enquiry.

After compilation of the answers, the Organising Committee arrived at the following suggestion that the Conference should promote plenary sessions, lectures and simultaneous sessions, in agreement with the following concepts.

(a) PLENARY SESSION: every participant is invited and it is the only session during that period of time. It is held by one or more reporters and a panel.

(b) LECTURE: a plenary session in which the lecturer talks about a specific theme, without any discussion.

(c) SIMULTANEOUS SESSIONS: sessions which are held simultaneously, presenting specific themes, with discussion.

PROPOSED THEMES

Considering the questionnaire already mentioned, the following themes are suggested, without disregarding any other suggestions that we can still receive:

(a) To the plenary sessions:
   - "In-situ" testing
   - Deep foundations
   - Shallow foundations
   - Earth works
   - Stability of natural slopes

(b) To the simultaneous sessions:
   - Subsoil investigation in weathered profiles
   - Underground works in soft and weathered rocks
   - Special design oriented laboratory and field testing
   - Aggressively and geotechnical environmental control
   - Impact of advanced technology professional practice on developing countries

With the aim to get support to the technical exhibition, it has also been suggested the inclusion of a theme about instrumentation.

THE DATE OF THE CONFERENCE

Taking into consideration the climate and the facilities of housing and air travel, the Committee suggests the Conference be held during the first fortnight of June, 1989.

OFFICIAL TRANSPORTATION

VARIG Brazilian Airlines has been appointed as the official international carrier for the Conference.
On the initiative of the Presidents of the 3 Geotechnical Societies, Prof. V de Mello, Prof. Brown, Prof. Langer, an informal meeting of the PCS was held at Cambridge on 2 September 1984, in order to improve the co-ordination of the policies of the 3 International Geotechnical Societies. According to the Statutes of the PCS, approved by the 3 International Societies, the Council of the PCS consists of the 3 Secretaries General. As the policies of the 3 Societies are defined by the respective Presidents, a beneficial measure could be that the PCS should consist of the 3 Presidents. However this would necessitate a change of the Statutes of the PCS. Furthermore the office of the Secretary General has generally a more permanent character than that of President. The role of the PCS is not to take decisions but to make proposals to the council of the 3 Societies, which need the agreement of all 3 Councils, before being adopted.

At Cambridge it was decided to include this point on the agenda of the statutory meeting of the PCS.

The annual statutory meeting of the PCS was held at Brussels on 7 March 1985. Besides the 3 Secretaries General, the 3 Presidents also attended the meeting.

The following problems were discussed.

**BETTER CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE 3 GEOTECHNICAL SOCIETIES**

After a large exchange of ideas, the continuation of the discussions at the informal meeting Cambridge, September 1984, it was decided to make no proposal of any change to the actual statutes of the PCS.

Consequently, as before, the council of the PCS consists of the 3 Secretaries General. However the wish was expressed to promote as far as possible the presence of the Presidents at certain meetings of the PCS.

In the PCS each Secretary General can, in agreement with his President, make proposals, which can be presented to their Presidents by the other Secretaries General, in order to get an eventual approval at the next meeting of the PCS.

The role of the PCS is to co-ordinate, not to amalgamate, the 3 International Geotechnical Societies.

On a national level, the member Societies are completely free to organise a close co-ordination. In several countries there exists a tendency to have but one National Society, with 3 groups affiliated to the respective International Societies.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PAPERS WITH RESPECT TO RELEVANCE IAEG, ISRM, ISSMFE**

In a letter President de Mello drew attention to the fact that in Bulletins and Proceedings papers are often published which do not belong to the specific field of the organising body, and wondered if a better selection could not be made.

During the discussion, it clearly appeared that a distinction has to be made, for problems related to:

1. International Conferences and Regional Conferences organised by one of the International Societies.
2. Local conferences and symposia organised by member societies.
3. Conferences and symposia organised by organisations not directly linked to the International Societies.

To limit the number of papers in International and Regional Conferences the topics should be more restricted and more strictly specified. For local conferences and symposia possibly subjects of common interest to two or more Geotechnical Societies should preferably be chosen. In the choice of the subjects, and of the dates, attention should be paid to the interference with the International and Regional Conferences. Concerning the events organised by independent organisations not much can be done, except by individual interventions.

Attention was drawn to the possible creation of new International Societies: their proliferation can only increase the amount of publications and the possibility of contributions not belonging to the specific field.

