SIMSG ISSMGE

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A Message from the Vice President

By Professor John Carter

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It was with great pleasure that I accepted the invitation of our editor, Professor Osamu Kusakabe, to pen the lead article in this edition of the ISSMGE Bulletin. Although the Australasian Region of ISSMGE contains the smallest number of member societies (currently only New Zealand and Australia), and therefore when votes are counted we have the smallest regional "voice", we nevertheless see ourselves as significant contributors to our International Society, with much to share with our international colleagues. With the issue of FIGS firmly on the agenda at present, and many member societies and also their individual memberships well-disposed to closer connections between the sister societies, it is timely to reflect on the issues and events "downunder" during the recent past. Like several other member societies within ISSMGE, The Australian Geomechanics Society (AGS) and the New Zealand Geotechnical Society (NZGS) have, since their inceptions, been active member societies of ISRM, IAEG as well as ISSMGE. Our two member societies have worked hard over the years to accommodate the vast range of geo-interests and to find a welcoming place for all who wish to further their own interests in the geotechnical and geological fields of endeavour. I think it is fair to claim that ours are inclusive Societies.

One measure of the success of these efforts can be found in the national membership statistics. Currently NZGS Membership is approaching 600, while affiliation of NZGS members with ISSMGE currently stands at well over 50% of that membership. Current membership of AGS is approximately 1200, with about three quarters of those members choosing to affiliate with ISSMGE. These statistics may seem modest on the global scale, but they represent probably the highest national per capita affiliation rates of all member societies. New Zealand's population is just over 4 million, and so the affiliation rate is approximately 3 to 4 in 40,000, or the best part of 1 in 10,000, which is exceptional. Similarly, approximately 1 in 20,000 Australians are affiliated with ISSMGE, well behind New Zealand, but probably still amongst the other leading national societies.

It is worth noting at this point that NZGS will celebrate its 50th Anniversary in 2008, with celebrations planned for the New Zealand National Symposium, to be held in Auckland in September 2008. The theme of the symposium is "Soil-structure Interaction". Earlier this year the New Zealand Geotechnical Society elected a new chairman, Dr C. Y. Chin. Dr Kevin McManus will stay on the NZGS Management Committee for another year as immediate past chairman. Steve Crawford has taken on the role as ISSMGE liaison for NZ, supporting me as ISSMGE Vice President for Australasia, providing magnificent support, for which I am very grateful. A highlight of the NZGS's activities recently was the news that New Zealand has been invited to host the 11th IAEG Congress to be held in September, 2010 in Auckland, New Zealand. As the Society's bid document and web pages clearly identify, geologically New Zealand 'has it all'.

The most recent Regional Conference of ISSMGE in Australasia was held in Brisbane during October 2007, hosted this time by AGS. This four-yearly event is normally the highlight of the geotechnical calendar in Australia and New Zealand, greatly anticipated by members of both societies. I am very happy to report that this most recent Conference, with the theme of "Common Ground" was a resounding success, by all measures. Elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin you will find a more detailed account of the Conference. At its most recent national committee meeting, AGS elected Neil Benson from the Victorian Chapter as its new National Chairman for the next 2 year period (2008-09), succeeding Marc Woodward from Western Australia. I am very pleased to report that the seven Local Chapters of AGS are all very active, collectively providing hundreds if not thousands of hours of continuing professional development per year.

Both member societies have been particularly active lately, and will remain so, developing a number of geotechnical guides to assist geotechnical professionals with their day-to-day work.

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A Message from the Vice president (continued)

By Professor John Carter

Most of these guides have a local or regional character, but I feel sure that some of the good work being carried out will find use beyond antipodean shores. The work of which I speak includes the following:

- AGS has recently prepared and printed a series of articles and guides related to Landslide Risk Management. The comprehensive study that led to the development of these publications has received support from the Australian Government and local government. The study was carried out by members of the AGS and a collection of these articles was published in March 2007 issue of *Australian Geomechanics*. Copies of them are also available on CD-ROM from AGS.
- A Stability Guidelines Committee has been formed by NZGS and is chaired by Steve Crawford and Grant Murray. Their initial task is to review the AGS Landslide Risk Management Guidelines. This is seen as a *benchmark* document and may be adopted or adapted as a regional guide to establish uniformity across the Australasian region.
- A Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering Committee has also been formed by NZGS to develop a set of design guidelines for NZ conditions. This committee is chaired by Kevin McManus.
- Electronic Data Transfer Guidelines are being advanced by Rodney Hutchinson on behalf of NZGS and these are being modelled on the UK guide, which Rodney was also involved in establishing. It is hoped that eventually this will be used as an Australasian guide.

Other issues in the region of current importance include the need for further engagement with younger geotechnical professionals, the real need to interest students in a career in the geotechnical profession, and the really pressing need to deal with the shortage of skilled and experienced geotechnical professionals, which has now become acute in our region. Of course, these issues are not unrelated. Further detail of each of the Member Societies in the Australasian region and their current activities may be found at: http://www.nzgeotechsoc.org.nz and www.australiangeomechanics.org or simply follow the links from the ISSMGE web pages.

View of Young Geotechnical Engineers

The 2nd Thai Young Geotechnical Engineers Meeting

Following on the success of the 1st Thai Young Geotechnical Engineers Meeting (tYGEM) held at Khon Kaen City in 2006, the 2nd tYGEM was held in Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand from 20 to 21 October 2007. The venue was at Srinagarind Dam, located 120 km west side from the capital Bangkok. The meeting was organized by the Geotechnical Engineering Subcommittee, the Engineering Institute of Thailand under H.M. the King's Patronage (EIT), in cooperation with the Geotechnical Engineering Research and Development Center of the Kasetsart University. 130 delegates from Universities in Thailand registered for this meeting. The purpose and objective of this meeting was to bring together both senior and young geotechnical engineers from various universities to stay together so that they could meet and interchange ideas in an informal atmosphere. The organizing committee would like to encourage the young geotechnical delegates to develop a wider scope of thinking in the geotechnical engineering field. Attendees will not only be comfortable in exchanging technical leanings, but the organizing committee wishes to form personal linkages with peers across universities.

In the opening ceremony, the Chairman of the Geotechnical Engineering Subcommittee Dr.Watcharin Gasaluck described the significance and aims of this meeting and then the Chairman expressed that the Geotechnical Engineering Subcommittee of EIT is always supporting the activity of younger generations who will bear the future of the geotechnical engineering in Thailand. The meeting was started with the technical sessions. In 5 technical sessions chaired by junior lecturers from various universities, each participant had the opportunity to make a 10 minutes presentation on a project or research topic which they were currently or had been recently involved in the graduate study. The fruitful discussions and comments from the senior members give a good idea and encourage the younger members in continuing a good research work. The summary session was conducted in the main conference room after a whole day and long presentations by a senior geotechnical engineer, Dr.Warakorn Mai-Rieng, the Head of Civil Engineering Department, Kasetsart University. Dr. Warakorn stated the high success of this meeting with the full achievement of the objective. All audiences agreed that this kind of meeting should be continued as long as possible under the support from EIT and from the local universities. The next meeting will tentatively be organized next year by the Ubonratchatani University which is located in the Northeastern part of Thailand and located about 500 km from Bangkok. The academic part of the meeting was completed by the official dinner with a variety of local foods and drinks. The 2nd tYGEM has finally finished with a technical excursion. A technical visit to the Srinagarind Dam– One of major dams in Thailand which is located on the active faults and with many geotechnical works, was organized for the conference delegates.

