tests on footings; foundations on filled up grounds; thixotropy in clays; and actual design of footings on two typical sites.

Eleven speakers took part in the discussions and the general opinion was that in model tests further work remained to be done on the scale effect of the model and grain-size effect of the soil. The thixotropy in clayey soils was also considered to be an important subject for study, especially for various types of constructions where soil had to be recompacted, or for vibratory loads such as those due to pile driving and where movement of traffic came into play.

Before the concluding session a demonstration of the field plate load test was arranged by the Central Building Research Institute. The novel feature of the demonstration was the use of a 15-ton loading truss and hold-fasts for anchoring it down to the ground. The holdfasts were half-round slotted steel pipes held down with 30-in. steel spikes driven through the slots in place of the usual plate anchors.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1961 programme

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology are to give a 2-week summer programme on the shear strength behaviour of cohesive soils. Scheduled for 28 August to 8 September, 1961, the programme is designed to provide educators, researchers, and practising engineers with a comprehensive understanding of the latest developments in the area of strength behaviour of cohesive soils and the principles which provide the groundwork for utilizing this new knowledge in actual practice and research. A similar programme in 1959 attracted nearly one hundred participants from thirty states and five countries.

The first half of the programme will present a consistent picture of the current state of knowledge in five main areas: generalized shear strength behaviour; the measurement of shear strength; the general principles used to explain and predict strength behaviour; observed deviations from these general principles; and the mechanics involved in using shear strength in stability analyses.

The second half of the programme will deal with selected topics about which there is currently considerable research and controversy. Among topics to be discussed are: effects of non-uniform conditions on shear strength and pore-pressure behaviour as measured in the triaxial test; shear strength mechanism and influence of environment and soil composition on strength behaviour; effective stress equations for partially saturated clays and measurement of pore air and water pressure in partially saturated clays; and prediction and measurement of pore pressures and strength in the field.

Engineers interested in attending the programme should write for further information to the Director of the Summer Session, M.I.T., Cambridge 39, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

CORRIGENDA

Géotechnique, March 1961:—

Paper by Coleman and Russam:

p. 31, eighth and tenth lines from top of page should read:

$$+ \Delta_1 = (\sigma_1 - p) + (\sigma_2 - p) + (\sigma_3 - p) \equiv 0$$

$$+ \Delta_3 = (\sigma_1 - p)\,(\sigma_2 - p)\,(\sigma_3 - p)$$

The seventh line, $- \Delta_2$, is of course correct.

p. 32, equation (9) should read:

$$\tfrac{1}{3} \cdot ({}_vJ_1') = \sigma_v' = (J_1/3 - \pi) - \beta(u - \pi) \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (9)$$

"Proceedings of Conference on Pore Pressure and Suction in Soils."

Page 64, line 7, *for* £2 per copy, *read* £3 per copy.

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