**CO-ORDINATION OF THE DATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF THE 3 SOCIETIES**

As generally, because of a rotating policy, the Organising Committees of International and Regional events are mostly new, they should be advised as soon as possible of the other events planned by the 3 Geotechnical Societies, in order to prevent clashes. Each year at the meeting of PCS the 3 Secretaries General have to communicate the list of their events and to plan the necessary measures for co-ordination.

In some cases it can be worthwhile that the dates and the places of two events are chosen in such a way that attendance at both events is possible. Further, a co-ordination should be tried with the events organised by the "user" Societies (for instance, ICOLD, ITA, etc.).

**REGISTERING OF ISSMFE AS INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION WITH UNESCO**

President V de Mello mentioned that in order that ISSMFE could be registered with UNESCO as an International Organisation, it is in the process of revising its statutes.

It was considered that for certain problems it could be worthwhile that in their relations with International Bodies (for instance UNESCO) initiatives should be taken simultaneously by the 3 International Geotechnical Societies, and that eventually they should register as a unity.

Before making any proposal, more data are to be gathered concerning the possible benefits of an affiliation to UNESCO and if probable membership of UIITA (Union of International Technical Associations) is not needed.

Further steps will be taken by the PCS in order to get this information.

**MODIFICATION OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF THE BODIES OF ISSMFE**

Professor de Mello communicates that at the occasion of the revision of the statutes of ISSMFE a proposal has been made to achieve more simple and logical denominations of the bodies of this Society. The question arises if on this
occasion a uniformity of the denominations of the bodies of the 3 Geotechnical Societies could be reached. One of the important proposed changes is that of "Member Societies" instead of "National Societies" allowing Societies to cover several countries (for instance, South East Asian Society) and preventing political interferences.

After an exchange of ideas it appeared that IAEG and ISRM see no need for any change for the moment. In the event of a possible change of their statutes in the future, they will on that occasion see if a change of denomination is justified.

ISRM and IAEG have a category of individual membership without voting rights. Because of the advantages, it is advocated that this possibility should also be introduced in the revised statutes of the ISSMFE.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE ADDRESSES IN THE LIST OF MEMBERS

In the past some political difficulties have arisen concerning the addresses of some members.

To avoid these difficulties in the future list of members ISSMFE will put a disclaimer, indicating that the addresses are as given by the individual members through their member society, and that the International Society does not take any responsibility about formulation or possible mistakes. In ISRM such a disclaimer has already been provided in the past and Secretary General Grossmann draws attention to the fact that in the formulation of the addresses, that of the International Postal Union can be followed.

OPPORTUNITY OF EDITING A LIST OF MEMBERS BY EACH SOCIETY

Because of the large number of members, editing a list of members becomes a time and money consuming event.

The IAEG list is in printing, but its council has not yet taken a decision concerning the possible payment by the members.

The ISRM list will be printed in 1987 but here too until now no decision has been taken concerning a possible payment.

The Secretary General of ISSMFE considers that because of the large number of members it is impossible to supply the list of members free of charge.

COMMITTEE'S REVISION OF STATUTES ISSMFE

Proposals have been issued by the officers of ISSMFE to make a profound change of its Statutes.

Suggestions have been made by the PCS to secure and improve the spirit of cooperation and co-ordination among the 3 Geotechnical Societies.

The sister Societies will receive a copy of the revised Statutes as they will be fixed by the council of the ISSMFE.

INVITATION TO BE SENT TO ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS FOR SENDING REPRESENTATIVES TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF THE SOCIETIES

It is suggested, that in order to enhance the prestige of their international events, and at the same time to increase participation, official invitations should be sent to the Academies of Sciences (or Applied Sciences), and Engineering Institutions of the different countries to send a representative.

The expenses for this participation are to be covered by the Academy or the Institution.

Such procedure is traditional for the basic scientific societies (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, etc.).

TECHNICAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEES - PRESENCE OF LIAISON MEMBERS OF THE SISTER GEOTECHNICAL SOCIETIES IN THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF A GIVEN SOCIETY

In the lifetime of the PCS, Technical Co-ordinating Committees have been appointed, on the following subjects only:

- Presentation of Papers (committee consisting of the 3 Secretaries General)
- Literature Classification
- Symbols - Units and Definitions
- Field Investigation and Sampling.

Experience has shown that the creation and working of a Technical Co-ordinating Committee is rather difficult.