Reported by Dr.Pongsakorn Punrattanasin, the Engineering Institute of Thailand

Case History

A Case History of Kansai International Airport Phase II Project

Large-scale Reclamation Works on Soft Deposits

By Teruaki Furudoi and Masaki Kobayashi

Introduction

Kansai International Airport was planned as a fundamental solution to the problem of aircraft noise pollution surrounding the Osaka International Airport (Itami Airport) and to meet increasing demand for air transportation. It is the first 24-hour operational airport in Japan and was constructed 5 km offshore in Osaka bay as a man-made island in order to reduce aircraft noise over residential areas (Fig. 1). Kansai International airport features 24-hour operation, transfer convenience between international and domestic flights and diverse methods of access by highway, railway and high-speed ferry. The airport plays an important role as an international hub in the global aviation network in Japan.

At the Kansai International Airport, the number of aircraft taking off and landing has almost reached the airport's handling capacity (30 per hour) during peak hours. Based on both domestic and foreign demands to further increase its capacity as an international hub airport, second phase construction work on the island was started in 1999. An image of the airport after completion of the second phase construction work is shown in Fig. 2. In the second phase construction work, the land and superstructure is being developed by two individual companies: the land development work of the second airport island by Kansai International Airport Land Development Co., Ltd. (KALD) and airport facilities, including a new runway, by Kansai International Airport Co., Ltd. (KIAC).

KALD is making every effort to satisfy the necessary conditions for the construction of an airport island with more speed, reliability and environmental harmony. The second phase of construction work is now in the final stage. The new runway (Runway B) which is part of the second island was opened for use on August 2, 2007 and 24-hour consecutive use of the airport became possible.

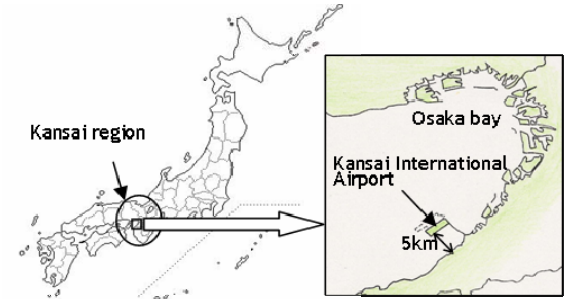

Fig. 1 Location of the Kansai International Airport

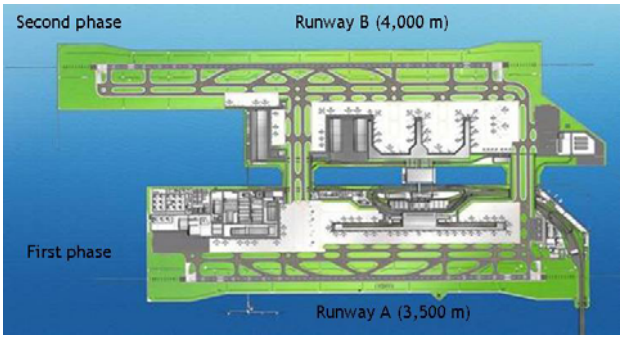

Fig.2 An image of the completed Kansai International Airport

Geotechnical conditions

The water depth of the construction site was approximately 18–20 m. Fig. 3 shows a general overview of the sub-seabed conditions at the construction site. The layers below the seabed consist of a soft layer of Holocene clay immediately below the seabed surface and alternating layers of Pleistocene clay and sand/gravel. The Pleistocene clay was deposited between 2 million and 10 thousand years ago, during repeated glacial and interglacial periods. The depth and thickness of each clay layer gradually become greater towards the offshore side, as shown in Fig. 3 and Table 1. The Holocene clay was mostly in normally consolidated condition with natural water content (w_n) of 80% to 120% and unconfined compressive strength (q_u) of $4z$ (kPa), where z represents the depth from seabed in meters. Immediately below this Holocene clay layer, there exist alternate layers of Pleistocene clay, of which *OCR* was around 1.3, and sand/gravel.

As a result of reclamation work, large settlement was expected because of these thick, compressible clay layers. The Holocene clay layer was particularly thick and weak. It should, therefore, be improved to minimize residual and uneven settlement, which will occur after the new runway is put into service, and to ensure stability during construction of the island. On the other hand, it was difficult to improve the Pleistocene clay layers technologically. For this reason, the natural Pleistocene clay layers will continue to settle even after the new runway is put into service. Therefore, based on the results of large depth borings and laboratory tests, long-term settlement of the Pleistocene clay layer should be estimated and reflected in the reclamation design thickness.

Case History (continued)

A Case History of Kansai International Airport Phase II Project

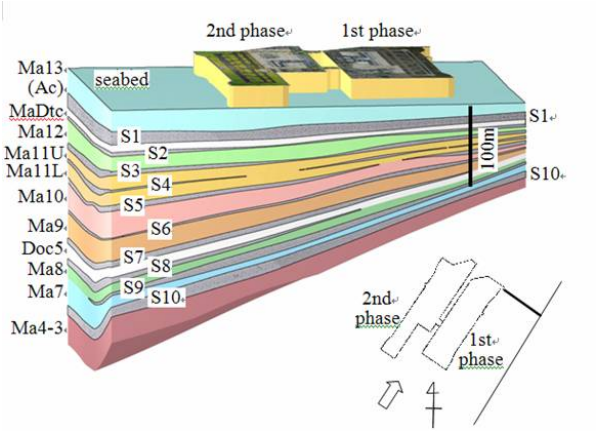

Fig. 3 General overview of seabed under Airport Island

Table 1 Scale and natural conditions

M: million

	Natural conditions		Scale		
	Water Depth	Thickness of Compressible clay	Reclamation		Seawall length
			Area	Volume	
First phase	18 m	150–200 m	510 ha	180 M m^3	11 km
Second phase	20 m	250–300 m	545 ha	260 M m^3	13 km

The first phase construction project

In the first phase construction project, an airport island of approximately 510 ha was reclaimed, on which one 3,500-m runway, together with takeoff/landing and terminal facilities, was built. To carry out large-scale reclamation work rapidly in deep water was an extremely difficult and unprecedented task. However, various operational improvements and technological innovations made it possible. The first phase construction project at Kansai International Airport started in 1987. The Holocene clay layer was improved, mainly by using the sand drain method, in order to promote settlement and to increase soil strength at an early stage. In the first phase construction work, one million sand columns were driven into the seabed. This was followed by the construction of an 11 km-long seawall around the island. Thereafter reclamation inside the seawall was carried out. In the first phase construction work, approximately 180 million m^3 of soil was required for development of the island. After the reclamation work, airport facilities, including the runway and passenger terminal, were built and in September 1994, a little over seven years after the start of construction work, the airport went into operation.

The second phase construction project

In order to meet growing demand for island air transportation, the airport's functionality had to be expanded. Kansai International Airport launched its second phase of construction in July 1999, to complement its current facilities with an additional 4000-m runway (Fig. 2). The second phase construction work involves development of another 545 ha man-made island, 200 m from the existing airport island. Natural conditions were more unfavorable than in the first phase. The thickness of compressible clay layers and the water depth of the second phase construction site were greater than those of the first phase. Settlement of the second phase island was expected to be larger than that in the first phase. In the second phase of construction work, extraordinarily large-scale construction had to be achieved in a limited period of time, while overcoming these severe conditions. A comparison of scale and natural conditions between the first and the second phases of construction are shown in Table 1. To complete the airport island, the latest technologies were introduced as well as the experience accumulated during the first phase of construction.

