4) To apply widely bored piles, the "wall-in-soil" method, and other progressive solutions;

5) To use optimal construction alternatives which take into account the effect of the characteristics of the increase in the load on the soil and which ensure an admissible development of differential settlements.

It was recommended also to the Ministry of Construction of the Estonian SSR and the Estpromproekt State Design Institute to conduct investigations in order to develop rational types of splices for built-up piles, and to the Republics' organizations to work out unified regional norms for design of bases and foundations for the Baltic Republics — Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania — in addition to the All-Union norms.

The participants at the conference familiarized themselves with the engineering-geologic conditions of Latvia and with methods of construction, including the use of different types of piles, and saw films describing the experience with foundation construction in Latvia. An excursion to construction sites in Riga was organized for them.

The next, Fourth Conference of Baltic Republics on Geotechnical Engineering will be held in 1978 in the Lithuanian SSR.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON CENTRIFUGAL MODELING AT CAMBRIDGE

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An International Seminar on Centrifugal Modeling was held at Cambridge University (UK) in September, 1975. The work of the seminar was conducted under the following sectional headings: auxiliary equipment for centrifugal-model installations and their instrumentation; fills, slopes, and ground benches; interaction between the soil and the structure; dynamically loaded models.

Participating in the seminar were over 50 delegates from the UK, USA, France and Denmark.

The sections discussed the following questions: effect of the initial gradient when modeling soil in compression; the modeling of phenomena characterized by quantities subjected to statistical vibrations; regulating-measuring apparatus associated with rotation of the centrifugal machine and with the modeling of the static and dynamic phenomena in soils; investigation of the slope stability of earthen structures; modeling of the seismic vibrations of an earth dam; deformation of dam slopes due to seismic-explosive vibrations.

The seminar participants showed the greatest interest in the theoretical principles of selection of the optimum modeling scale and, in particular, in establishing an appropriate time scale when modeling the consolidation of saturated clay soils.

After the seminar, delegates were shown structures which has been built in accordance with the results of centrifugal modeling: London's tide-barrier dams in the Dartford area, and fill dams in the Turnbridge Wells region.

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