After a thorough discussion of the problem, in order to improve the co-ordination among the 3 Geotechnical Societies, the following procedure has been agreed. When a president of a Society decides to install a technical committee, he communicates this decision to the President of the two other societies, mentioning the task of the committee, and the list of the members which will be appointed. He asks the Presidents of the Sister Societies if their society is interested in the work of the committee. If so, the President of the initiating society presents the name of a liaison member, and asks for the approval of his choice. If he wishes the President of the Sister Society can present other names until agreement is reached.

The liaison member has the duty to co-operate actively in the work of the Committee, and to report to the Council of the Sister Society. The Council decides whether to go further, or to withdraw, or to propose the creation of a Co-ordinating committee.

The PCS will be regularly informed about the decisions taken.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF PAPERS, SLIDES AND OVERHEAD PROJECTIONS

The Co-ordinating Committee, consisting of the 3 Secretaries General have come to an agreement on a text concerning the Preparation and Presentation of Papers, Slides and Overhead Projections. The agreed proposals are given in Addendum 1.

The recommendations for the presentation of papers are intended for the Proceedings of all Conferences sponsored by one of the International Geotechnical Societies.

For national or regional conferences not sponsored by an International Society the decision concerning the presentation of papers belongs to the local organising committee.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE OF LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The co-ordinating committee on literature classification was disbanded after the Executive Committee Meeting of ISSMFE at Oaxaca, as ISSMFE adopted its own decimal classification system, without taking into account the changes and additions proposed by the two other Societies.
Yet President V de Mello advocates the advantages of a Key Word System.

If ISSMFE should also introduce a Keyword System, the question arises concerning the opportunity to have a co-ordinating committee on that subject. However for the moment neither ISRM nor IAEG have their own commission on that subject and see no need for it.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON SYMBOLS - UNITS AND DEFINITIONS

The co-ordinating committee on Symbols, Units and Definitions still exists under the chairmanship of Dr Baguelin.

This co-ordinating committee is not very active. On the other hand, the Committee on Symbols, Units and Definitions of the ISSMFE, also under the chairmanship of Dr Baguelin is very active, but the Committee of ISSMFE has some members of the co-ordinating committee who are also members of a Sister Society.

In the Societies the situation is actually as follows:

IAEG has a committee on Definitions (chairman Mr Shadmon). It is possible that the ideas of that committee will be published in the IAEG bulletin, asking for discussion. The definitions concern more specifically engineering geological subjects.

ISSMFE has an active committee on Symbols, Units and Definitions. The Definitions are, however, limited to the topics covered by symbols.

ISRM has no committee.

It is suggested that ISRM should be asked to represent at the committee of IAEG by a liaison member.

Dr Baguelin will be asked to put together all that was agreed by the 3 Societies in the co-ordinating committee, and present it to the 3 Councils. There it will be decided if the co-ordinating committee is to be continued or disbanded.

Besides the internal work in the 3 Societies, the International Organisation for Standardisation ISO decided to establish a classification of Soil and Rock, and a list of Symbols. It has charged the Swedish Geotechnical Committee to run the secretariat. The view is expressed that the International Geotechnical Societies have to co-operate, since otherwise the danger exists that a Standard is imposed from outside.

The member society of Canada of ISSMFE proposes the creation of a committee on peat, with the aim to establish symbols and definitions.

If the next President of ISSMFE should decide to appoint such a committee, he should contact the President of IAEG, according to the procedure outlined under item 8, in order to have a liaison member of IAEG.

COMMITTEE ON LANDSLIDES

On behalf of UNESCO, IAEG has established a Study on Landslides Zonation, which has been published by UNESCO.

ISSMFE has a Technical Committee on Landslides.

The question arises if it would be worthwhile to have a co-ordinating committee between ISRM and ISSMFE. This question could be put on the agenda of the Executive Committee of ISSMFE at San Francisco, August 1985, and of the Council of ISRM at Zacatecas (Mexico), September 1985.

The work of IAEG could be a good base for the future work of the Co-ordinating Committee.

The creation of a Co-ordinating Committee should necessitate as a preliminary the creation of a Commission on Landslides by the Council of ISRM.