The construction schedule of the second-phase island is shown in Table 2, together with that of the first phase. The second phase of construction work is now in the final stages and proceeding ahead of schedule, despite the severe conditions. An overview of the first and second phase islands is shown in Fig. 4. Nearly 96% of reclamation area of the second phase island has been completed.

Case History (continued)

A Case History of Kansai International Airport Phase II Project

Table 2 Construction work schedule

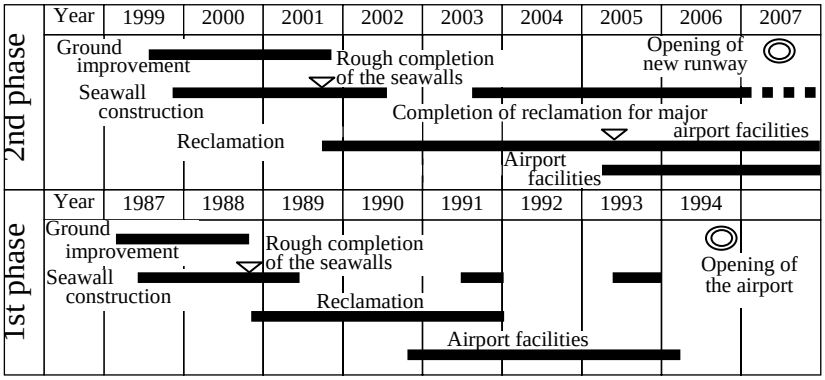

Fig. 4 Overview of Kansai International Airport, taken on 15 August, 2007

Construction of the island

The second phase of construction commenced in July 1999. Firstly, ground improvement work for the Holocene clay layer was carried out, using mainly the sand drain method. After that, the seawall was built around the second phase island site to start reclamation. Reclamation work consists of three stages: soil dumping with hopper barges, soil heaping with reclamation barges and multi-layered construction with bulldozers and rollers. Fig. 5 shows the procedure used in the second phase of construction.

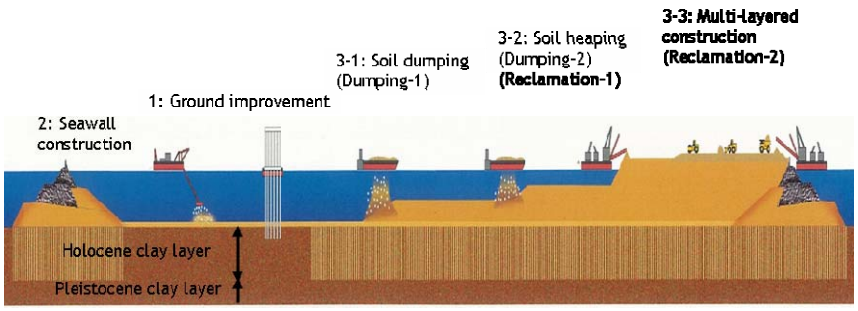

Fig. 5 The procedure used in the second phase of construction (Multi-layered construction is in progress)

Case History (continued)

A Case History of Kansai International Airport Phase II Project

In the second phase of construction, as in the first, ground improvement using the sand drain method was applied to most parts of the seawall construction area and all of the reclamation area. In the beginning, an approximately 1.5 m-thick sand blanket was spread evenly over the seabed of the entire construction area. After spreading the sand blanket, sand piles were driven into the seabed until they reached the sand layer beneath the Holocene clay layer. In the ground improvement phase, nine sand-spreading barges and eight sand-piling barges were employed. The sand-piling barges can drive 12 sand piles at a time. Fifteen million cubic meters of sand were spread as a sand blanket, and about 1.2 million sand piles of 40 cm diameter were driven by these large barges in only 17 months.

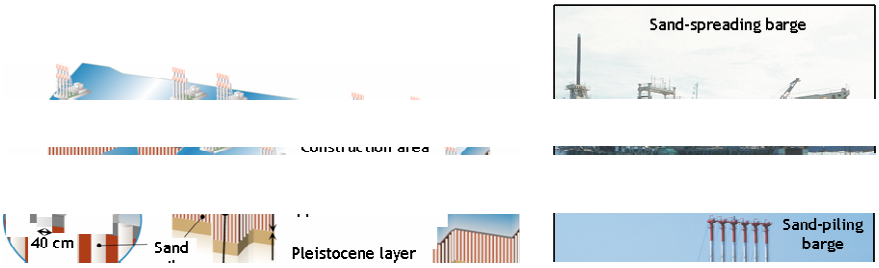

Fig. 6 Ground Improvement work

Direct soil dumping was the first stage in the reclamation, followed by ground improvement and seawall construction. The layers reclaimed during direct soil dumping serve as a load that promotes the consolidation of improved ground. During direct soil dumping, eight thin layers of mountain soil were created by dumping soil from hopper barges directly onto the sand blanket. Each layer was intended to be of uniform thickness to minimize uneven settlement induced by non-uniform loads. The soil dumping was carried out using 48 hopper barges, each with a loading volume of between 2,000 and 4,500 m^3.

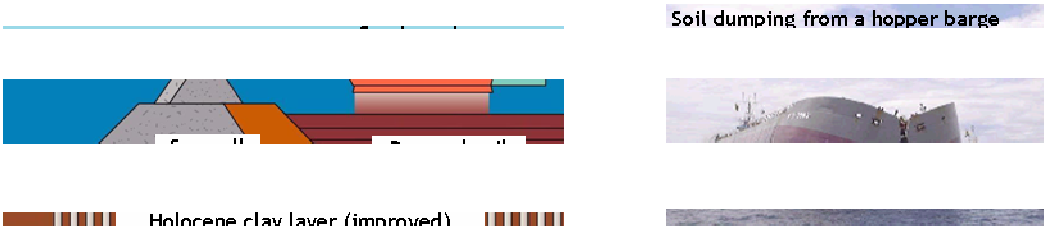

Fig. 7 Direct soil dumping

Monitoring of the layer of dumped soils was carried out by a narrow multi-beam echo sounder before and after dumping operation by a hopper barge. This sounder simultaneously emits 60 beams of ultrasonic waves with an acute directive angle of 1.5°, like a fan with an opening angle of 90°, and conducts a bathymetric survey in a plane as shown in Fig. 8-1 (in the first phase construction, only a linear survey was performed). The positions were determined using the GPS; the pitching and rolling motions of ships were compensated. The information database stores the shape patterns of the soil dumped on the seabed at various depths from each of the hopper barges, as well as the results from pre- and after-dumping bathymetric surveys. It has become possible to predict the configuration of dumped soils through preliminary simulation using the database (Fig. 8-2), which helps to achieve the evenness and uniformity of dumped soils by setting position of dumping in advance. The optimum dumping location, the water depth, the direction of the bow and so on could be determined through preliminary dumping simulations. Each hopper barge was led to designated dumping positions by a GPS-based navigation management support system (Fig. 8-3).