CONCLUSION

The Presidents, V de Mello, Brown and Langer, feel very much for a better co-ordination and improved backing of the 3 Geotechnical Societies. The impact of the Presidents has given a new impulse to the work and the activities of the Co-ordinating Secretariat.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF PAPERS, SLIDES AND OVERHEAD PROJECTIONS

Introductory Notice:

These recommendations have a general character, but are mandatory for the preparation and presentation of Papers, slides and overhead projections, for all Conferences sponsored by one of the International Geotechnical Societies.

International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
International Society for Rock Mechanics
International Association of Engineering Geology

They are, however, also a good guideline for other conferences and symposia.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF PAPERS

1.1 The Special Sheets

Special sheets are provided by the Organising Committee and the original paper must be carefully typed on these. The sheets are 420 x 297 mm and have printed on them in pale green-blue ink two rectangles, each 320 x 122 mm with a space of 11 mm between them. The typing must lie within these frames and the guide lines will disappear in the final reproduction when the overall page size is reduced by about 4:3 to give a page which is A4 size (ISO Format).

The finished typed sheets must be returned to the Organising Committee carefully packed between heavy cardboard sheets or rolled in an appropriate carton.

1.2 The typewriter

A typewriter which produces a result similar to that shown on the example sheet should be used. Please note the following points:

(i) the letter spacing should be 10-points (i.e. 47 letters per rectangle width of 122 mm).
(ii) the line spacing should be single, i.e. 4.22 mm between lines (75 lines in 320 mm rectangle).
(iii) the type face should be clear (e.g. Pica design or as close as possible to this (see sample page)). Note: A different style of letters may be used for titles or to stress individual words.
(iv) ensure that the type face is perfectly clean and
that the strength of the impression is uniform. Use an electric typewriter if possible.

(v) use a good quality black ribbon of the kind which is usable only once (paper or polyethylene); or alternatively use a new nylon ribbon.

(vi) any errors must be corrected cleanly and imperceptibly. Any blemishes on the top copy will show in the printed version.

1.3 Lay-out of text

(i) Follow carefully the instructions printed on the special sheets.

(ii) Type on one side only of the special sheets, taking care not to run over into the marked margins.

(iii) Use single spacing except (a) between paragraphs, where double spacing should be allowed, or (b) before the use of a title of a main section (e.g. INTRODUCTION, CONCLUSIONS, etc.) where quadruple spacing should be allowed, followed by double spacing before the commencement of the text of that section. Subscripts need more space. If the line contains subscripts or indices then 1/4 spacing should be used between this line and the adjacent one.

(iv) The start of each paragraph should be at the beginning of each line.

(v) The whole of a minor section may be indented in order to emphasise it.

(vi) MAIN HEADINGS

Type main headings in capitals starting flush with the left-hand margin. Continue text on a new line after a double spacing.

(vii) Sub-headings

Type sub-headings in small letters, starting flush with the left-hand margin, and underline. Continue text on a new line after 1/4 spacing.

1.4 Equations and Formulae

These should be typed if possible centred within the column and numbered consecutively in the order of their appearance in the text; they will be referred to by these numbers. Symbols which cannot be typed should be drawn in black ink and traced mechanically if possible. Allowance of 24 points spacing should be made between the top of the equation and the previous text, between the bottom of the equation and the following text, and between equations.

1.5 Symbols and Units

This paragraph is to be filled in by each International Society.

1.6 Figures

This category includes both drawn diagrams and photographs. They should be numbered consecutively with arabic numerals in the order in which reference is made to them in the text, without making any distinction between diagrams and photographs. Figures may be of two possible widths: 120 mm if they fill one single column of the special sheets, or 250 mm if they occupy two columns.

All figures should be inserted by the author as close as possible to the first reference made to them in the text, and captions should be typed on the special sheets at the foot of the figures. Excessive notes and designations in the figures should be avoided.

Line drawings should be prepared with Indian ink on drawing cloth, drawing paper or any other material suitable for reproduction. In exceptional cases the use of photographic reproductions of diagrams would be acceptable, provided they are made on special high contrast photographic glossy paper, and are of excellent quality.

Photographs should be in black and white, clearly contrasting and of glossy finish. The requirements limiting sizes are the same as those mentioned above for line drawings.

Authors must keep in mind that all the lines in the drawings should not be less than 0.2 mm thick and all the letters in the inserted figures will undergo a standard reduction of approximately 4 to 3 and therefore 2 mm should be the minimum size of the original letters.

Drawings and photographs should not be pasted on the special sheets, but sufficient blank space should be left for them in the text. Every copy of each figure must be marked both on the margin (or back), and on the space left for it in the text. These labels must all be written clearly using a lettering device and not hand.

1.7 Tables

All tables should be typed or drawn on the special sheets or prepared on special sheets to the same requirements as for figures. They should be consecutively numbered, with Roman numbers (i.e. I, II, III, etc.), and located in the text as close as possible to the first reference to them.

Abbreviations should be avoided in the headings of the columns and the units should be indicated on the line immediately below the heading. All notes and explanations (as short as possible) should be given at the foot of the table.

1.8 Title

The title of the paper should be written in English and French (for ISRM and German) (see example at the end of this Bulletin). It must be concise, consisting of a maximum of 50 characters (spaces included) in each language. The first letter of each word should be a capital.

The name(s) of the Author(s) must be written at the top of each page. The initials should precede the surname. The name should be followed by the position held by the Author and his affiliation. The full postal address of the main Author should be given on one of the copies (not the original).

1.9 Synopsis

Each paper should begin with a synopsis, in the language or languages to be fixed by the organising committee, each version not exceeding 150 words in length.

1.10 Conclusions

The conclusions should contain in a concise form the most important propositions of the paper and should state the author's views on the practical applications of the results obtained.

1.11 References

References should be standardised as follows:

(a) In the text: The Author's name (without initials) and the year of publication in parentheses

(b) In a list of references (unnumbered) in alphabetical order of Authors names. The following are examples of a paper presented to a conference, an article from a journal, and a book:


Note: Titles such as Dr. and Prof. should not be used.
If there are more than two Authors only the first need be given, followed by et al.

1.12 Copyright

If the paper contains any matter from another source, it is the responsibility of the Author to obtain any necessary permission for the reproduction of this matter in the paper from the holder of the copyright. Acknowledgement must be given in the text or figure caption and a full reference supplied.

The copyright of the paper submitted will be held by the conference publishers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION OF SLIDES AND OVERHEAD PROJECTIONS

In making a slide or overhead projection it is important to keep the message clear, simple and direct. The projection should convey only one idea. Drawings or text should be prepared especially for slides or overhead projections. If text is to be projected it should be no more than 6 lines double spaced so that the viewer can assimilate it quickly. It should not be necessary to read the text to the audience.

If the slide is to be clearly visible to the audience it should be possible to read the entire slide if held at arms length against a bright background. The whole of the slide area should be used, with minimal margins, thus making the projected image as large as possible.

Slides should be prepared for horizontal projection.

On diagrams axes should be labelled clearly and boldly, with curves and points identified as directly as possible. Avoid the use of a legend. Letters should not be shown sideways.

Lettering height should be 1/40 the length of the projected area for normal characters, 1/30 to 1/20 for important characters and no less than 1/60 for subscripts and exponents.

The width of lines should be 1/200 to 1/100 the length of the projected area for curves and drawings, no less than 1/600 for gauge lines or dimension lines.

Slides should be mounted between glass, in plastic or metal frames, with a maximum thickness not more than 3.2 mm. Outer dimensions should be 50 mm x 50 mm. The order of projection should be shown clearly by Arabic numerals on the slides and a clear mark, preferably a red mark on a white mount, made in the left hand corner as seen on the screen.
APPENDIX 34
ISSMFE ORDINARY BUDGET 1985-7
Based on Present Subscription Rates

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**EXPENDITURE**

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**INCOME-EXPENDITURE**

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**APPENDIX 35**

**REPORT BY PROFESSOR M FUKUOKA ON THE SELECTION OF THE RECIPIENT OF THE KEVIN NASH GOLD MEDAL FOR 1985**

1. **1983, 8 June**

The Secretary General sent a letter to the Past Presidents drawing attention to the resolutions of the 1981 Executive Committee Meeting in Stockholm and the 1983 Steering Committee Meeting. A Committee consisting of Past Presidents will select the recipient for the "Kevin Nash Gold Medal of the ISSMFE". Chairman: Professor Masami Fukuoka, the Immediate Past President. Members: A W Skempton, J Kerisel, R B Peck.

There may be more than one recommendation by any Member Society and a nominee need not be a member of that Society or its geographical region.

In making their choice the Selecting Committee is not bound to follow any of the suggestions made by Member Societies.