TC Activity

TC 34: Prediction and Simulation Methods in Geomechanics

Three speakers talked about land slide problems. Dr. Pastor presented numerical simulation landslides such as debris flow by SPH; Smoothed Particle hydrodynamics. Dr. Prunier presented land slides estimated by the bifurcation condition of geomaterials and the mass movement simulation of unsaturated ground due to the change of water table. Dr. Sawada reported a case history of recent landslide in Japan using the video film. Outline of the presentations will be described on the TC34 web site soon. Then the activity of TC34 has been discussed. The chairperson, F. Oka announced that the International Symposium on the Prediction and Mitigation Methods of Geo-hazard in 2009 and proposed a seminar for practitioners following the plan.

Plan Activity for 2007-2009

- Workshop during the European Conference on SMGE, 2007 in Madrid, Spain.
- Mini-symposium on Simulation Methods in Geomechanics with Special Reference to Strain Localization will be held at Kyoto University on October 26, 2007. This symposium will be organized by the JGS.
- Meeting or presentation of TC during the Asian Conference on SMGE in Kolkata, 2007, India.
- Workshop during or before the 17th ICSMGE in Alexandria, Egypt 2009.
- Key activity: The Int. Symposium on Prediction and Mitigation Methods for Geo-Hazard mentioned above is a key activity which will be held at Kyoto or Osaka, Japan in 2009 with co-organization of the Kansai branch of the JGS. This plan has been accepted by the Kansai branch of Japanese Geotechnical Society.
- Short course for training and education of advanced prediction and simulation methods in geotechnical engineering, 2008-2009; venue and date are under decision. For this activity, short course on finite element method and/or other advanced methods such as SPH is under planning with examples of application.

Dr. M. Pastor (Cedex, Spain) during the session

Professor F. Oka (Chair) and Professor A. Murakami (Secretary)

Activity of Member

Australia and New Zealand

The 10th Australia-New Zealand Conference on Geomechanics

The 10th Australia-New Zealand Conference on Geomechanics was held in Brisbane from the 22-24 October 2007. By all measures and accounts it was an outstanding success and a great achievement by the talented and hard-working conference organizing team, who provided delegates with a magnificently planned, executed and catered event. This conference, held approximately every four years, provides a great opportunity for the geotechnical communities of New Zealand and Australia and delegates from further afield to come together on "Common Ground". The theme selected for the conference, apt in a variety of ways, set the tone for a very enjoyable and informative few days.

The conference broke new ground in a number of ways. With a slick but well thought out format, it offered a lot for the average geotech, of both a technical and non-technical nature. And much was able to be offered this time around because of the significant level of very welcome corporate sponsorship. Coffey Geotechnics was the Conference Patron, while Keller, Parsons Brinkerhof, CPTS, Golder Associates and Geovert were Major Sponsors, and Menard, GHD, Techsoft and Queensland Department of Main Roads were Conference Sponsors.

The conference kicked off to a great start with an excellent Keynote Lecture delivered by Dr Peter Mitchell on the topic of "The continuing problems associated with expansive and collapsing soils". The brackets on the opening day were closed off very nicely by Dr Do Van Toan who delivered the New Zealand Geomechanics Lecture with the title "A geomechanics view on heavy duty pavements". Day 2 of the conference proper also started in great style with Robin Fell's delivery of the John Jaeger Lecture entitled "The mechanics of internal erosion and piping of embankment dams and their foundations". New ground was definitely broken again on day three, which started with an International Lecture presented by Dr John Christian who remained for the occasion on his home turf in Cambridge, Massachusetts (courtesy of MIT). John's image and voice were delivered to us in Brisbane in real time, very clearly through the ether via the magic of modern electronic communications. Meanwhile his PowerPoint slides appeared in sequence on a second big screen in Brisbane. This surely set the example for the delivery of future international lectures.

Another innovation for the conference was the inclusion of several Debates. These were conducted on the pair of propositions: "Further geotechnical engineering research is no longer justified" and "For routine practice, laboratory testing of soils is outdated and should be abandoned in favor of in situ testing". These proved to be a very popular addition to the conference program, with a good mix of serious debate and just a modicum of levity. Perhaps future conference organizers may consider running each as a plenary activity, so that both debates can be savored by all.

The ANZ Joint Societies Award for the "most valuable conference paper, excluding invited or special papers" was announced at the closing ceremony by the AGS Chairman, Marc Woodward. This distinction was awarded to Dr Misko Cubrinovski of the University of Canterbury for his paper entitled "Key parameters in pseudo-static analysis of piles in liquefying sand" (see accompanying photograph).

Another distinguishing feature of this particular conference was the fact that the ISSMGE chose this occasion in the geotechnical calendar to hold both its Board and Council meetings. AGS, NZGS and the conference organizing committee are honored that ISSMGE selected Brisbane and this conference as the time and place for these meetings.

I feel sure that most who attended would agreed that this "Common Ground" conference was a great success, notable for many things but especially for the quality of the submitted papers and their presentations, the quality of the refreshments and victuals, and for the many new friendships made or old ones reconnected. The organizers deserve our sincere thanks for making this possible and for setting a high bar for the hosts of the next gathering in this ANZ series, to be held in Melbourne in 2011.

Marc Woodward, Chairman of AGS congratulates Misko Cubrinovski, winner of the ANZ Prize for Most Valuable Paper presented at the conference.

Other ISSMGE News

- The 8th ANZ Young Geotechnical Professionals (YGP) Conference will be held in Wellington on 5th-8th November 2008 (for ISSMGE, ISRM and IAEG members) The organizing committee is led by Dr Elisabeth Bowman, Lecturer in Geotechnical Engineering at Canterbury University.

Reported by John Carter, ISSMGE VP Australasia and Stephen Crawford, ISSMGE Liaison for New Zealand

Activity of Member

Pan - American

The XIII Pan-American Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering

The opening ceremony

The XIII Pan-American Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering took place in Isla de Margarita, Venezuela, July 16-20, 2007. It was attended by about 240 professionals (the large majority from Venezuela, 12 from Mexico, 10 from Brazil, others from South and North America, Africa and Europe) and 110 students. The opening ceremony was chaired by the President of ISSMGE and by the two regional Vice-Presidents. Prof. Braja Das delivered the opening lecture. The Casagrande Lecturer, Prof. Eduardo Núñez, from Argentina, could not be present at the Conference due to illness in the family. His Casagrande Lecture was presented by Dr. Alejo Sfrizo. Prof. Ennio Palmeira delivered the Mercer Lecture at the Conference, following an agreement with IGS.

The Pan-American Committee (PC) held a meeting on July 15, 2007, preceding the Pan-American Conference. The two Vice-Presidents proposed some simplifications to the current structure of the Committee, of the CAC, and to the procedure for selection of the Casagrande Lecturer. Those changes were unanimously approved. The offer by the Canadian Geotechnical Society to host the XIV Pan-American Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (PCSMGE), in conjunction with the V Pan-American Conference on Teaching and Learning Geotechnical Engineering (PCTLGE), in October, 2011, also met with unanimous approval. The Cuban National Technical Committee on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (CTNMSIG) presented its statutes — as well as those of its parent organisation, UNAICC (National Union of Cuban Architects and Civil Engineers) — and a list of 30 members, and became affiliated with the ISSMGE in 2007. The efforts of Rolando Armas are acknowledged, both for the affiliation to ISSMGE and for the organisation of the IV Pan-American Conference on Teaching and Learning Geotechnical Engineering, which took place in Havana, July 11-13, 2007, with an attendance of about 80, including delegates from Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Finland, Mexico and Peru.