2. **1984, 10 February**

The Secretary General sent the invitation letter for nominations for the Kevin Nash Gold Medal to Member Societies. The deadline was one year before the 11th ICSMFE in San Francisco.

3. **1984, 5 April**

Professor Fukuoka proposed the method of selecting the recipient roughly as follows. First, the top 5 candidates are selected by voting. Each member is given 100 points. The selection is made before the Christmas of 1984. The proposal was agreed except that an exchange of view should be made before the second vote.

4. **1985, 8 April**

The Chairman reported the result of selection to the President by letter.

**OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS BY PROFESSOR M FUKUOKA, CHAIRMAN OF SELECTING COMMITTEE**

1. The meaning of "Presidents" in Article 62, any other business, in the Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting in Stockholm 1981 is not clear. The Minutes state "Presidents and Past Presidents are not eligible to receive the Award". What is meant by "Presidents"? Are they the President and the Presidential Candidates? I think that the candidates are included. After the election of the President at the Executive Committee Meeting, there is a President Elect. It seems to me that the President Elect would be one of the "Presidents". The Selecting Committee should finish their work about three months before the Executive Committee or the ICSMFE. Therefore, the President Elect has the possibility to be chosen as the recipient. If the President Elect is regarded as one of the Presidents, the Selecting Committee should select a second choice.

2. It takes a long time to select the recipient by letter. It took six months. The deadline set by the Secretary General should be kept strictly by the Member Societies. Some Member Societies responded after the deadline. It would be practical to give the Selecting Committee the right to accept the nominees after the deadline, as we did this time. The Secretary General should send second letters to the Member Societies to remind them.

3. There is a possibility of finding better recipients who are not nominated by the Member Societies. The right of selecting the recipient freely should be given to the Selecting Committee.

4. There are two types of persons who are entitled to be the recipient: those who contributed remarkably to the development of activities of the ISSMFE or rescued a crisis of the ISSMFE, and those who contributed remarkably to the science and technology of our profession. Of course, they must fulfil the conditions written in the Minutes of the Stockholm Executive Committee Meeting. It is not obligatory to choose two, but the Selecting Committee should be entitled to choose a recipient from each category.

**NAMES OF NOMINEES FOR THE KEVIN NASH GOLD MEDAL**

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<th>Supported or Nominated by</th>
</tr>
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<td>Professor A W Bishop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor B B Broms</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor J B Burland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor E de Beer</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>UK</td>
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<td>Professor N Janbu</td>
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<td>Professor Aziz Jayaputra</td>
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<td>Professor R Marsal</td>
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<td>Dr Z C Moh</td>
<td>Japan, South East Asia</td>
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<td>Professor D Mohan</td>
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<td>Professor H B Seed</td>
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<td>Professor C P Wroth</td>
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The so-called "UITA" has been created on 12 October 1950. ISSMFE was one among the ten earlier International Technical Associations which founded UITA.

The main aims of this Association sponsored by UNESCO, are:

- coordinating activities of the member Associations (programmes and dates of International Conferences)
- taking all necessary steps to provide member Associations with moral and material assistance
- providing assistance in the formation of new organisations in areas theretofore insufficiently represented by existing associations, by receiving proposals and making recommendations.
- establishing mutual assistance relationships between member associations and other similar associations as well as the United Nations and its specialised institutions.

From 1950 up to 1980, UITA suffered a real lack of dynamism due partly to some financial difficulties and mainly to the absence of demands from Developing Countries concerning technological transfers.

Since 1980, UNESCO helped these countries to join the International Technical Associations (financial facilities such as coupons for instance) and UITA seems to be one of the best ways to make contacts easier through UNESCO, UN facilities and services such as ONUDI, FAO.

Some new relationships were created with International Scientific Associations (Confederation of International Scientific and Technical Organisations - CISTOD or International Council of Scientific Unions - CIUS).

The present members of UITA are about 26.

The list is here attached with the minutes of the executive council meeting held in Paris, 14 March 1984.

Here enclosed too the Statutes, the Annual Activity Report for 1985 and an orientation note concerning UITA assistance to International organisations.

The present registration fees are about 500 US Dollars per year.

The question is:

"Does ISSMFE intend to join UITA again or give it up definitely?"
APPENDIX 37

REPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING
ON THE WORK OF THE AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON "EUROCODE NO. 7 FOR FOUNDATIONS" FOR THE PERIOD 1981 - 85

BACKGROUND

In 1980 an agreement was reached between the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE) according to which the ISSMFE should undertake to survey existing codes of practice for foundations within the Member States of the European Economic Community (EEC) and to draft a model code which may be adopted as Eurocode No. 7 for Foundations.

THE AD-HOC COMMITTEE

During the early months of 1981 the ISSMFE established an ad-hoc committee for this task. The committee consists of one member from each of nine of the members' countries of the EEC: Belgium (Professor E Lousberg), Denmark (Professor N Kresbs Ovesen, Chairman), France (Mr F Baguelin alternating with Mr S Amar), FRG (Dr W Sadgorski replacing Professor U Smolczczyk from 1981), Greece (Dr A G Anagnostopoulos alternating with Dr D Coumoulos), Ireland (Dr T Orr), Italy (Professor R Japelli), the Netherlands (Mr Heijnen, Secretary assisted by Mr H Nelissen) and United Kingdom (Dr B Simpson); Luxembourg has no member at present.


On the occasion of the Eighth European Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering in Helsinki in May 1983 the committee met with about 50 representatives from the nine National Geotechnical Societies within the EEC to discuss preliminary versions of four of the chapters of the model code.

THE EUROCODE-SYSTEM

During 1984 draft versions of four Eurocodes (EC1, 2, 3 and 4) were published for discussion; the following is a quotation from the preface of these draft versions:

"1.1 The Objectives of the Eurocode

The Commission of the European Communities (CEC) intends to issue European Codes - the Eurocodes - for the design and execution of buildings and civil engineering structures. These codes are intended to establish a set of common rules as an alternative to differing rules in force in the various Member States.

The Commission's programme for aligning the regulations, laws and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the safety, serviceability and durability of the different types of construction and materials provides initially for the following eight Eurocodes:

Eurocode No. 1 - common unified rules for different types of construction and material
Eurocode No. 2 - for concrete structures
Eurocode No. 3 - for steel structures
Eurocode No. 4 - for composite steel and concrete structures
Eurocode No. 5 - for timber structures
Eurocode No. 6 - for masonry structures
Eurocode No. 7 - for foundations
Eurocode No. 8 - for structures in seismic zones

The objectives of the Eurocodes are to:

- promote functioning of the Common Market by removing obstacles arising from differing rules
- provide common technical rules for an efficient application of the Council Directive 71/305 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public contracts, which can be applied as an alternative to the national rules.
- reinforce the competitive position of the European Construction Industry and allied professions in countries outside the Community.
- establish a harmonized basis for the intended common rules for building products.

1.2 The application of the Eurocodes

The Eurocodes will provide an optional set of design rules which can be applied within the Community as an alternative to the corresponding national rules covering the same technical matters. EC 1 is not intended as an operational document. It provides the general philosophy and fundamental considerations from which unique solutions have been developed for practical use in EC 2, 3, 4 and 8 and will be used as a base document by those preparing future draft Eurocodes.

Adaptation of the common rules to the respective national safety level, by specification of appropriate values for safety coefficients, will be subject to national responsibility. The application of the Eurocodes and the continuation of the harmonization effort will permit the provision of the gradual establishment of common values.

The control of design and execution and any approval procedure of structures will remain subject to national regulations. The same applies to technical supplements with regard to aspects which are not yet comprehensively covered by the Eurocodes or which cannot be covered in terms of generally applicable rules."

THE MODEL CODE

The ad-hoc committee proposes a model code based on the concept of "performance criteria", whereby is understood those conditions of stability, rigidity, durability, etc., which each structure or part of it is required to satisfy. Whenever a structure or part of it fails to satisfy one of its performance criteria it is said to have reached a "limit state". The model code is based on the "limit state method" in which each possible limit state is considered separately in the design and its occurrence is either eliminated or shown to be sufficiently improbable.

In order to establish minimum requirements for the extent and quality of geotechnical investigations, calculations, and construction control checks, the difficulty and complexity of each geotechnical design is identified in the
model code through the introduction of the concept of "Geotechnical Categories". Three such categories are defined:

Geotechnical category 1 includes small and relatively simple structures for which it is possible to ensure that the performance criteria will be satisfied on the basis of experience and qualitative geotechnical investigations.

Geotechnical category 2 includes structures for which quantitative geotechnical data are necessary to ensure that the performance criteria will be satisfied, but for which conventional procedures of design and construction may be used. These necessitate the involvement of qualified engineers with relevant experience.