Activity of Member

Europe

14th European conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering, Madrid, 24-27 September 2007

The Spanish capital city hosted the 14th European Conference of ISSMGE from 24th to 27th September (35 years after hosting the 5th edition in 1972). The theme of the conference was "Geotechnical Engineering in Urban Environments". The population living in cities is increasing very rapidly. This year, the proportion of the world population living in cities has reached 50% (with great variations between continents or subcontinents). During 4 days, it was the occasion to learn and to share different views on a number of subjects of interest to geotechnical engineers related to this theme. It was also an occasion to show to society how our profession is able to solve the numerous and difficult new challenges.

820 delegates, from 34 European countries and from 15 countries of other continents, as well as 64 accompanying persons, were registered. 51 exhibitors from 10 different countries participated in the Technical Exhibition. The 4 volume proceedings distributed at the conference, representing 2700 pages, contain more than 370 contributions. A special volume with 55 contributions on Spanish geotechnical engineering has been prepared. The 5th volume of the proceedings is under preparation. The programme of the Conference consisted of 6 Main Sessions and corresponding Discussion Sessions (devoted to the various problems of urban areas : foundations & codes and standards, deep excavations and slopes, underground works, rehabilitation of buildings and infrastructures, ground improvement, and site investigation and mapping), as well as of a Forum of exchanges between practitioners and academics and 2 Poster Sessions. A Special Lecture and the Jiménez Salas Lecture were delivered. The financial support of 12 main sponsors, 6 special sponsors, and 5 basic sponsors was greatly acknowledged.

This conference was an extremely pleasant occasion to meet between colleagues and friends in the fantastic environment of the City of Madrid, right in the middle of modern Spain. ISSMGE is very grateful to the Sociedad Española de Mecánica del Suelo e Ingeniería Geotécnica (Spanish Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering) for its most warm welcome and for the excellent organisation of the conference. Thanks also to all the contributors. The 14th ECSMGE was indeed a great success. During the meeting of the European member Societies of ISSMGE held in Madrid, Athens was chosen for hosting the next European Conference of ISSMGE. Welcome to all in Athens for the 15th ECSMGE in September 2011.

Activity of Member

The Canadian Geotechnical Society

The Canadian Geotechnical Society (CGS), according to William J. Eden and Gordon McRostie, was formally organized as a Constituent Society of the Engineering Institute of Canada in 1972. However, the origin of CGS dates back to 1946 when the National Research Council of Canada established the Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics (later Associate Committee on Geotechnical Research), with Dr. Robert F. Legget of the University of Toronto as Chairman. The Associate Committee was to promote and stimulate research on the engineering aspects of the terrain of Canada including soil mechanics. The first Civilian Soil Mechanics Conference was conceived and held in Ottawa on April 28 and 29, 1947 with 40 individuals, including visiting lecturers Dr. L.F. Cooling and Dr. G.G. Meyerhof of the Building Research Station of Garston, England.

Our learned society progressed from about 50 to over 1,400 members in the interim years, and here we are together this year, celebrating our 35th Society Anniversary and 60th Diamond Jubilee Conference in our nation's capital Ottawa. Our society fore-fathers also had the insight to call our society "Geotechnical" and not "Geotechnical Engineering" society, so that since 1972, our society grew to encompass seven multi-disciplinary Divisions (Cold Regions Geotechnology, Engineering Geology, Geoenvironmental, Geosynthetics, Hydrogeology, Rock Mechanics and of course Soil Mechanics and Foundations) and numerous standing committees (Computing, Education, Heritage, Landslide, Membership, Transportation Geotechnique and Professional Practice) as well as its own Geotechnical Research Board. The CGS has grass-root sections and membership representation from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, covering 18 major geographic areas in provinces and cities in Canada.

The CGS has maintained and successfully achieved in all these years our mission objective "to initiate and pursue efforts leading to the technical competence of Canadian professionals in the areas of geotechnology and related geosciences." Vice President Technical will give a summary in his report of the numerous national and regional activities to accomplish the mission. Our non-profit society is financially strong and well managed, continues to re-invest our asset for our mandate, despite more income improvements being needed for a larger subscription of membership and younger members. Vice President Financial will outline more details of our financial status and re-investment in his report to CGS members. For our members' benefits, we are continuing our successful annual conferences, with events hosting in the next four years (Edmonton, Halifax, Calgary and Toronto) already planned and committed to. We strive to deliver the ever popular bi-annual Cross Canada Lecture Tours; services of other communication media such as the Geotechnical News, the CGS Website, member database, electronic regional news/events posting and dissemination; technical publications with geotechnical journals and technical manuals such as the Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual. CGS is actively represented by numerous dedicated members, Executives, the Secretariat and local section officials in both technical contribution and committee collaboration with other societies (ASCE, CSCE, GI, DFI, TAC etc.) as well as scientific and community organizations such as CFES, NRC, EIC, IAH, ISSMGE, ISRM, CFG ... to name a few. Executives and Board of Directors have met in Winnipeg in the spring and here again in Ottawa prior to the conference to plan strategy and initiatives for future operations. And I am pleased to report that their results look like a very vibrant and promising good health for our society future indeed.

The 2006 financial audit report was prepared by Allen & Miles Chartered Accountants of our 2006 operations. A net loss of $31,005 was realized in 2006, due in large part to the final editing and publishing costs required for the fourth edition of the Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual (CFEM). First sales of the CFEM did not occur until 2007, so there was no offsetting income for this expense in 2006. Administrative expenses in 2006 were marginally less than those incurred in 2005, while the expenses related to the development of the web page continued to mount. Total revenue for 2006 was up approximately $23,000 over 2005. Membership revenue was up marginally while corporate sponsorships generated $10,349, up from the $7,679 collected in 2005.

Costs related to the development of the website continue to escalate. Numerous problems still plague the site, requiring additional funding to rectify. Membership numbers in 2007 were also disappointing. Part of the problem is attributed to the difficulties members were having with the web based registration system. Hopefully 2008 will see a reversal in this trend as members become more familiar with the system along with the incorporation of some suggested changes to the process. Revenue from the sale of CFEM 4 continues to exceed expectations; with nearly $127,000 in sales as opposed to the $46,000 budgeted. The 2005 International Landslide Conference generated a very healthy profit, with the CGS portion amounting to $46,817. Combined with the profits from the equally successful Vancouver CGS conference, nearly $71,000 in conference profits was realized in 2007. Overall, it is expected the Society will realize a profit in the order of $125,000 in 2007.

The website has come a long way. However, some work is still required. Keeping the website current is critical. However, it requires time and efforts as well as encouragement and coaching of the various Directors and Chairs. It is expensive to have SoilVision Systems (SVS) update and upload files for us. It appeared evident that having one or more assistants volunteering time to keep the website current would facilitate website management. Requests were made for graduate students' assistance (it could have been mutually beneficial since most of them need volunteer hours under the EIT program) and other practitioners. Carl Kelman, P.Eng., recently accepted the role of web master. Carl may need assistance as our website evolves and attract more content.