Geotechnical category 3 includes very large or unusual structures, structures involving abnormal risks, or unusual or exceptionally difficult ground or loading conditions or structures in highly seismic areas. The involvement of experienced engineers with relevant geotechnical experience, will be necessary in these projects. No detailed code requirements will be formulated in the model code for category 3 projects.

The model code will contain the following ten chapters:

1. General principles
2. Verification of safety and serviceability
3. Design situations and actions
4. Geotechnical data
5. Geometrical data
6. Verification procedures for spread foundations
7. Verification procedures for pile foundations
8. Verification procedures for retaining structures
9. Verification procedures for slopes
10. Supervision of construction

The size of the model code is estimated to be 200-250 typed A4 pages.

COMPLETION OF THE WORK

By the spring of 1985 the work on the model code has reached a stage where 5 of the chapters exist in fairly completed versions while the remaining 5 chapters only exist in incomplete versions. The ad-hoc committee foresee that one year's additional work is needed in order to finalize the draft. The model code will then be presented to the CEC with a covering letter in which the nine Geotechnical Societies of the Member States of the EEC will have an opportunity to express their support or disagreement with the principles and details in the model code. From thereon the Steering Committee for the Eurocodes will decide the way in which the model code may be transformed into a Eurocode.

At the time of its completion the model code will be made available to the National Geotechnical Societies of the ISSMFE.

It should be recognized that the work of the ad-hoc committee has received no financial support from the CEC until now. The members' expenses for travel and accommodation, secretarial assistance, copying, mailing, etc., have been covered entirely on a national basis by the members' Geotechnical Society, University, organization, firm, etc., or by the members themselves.

N Krebs Ovesen, Chairman
Copenhagen, 26 April 1985
Dear Professor de Mello,

ISSMFE Secretariat

Following our various discussions and correspondence over the last few months, I am writing, on behalf of the British Geotechnical Society (BGS), with specific proposals concerning the organisation and management of the Secretariat for the ISSMFE. These proposals are being sent to you, as the current President, with a request for the matter to be discussed by the Steering Committee and/or the Executive Committee in San Francisco. I fully appreciate that significant decisions concerning the Secretariat are the prerogative of the incoming President, but trust that our proposals will be acceptable to him as well as yourself.

Firstly, the BGS Committee has received draft new Statutes from the Secretary General and generally these are acceptable to the BGS, although I believe one or two points of detail may have been pointed out to the Secretary General by individuals of the BGS. The new Clause 3C states that "The official headquarters of the International Society shall be the seat of its General Secretariat which is in the UK". The BGS would welcome and support the establishment of a permanent Secretariat in the UK; however, although incorporation of this as a Statute would confirm the situation which has existed, de facto, since 1957, it might perhaps be more appropriate as a By-Law.

Historically the Secretariat for ISSMFE has been based in Great Britain and there are good reasons why the Secretariat should be located more-or-less permanently in one country; certainly this seems to be the model adopted by many similar societies to the ISSMFE. So far the physical infrastructure for the Secretariat has been provided on an ad hoc basis by the institution in which the Secretary General works, but with the growth and increasing importance of the International Society perhaps the time has been reached for a more permanent arrangement. The BGS, as the British national society member of the ISSMFE, are willing to act as custodians of the Secretariat on behalf of the President and the International Society. We propose that these custodial duties would include, inter alia:

1. Ensuring that the permanent physical infrastructure needed for the efficient discharge of the Secretariat functions exists and is properly maintained.
2. Assisting the Secretary General on any matters on which he may ask for help.
3. Responding to specific requests from the President and carrying out special tasks, such as the recent financial report prepared by Professor Sutherland at the request of the BGS.
4. Ensuring continuity for the Secretary General functions in the event of the demise or incapacitation of the Secretary General whilst in office.
5. Preparing a short list of candidates when the selection of a new Secretary General is required, including the necessary research into the candidates' suitability for the post and recommendations to the President and Council.

I have discussed the first point with Professor Schofield of Cambridge University and he would be willing to propose ways to put the current arrangements on a more permanent basis.

In all these custodial functions the BGS would act at all times at the request of the President and with his full authority.

We believe that if the Executive Committee and President adopt these proposals then the BGS, as a long-standing and permanent organisation, could provide the continuity needed to support the Secretary General and the Secretariat.

Yours very sincerely,

P A Green
Chairman BGS