Reported by Peter Wu, the President of Canadian Geotechnical Society

News

Spirit of Krebs Ovesen Session- Challenges in Geotechnical Engineering at XIV ECSMGE in Madrid, Spain

On Sunday afternoon, 23 September, 2007 at Hotel Meli-Castilla in Madrid, a session in the Spirit of Krebs Ovesen, was held to commemorate the contributions of the late Niels Krebs' Ovesen, who passed away on the last day of 2005. The session was jointly organized by the Danish Geotechnical Society, ETC 10 Evaluation of Eurocode 7, and TC 23 Limit State Design in Geotechnical Engineering, and took place as one of the special events of the XIV ECSMGE. The session lasted 4 hours and was attended by more than 80 people including Krebs' wife Hanne, daughters Kamilla and Mette, 4 grandchildren and Prof. Seco e Pinto, the current ISSMGE President.

Roger Frank, one of the session chairs and ISSMGE Vice President, opened the session by summarising Niels Krebs Ovesen's significant contributions to Eurocode 7 and spoke of his warm personality and his memories of the support he received from him. The 6 presentations at the session all highlighted various aspects of Krebs's contributions and legacies to our profession and their impacts. The presentations started with one by Jørgen Steenfelt (Denmark), who emphasized the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to overcome the challenges in geotechnical problems. He presented the following examples to illustrate this approach: the Great Belt East and West Bridges (Denmark), the Bangabandhu Bridge (Bangladesh) and offshore wind turbine foundations (Denmark, Belgium). Jørgen stated that this kind of approach and a challenging spirit are what we inherit from Krebs. The second speaker, Frans B.J. Barends (Netherlands), presented some new ideas and tools developed in Delft to meet the geotechnical needs of modern societies. Geo-engineering can play a major role in sustainability, natural hazard mitigation and geo-energy. He briefly introduced new developments at Delft, such as GeoQ, GeoBrain, GeoSenso, GeoEnergy and Smartsoils.

Trevor Orr (Ireland, chair ETC10) told the story of Eurocode 7 and Krebs' role in its development. EC7 drafting activity started in 1980 when Krebs was appointed as chair of the ISSMGE committee to draft a model limit state design code. Krebs continued to serve as chair of different EC7 committees until 1998. The model code was converted into the pre-standard (ENV) version of EC7 in 1994 and the final (EN) version of EC7 was published by CEN in 2004. The biggest debate throughout the drafting period was the choice of partial factors, but approval for EC7 was eventually obtained with the adoption of the Design Approach 1, 2 and 3 partial factors in the EN version. Undoubtedly Krebs will be remembered as the most important figure in the development of EC7. Peter Day (South Africa) talked about Krebs' legacy to the set of new structural design codes being established in South Africa. Krebs visited South Africa in the mid 1990s and convinced the people he met there that their new design codes should be based on the limit state design concept. At present, the new South African code, SANS 10160: Basis of design and actions for buildings and industrial structures, which is in final draft form, is fully compatible with the Eurocodes and hence has opened the door to the adoption of EC 7 in South Africa. Sarah Springman (Switzerland, chair TC2) summarized some of Krebs' earlier work, including the scaling effects in centrifuge modelling which he investigated in a characteristic and meticulous fashion. Initially, he carried out bearing capacity tests on circular footings on sand, focusing on the influence of gravity level and scale, which he later reported with great clarity in Geotechnique. This paper and his subsequent one to the ECSMFE in Brighton in 1979 are classics. His legacy to physical modelling is that this has now been written into EC7 (and the Swiss code) since it states that experimental models and load tests are a means by which a geotechnical design may be verified.

Brian Simpson (UK) spoke of Krebs as a man who held broad, all-encompassing views of life, society, the engineering community and the discipline of engineering. He was a unifier, with a great desire to encourage unity in Europe and in the practice of geotechnical engineering. In many respect, his views could be described as "holistic". In EC7, Design Approach 1 was influenced by Niels and reflects his aim for a relatively simple unity. Brian illustrated some of the merits of Design Approach 1 and suggested that a good design approach, or safety format, should achieve three goals: (a) safety and intelligibility of the approach, (b) economy of the results, and (c) usability with a variety of calculation types, from simple methods to finite elements. Whilst perfection is impossible, DA1 should achieve these goals to a greater extent than the other EC7 design approaches. In his closing remarks, Yusuke Honjo (Japan, chair TC23), noted Krebs' contribution to the Eurocodes with regard to reliability based geotechnical design. He also noted the impacts of Eurocode 7 outside Europe. Finally, Krebs' daughter Kamilla expressed the family's sincere appreciation to the organizers for holding this event and the participants for their presentations.

Reported by Prof. Yusuke Honjo (chair, TC23), Dr. Trevor Orr (chair, ERTC10) and Prof. Jørgen Steenfelt (Danish Geotechnical Society)

News

The Second International Geotechnical Symposium "Geotechnical engineering for disaster prevention and reduction", 24-26th July, 2007, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russia

The International Symposium was organized by TC 4 and TC41 of ISSMGE, ATC-3, NIIOSP (Moscow, Russia), Far Eastern State Transport University (Khabarovsk, Russia), Kazakhstan Geotechnical Society (Astana, Kazakhstan). It was attended by about 200 engineers and experts, mainly from 18 countries: Russia, Ukraine, Korea, Kazakhstan, Germany, Japan, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan, Norway, Italy, Pakistan, USA, Iran, China, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Libya, and Nepal.

About 150 full-length papers in English were published by CIR, a publishing company in Seoul (South Korea). Twelve keynote lectures were delivered:

1. "Underwater Slides of Sand Deposits during Dredging Excavation" by Professor K. Ishihara
2. "Geohazards assessment and mitigation, a geotechnical perspective" by Dr. S. Lacasse
3. "Geotechnical problems of landslides prevention in Moscow" by Professor V.P. Petrukhin
4. "Roles of pile load testing to mitigate foundation failures" by Dr. T. Matsumoto
5. "Safety Assessment and Disaster Prevention in Tunneling" by Dr. In-Mo Lee
6. "Water Problem in Angkor, Cambodia" by Dr. Y. Iwasaki
7. "Risk analysis, monitoring and control for sustainable safety" by Academic M.A. Klyachko
8. "Development of Geo-database and Its Utilization for Assessment of Liquefaction" by Dr. M. Mimura
9. "Stress-deformation Characteristics of Bentonite-sand Mixtures as Buffer Materials of Radio-active Waste Materials" by Dr. T. Mitachi
10. "Modern methods of foundation technology in Saint-Petersburg" by Professor R.A. Mangushev
11. "Geotechnical Problems of Mega Projects on Difficult Soil Ground of Kazakhstan" by Professor A.Zh. Zhusupbekov
12. "Risk Analysis and Assessment for Failures of Gravity Base Substructures of Stationary Marine Platforms under Extreme Environmental Impacts" by Dr. E.N. Bellendir

Two special lectures were delivered:

1. "Basic mechanism on earthquake-induced submarine slide in view of void redistribution" by Professor T. Kokusho – Chairman TC-4 (Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering), Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan
2. "Avalanches, debris-flows, landslides & river channel deformations on Sakhalin Low Montane & its hazard for line structures (by the example of Pipeline Project of Sakhalin-2)" by Dr. N.A. Kazakov – Vice-Director of Sakhalin branch of Far East Geological Institute DVO RAN, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russia.

Photo of participants

Two technical tours were planned following on from the Symposium: These were: Technical Tour № 1: the construction site of LNG (first liquefied natural gas plant and oil export terminal) in Prigorodnoe in the South of Sakhalin Island, Korsakovski region, Russia, and,Technical tour № 2: (for which the Kazakhstan-Russian geotechnical delegations traveled by air from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk to Sapporo) including a visit to the Civil Engineering Research Institute for Cold Region (CERI), a visit to Hokkaido University, and visits to expressway construction sites around Sapporo (Japan).

During the closing ceremony, it was decided that the venue of next III International Geotechnical Symposium (Disaster Prevention and Reduction), July 2009, would be in Harbin, China. Also, during the closing ceremony, the Kazakhstan Geotechnical Society (the main organizer) was pleased to award Professor K Ishihara the International Geotechnical Medal T. Zhunisov (Kazakhstan Geotechnical Society) for his outstanding contributions to earthquake geotechnical engineering. The Symposium in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk was a result of the initiative of Professor Askar Zhusupbekov of the Eurasian National University and President of Kazakhstan Geotechnical Society, and was organized very efficiently by V.Y. Alperovich (Vice-governor of Sakhalin Region), Professor Sergei Kudryavtsev (Far Eastern State Transport University, Khabarovsk, Russia), Professor L.A. Arshinskaya (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk branch of Far Eastern State Transport University, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russia), Professor E.C. Shin (Incheon University, Incheon, South Korea), Professor S. Yasuda (Tokyo Denki University, Tokyo, Japan) and Professor T. Mitachi (Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan).

For a copy of the Proceedings of the International Geotechnical Symposium "Geotechnical engineering for disaster prevention and reduction" (in English), please write to: Professor Askar Zhusupbekov, the L.N. Gumileyov Eurasian National University, Astana 010008, Munaitpassov street, 5, room 106, telefax +7-3172-35 37 40; e-mail: astana-geostroi@mail.ru; askar@kgs-astana.kz; askarz@nets.kz

News

IS Kyushu2007 (Earth Reinforcement Conference in Fukuoka, Japan)

The 5th International Symposium on Earth Reinforcement (IS Kyushu2007) was held in Fukuoka, Japan from 14 – 16 November in 2007. The Symposium was organized by the Japanese Geotechnical Society, under the auspices of International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (ISSMGE) and International Geosynthetics Society (IGS) and, also supported by Japan Society for Civil Engineers (JSCE).

The IS Kyushu have played a key role in disseminating developments in earth reinforcement starting in 1988 and again in 1992, 1996, and 2001. It is no doubt that this time of IS Kyushu also had a large number of participants which was the total number of 271 from 26 countries. And 124 full papers have been accepted for publication in the conference proceedings and for presentation. The theme subtitle of IS Kyushu2007 was "New Horizons in Earth Reinforcement". The main purpose of the symposium was to provide a forum for the exchange of technical information on current earth reinforcement techniques and design procedures around the world, introduce new reinforcement material, and present new and emerging applications with special emphasis on disaster mitigation and geo-environmental issues. We also encouraged the new generation of engineers and researchers to attend this important technical event.

Group photo

This symposium was opened with Special Lecture entitled "Earth reinforcement technique as a role of new geotechnical solutions -Memory of IS Kyushu" by Prof. H. Ochiai who was third times chairpersons of IS Kyushu in 1992, 1996 and 2001. IGS Vice-president, Prof. J. Zornberg also gave another Special Lecture entitled "New horizons in reinforced soil technology". In the symposium, there were four keynote lectures; "Newly standardized procedures for assessing the reduction factors for high strength geosynthetic reinforcements" by Mr. Sam Allen of U.S.A.; "Model testing to evaluate the performance of soil nailed structures" by Prof. M. Davies of New Zealand; "Combined technology with other technique -Current innovation on earth reinforcement technique-" by Prof. D. Bergado of Thailand and "New direction of earth reinforcement -Disaster prevention-" by Dr. Mohri of Japan.

TC17/ISSMGE session entitled "Recent case histories of earth reinforcement" was also organized and Mr. P. Hery of France and Prof. Miyata of Japan who are both TC17 members chaired this session. In the symposium, another organizing session by IGS, 5 technical sessions, 2 poster sessions were held. There was one more session called "Discussion Session" whose topic was "New design philosophy of reinforced soil wall". Prof.E. Palmeira of Brazil was a chair of this session. In this session, four panelists reported their subjects and floor discussion was opened. We believe that the participants could get the latest information and exchanged their experiences. Symposium proceedings was published by Taylor and Francis/Balkema, The Netherlands.

"Best Presentation Awards" were planned, and 7 oral presenters and 4 poster presenters were commended as the best presentation awards. It is very nice to say that all the presenters are relatively young researchers and engineers, so that it is for sure that they will be a part of "New horizons" in the earth reinforcement community.

Farewell party

For further information, please contact the chairperson of IS Kyushu2007, Prof.J.Otani (junotani@kumamoto-u.ac.jp)

News

Obituary of Joroslav Feda

The geotechnical community received with sadness the notice that Dr Jaroslav Feda aged 78 has passed away due an accident.

Jaroslav Feda was born on 5 March in 1929 in Czechoslovakia, received his MSc in civil engineering at the Czech Technical University, Prague, in 1953 and his PhD degree in 1956. After obtaining his PhD he joined the Department of Soil Mechanics in the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences in Prague. In 1966 he became Associate Professor at the Czech Technical University in Prague and in 1986 he was awarded the title of Doctor of Science by the Czech Academy of Sciences.

Jaroslav Feda's professional activities ranged from foundations and piles to soil behaviour and constitutive models for soils. He was a leading figure in Czechoslovakian soil mechanics for many decades. From the 1950s he was the Secretary of the Czechoslovakian Member Society of ISSMFE, and after the political changes at the end of the century he became the Chairman of the Member Society. He continued his work in the Academy of Sciences leading a small group of researchers and publishing papers until his death.

Dr Feda authored nine books and almost 300 papers in journals and conference proceedings. The English edition of Mechanics of Particulate Materials: The Principles, published by Elsevier in 1982, became an important reference book. ISSMGE extends to the family of Jaroslav Feda our deep sympathy.

(Extract from the obituary published in Géotechnique, Vol. 57, No. 10 (Dec. 2007) pp. 857 – 858)

Brisbane Council Meeting- Sunday 21st October 2007

The Australian Geotechnical Society recently held the 10th ANZ CSMGE in Brisbane, Queensland, and also hosted the 2007 ISSMGE Council Meeting. The full Council Meeting Minutes (and Appendices) have been sent to all Member Societies, but the following is a short summary outlining the main points of discussion and any decisions taken.New Member Societies representing Cuba, El Salvador, Georgia, Mozambique and Uzbekistan were welcomed to ISSMGE. The total membership was now 18,032 in 81 Member Societies. A CD version of the ISSMGE List of Members had been distributed recently to all Member Societies. A revised CD is planned for the next Council Meeting in Alexandria in 2009; Member Societies should ensure that updated lists of members are submitted to the Secretariat in good time.

Task Force: Geo-Engineering Resources/ Education: Steps were being taken to make available selected State-of-the-Art reports and keynote lectures presented at previous ICSMGE by the password protected intranet of the ISSMGE website. A new Model Library scheme was being considered. A revision of the Lexicon of Symbols and Definitions was planned. The number of languages would be increased from the present eight and an online database was being investigated.

Communications: The ISSMGE Bulletin has been launched and Member Societies are encouraged to submit articles and other items for publication.

ISSMGE International Seminars: Guidelines for the ISSMGE International Seminars (previously known as Touring Lectures) were proposed and accepted. They will be made available via the ISSMGE website.

Guidelines for Young Geotechnical Engineers' conferences: Guidelines for organizing Young Geotechnical Engineers' Conferences were proposed and accepted. They will be made available via the ISSMGE website.

6th International Congress on Environmental Geotechnics: The 6ICEG will be held in New Delhi, India, in October or November 2010.

Young Member Award: Member Societies were reminded of the Award, which was given to three ISSMGE members and decided on the basis of a paper submitted to the forthcoming ICSMGE or the immediately preceding ISSMGE Regional Conferences.

Relationships with Sister Societies ISRM and IAEG: Council agreed by voting to proceed with the Federation of International Geo-engineering Societies as described in the Cooperation Agreement that had been circulated with the Council Meeting papers. ISSMGE Member Societies have been asked, should they so want, to submit by 19th December 2007 their nominations for the position of President of FIGS.

Office of the Secretary General: The President confirmed the reappointment of Professor Neil Taylor as Secretary General to 2011.

Budget 2008-2009: The budget, as circulated with the Council Meeting papers, was approved.

Date and Venue of Next Meeting: The next Council Meeting would be held on Sunday 4th October 2009, at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, in Alexandria, Egypt.

Event Diary

ISSMGE SPONSORED EVENTS 2007

13th Asian Regional Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering
Date: 10 - 14 December 2007
Location: ITC Sonar Bangla Sheraton, Kolkata, India
Contact person: Dr N. Som
Website: www.13arc2007.com

2008

The 3rd International Conference on Site Characterization
Date: 1 - 4 April 2008
Location: Taipei Int. Conv. Center, Taipei, Taiwan
Contact person: An-Bin Huang (abhuang@mail.nctu.edu.tw)
Website: www.elitepco.com.tw/ISC3/

VI International Symposium Geotechnical Aspects of Underground Construction in Soft Ground - IS- Shanghai 2008
Date: 10 - 12 April 2008
Location: Shanghai, China
Contact person: Dr. Xiongyao Xie (secretary@tc28-shanghai.org)
Website: www.tc28-shanghai.org

2nd International Conference on Geotechnical Engineering for Disaster Mitigation and Rehabilitation- GEDMAR08
Date: 30 May - 2 June 2008
Location: Nanjing, China
Contact person: Dr. An Deng (GEDMAR08@hhu.edu.cn)
Website: www.GeoHohai.com/GEDMAR08

Development of Urban Areas and Geotechnical Engineering
Date: 16-19 June 2008
Location: Saint Petersburg, Russia
Contact person: Dr. Michael Lisyuk (mbl@georec.spb.ru)

10th International Symposium on Landslides and Engineered Slopes
Date: 30 June - 4 July 2008
Location: Xi'an, China
Contact person: Zuyu Chen (chenzy@iwhr.com)
Website: www.landslide.iwhr.com

E-UNSAT 2008: First European Conference on Unsatuated Soils
Date: 2 - 4 July 2008
Location: Durham University, Durham, UK
Organizer: Durham & Glasgow Universities
Contact person: Dr Charles Augarde (e-unsat@durham.ac.uk)
Website: www.e-unsat.dur.ac.uk/

1st International Conference on Transportation Geotechnics
Date: 8-10 September 2008
Location: Nottingham, UK
Contact person: Ed Ellis (tc3conference@nottingham.ac.uk)
Website: www.nottingham.ac.uk/ncg/

5th Bored and Auger Piles Conference
Date: 8 - 10 September 2008
Location: Ghent, Belgium
Contact person: Prof. William Van Impe
E-mail: william.vanimpe@ugent.be

Stress Wave 2008 - 8th International Conference on the Application of Stress Wave Theory to Piles
Date: 8 - 10 September 2008
Location: Lisbon, Portugal
Contact person: Prof. Jaime Santos (sw2008@civil.ist.utl.pt)
Website: www.civil.ist.utl.pt/sw2008

11th Baltic Sea Geotechnical Conference - Geotechnics in Maritime Engineering
Date: 15 - 18 September 2008
Location: Gdansk, Poland (BC11@pg.gda.pl)
Website: www.pg.gda.pl/~BC11

4th International Symposium on Pre-Failure Deformation Characteristics of Geomaterials and Symposium on Characterization and Behavior of Interfaces
Date: 21 - 24 September 2008
Location: Global Learning Center, Atlanta, Georgia, USA
Contact person: Glenn J. Rix (glenn.rix@ce.gatech.edu)

IV International Conference on Scour and Erosion 2008
Date: 5-7 November 2008
Location: Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan
Contact person: Professor Sekiguchi (sekiguch@ujigawa.mbox.media.kyoto-u.ac.jp)
Website: icse-4.kz.tsukuba.ac.jp/

2009

XVII International Conference for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering
Date: 5 - 9 October 2009
Location: Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Alexandria, Egypt
Website: www.2009icsmge-egypt.org/

NON-ISSMGE SPONSORED EVENTS 2007

International Symposium on Geotechnical Engineering, Ground Improvement and Geosynthetics for Human Security and Environment Preservation
Date: 6-7 December 2007
Location: Bangkok, Thailand
Contact person: ACSIG Secretariat (acsig@ait.ac.th)

Event Diary (continued)

2008

International Conference on Geotechnical Engineering
Date: 28-39 March 2008
Location: Tunis, Tunisia
Contact person: Dr. Essaieb Hamdi
(essaieb.hamdi@enit.rnu.tn)

GEESD IV - Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering and Soil Dynamics IV
Date: 18 - 22 May 2008
Location: Sacramento, California, USA
Contact person: Ross W. Boulanger
(rwboulanger@ucdavis.edu)
Website: www.geesd.org

2nd British Geotechnical Association Conference on Foundations- ICOF2008
Date: 24 - 27 June 2008
Location: University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, UK
Contact person: Dr. Michael Brown
E-mail: m.j.z.brown@dundee.ac.uk
Website: www.dundee.ac.uk/civileng/icof2008

33rd International Geological Congress
Date: 4 - 15 August 2008
Location: Oslo, Norway
Contact person: 33rd IGC
Website: www.33igc.org

6th International Conference on Case Histories in Geotechnical Engineering
Date: 11 - 16 August 2008
Location: Washington, D.C., USA
Contact person: CShamsher Prakash (prakash@umr.edu)
Website: www.6icchge2008.org

XII International Conference of IACMAG
Date: 1 - 6 October 2008
Location: India
Contact person: Dr. D. N. Singh (dns@civil.iitb.ac.in)
Website: www.12iacmag.com

NUCGE 08: International Conference on Numerical Computation in Geotechnical Engineering
Date: 27-29 October 2008
Location: University of Skikda, Skikda, Algeria
E-mail: larmacs@univ-skikda.dz, nucge08@gmail.com
Website: www.univ-skikda.dz

Editorial Remarks

The editorial board is pleased to send the ISSMGE members ISSMGE Bulletin Vol.1, Issue 4 in December 2007, which includes a message from the Vice-President for Australasia, a case history of Kansai International Airport Phase II Project, three regional conference reports, council meeting report and other interesting articles. Contributions from member society, TC, or individual members are very much welcome. Any comments to improve the Bulletin are also welcomes. Please contact a member of editorial board or Vice-President for the region, or directly e-mail to Osamu Kusakabe (kusakabe@cv.titech.ac.jp).

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