

Twenty scientists/engineers participated in the workshop including five from India. The other participants were from Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Apart from the experts in this field from BARC, Dr. Cath Hughes (Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, ANSTO, Sydney, Australia) and Dr. Mathew Chadwick (Water Research Laboratory, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia) were invited as IAEA expert faculty. The workshop was held at Hotel Parlae International, Villa Parle (E), Mumbai.

The workshop started with an impressive opening ceremony in which Dr. L.K. Ghosh, Additional Director, Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune participated. The technical session started soon after the opening ceremony, in which participants introduced themselves, followed by a lecture on 'Introduction to Governing Processes of Sediment Transport in Rivers and Oceans' by Dr. L.K. Ghosh. The lectures that followed included topics such as: (1) Introduction to numerical modelling for studying sediment transport; (2) Advances in tracer techniques and choice of tracers; (3) Data collection and navigation for radiotracer studies; (4). Safety aspects during a radiotracer experiment; (5) Analyses of radiotracer data for sediment transport studies etc. Case studies presented include 'Radiotracer applications in sediment transport investigations: ANSTO experiences' followed by the experience of BARC. Details of a radiotracer investigation carried out at Calcutta Port Trust, for selection of suitable dumping site for dredged materials were also presented in detail.

This workshop also included a visit to CWPRS at Pune. At CWPRS, Dr. U.V. Purandare and Dr. U. Ramesh delivered lectures on the activities of CWPRS, the

importance of Physical Modelling and various case studies conducted by CWPRS in major ports of India. The participants were taken to physical modelling sites for ports of Visakhapatnam, New Mangalore, and Kandla. The visit to these physical modeling sites was very impressive.

The workshop also included one-day practical demonstration off Mumbai Coast. This included injection and tracking of radiotracers for sediment transport investigation, demonstration of nucleonic suspended sediment concentration gauge, and methods of data collection and navigation for radiotracer studies etc.

The concluding day of the workshop included presentation of projects/case studies by participants. The undersigned presented the problems and perspectives of river sand mining in Kerala. The IAEA experts and experts from BARC took sincere interest to improve and streamline the concepts and programmes presented by the participants. The Course Director on behalf of IAEA, requested each participant to answer a questionnaire for their evaluation of participant-response and suggestions to improve such workshops. The training programme ended with a closing ceremony attended by Dr.N. Ramamoorthy, Associate Director of Isotope Group, BARC and Chief Executive, Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT), and Dr. Gurusharan Singh, Head, Isotope Application Division of BARC. At this ceremony, Course Certificates were distributed to the participants.

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REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "INSTABILITY-PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT"

An international conference on "Instability-Planning and Management" was held at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, United Kingdom from 20-23 May 2002. The conference was organized by Coastal Environment, Isle of Wight Council, Ventnor, United Kingdom. More than two hundred participants covering forty countries attended the conference. The main purpose of this conference was to translate theory and policy into practice in terms of management of ground instability problems and land use planning. The presentations

were made on following seven different technical sessions: (i) Instability-planning and management; (ii) Unstable land-problems and opportunities, legal and planning issues; (iii) Hazard identification and risk assessment; (iv) Handling information relating to unstable ground; (v) Instability, planning and the natural environment; (vi) Coastal and climate change and instability; (vii) Instability management-from policy to practice. On the second day one session was devoted exclusively for poster presentations.

The conference started with opening session on 20th May 2002. A world-renowned Geologist-Prof. J.N. Hutchinson, of Imperial College, University of London, delivered the only keynote address of the conference. His deliberation focused on the problems of instabilities on coastal and inland areas of Isle of Wight. Based on his detailed study Prof. Hutchinson suggested planning and management measures for the instabilities existing in the area.

In all forty-nine presentation were made covering all seven themes of the conference. At the end of presentation in each session, there was a fifteen-minute time allotted for discussion for all the papers presented in a session.

The conference also included a mid-conference one-day field excursion. The participants were free to choose any one of the proposed visits. Following four field study visits were proposed by the organizer: (i) Instability investigations, monitoring and remediation; (ii) Living with

landslides; (iii) Isle of Wight landslides – mechanisms and impacts; (iv) Instability – problem solving and management

The books and instruments related to the conference subject were also exhibited at the conference venue.

A comprehensive “Instability-Planning and Management” Proceedings volume edited by Robin G. McInnes and Jenny Jakeways, published by International Scientific publisher – Thomas Telford, London containing 81 papers covering seven sessions was also brought out on the occasion.

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TEN YEARS OF PALAEOSEISMOLOGY IN ILP

The Conference “Ten Years of Palaeoseismology in International Lithosphere Programme (ILP): Progress and Prospects” was held at Kaikoura, a small tourist town situated on the northeast coast of the South Island of New Zealand during 17-21 December 2001. The conference cum ILP meeting was sponsored by ILP II-5, the NZ Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences-GNS, University of Canterbury, Instituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia-INGV, Italy, the Royal Society of New Zealand - Earthquake Commission-EQC, Wings over Whales and Ocean Wings the Albatross Encounters.

Free interaction and communication amongst the palaeoseismologists of the world was the prime objective of the conference. It was also held to share the ideas and methodologies used by different workers in the world working in different tectonic environments. It was also aimed at preparation of a common database for the possible earthquakes of greater than 5.5 M all over the world. Dr. Daniela Pantosti and Dr. Kelvin Berryman were the conveners of the conference and also the co-leaders of the ILP II-5 project. They were also the hosts along with Jarg Pettinga from Canterbury University.

Many well-known palaeoseismologists from Israel, New Zealand, Jordan, USA, Sweden, Norway, Mongolia, Korea, China, Portugal, Spain, Japan, Turkey, Italy, Nepal, India, France, Australia and Philippines participated in the conference. They presented various techniques used in

palaeoseismological studies in their respective countries. Thirty-four full papers and thirty-eight posters were presented in ten oral sessions and five poster sessions during the conference held at Kaikoura Memorial Hall. Yoshihiro Kinugasa, Daniela Pantosti, Kelvin Berryman, Ran Yongkang, Buddy Schweig, Yasuo Awatta, Carol Prentice, Hugh Cowan, Desmond Darby and Richard Norris were the Chairpersons for different sessions of the conference.

The organizers of the conference Kelvin Berryman and Daniela Pantosti in their introduction highlighted the academic importance of the conference for the community of palaeoseismologists. They felt that techniques such as trenching, earthquake modelling, use of statistical methods, use of GIS, preparation of database etc. should be popularized amongst all workers in this field, so that the areas of high risk can be delineated. An active group of palaeoseismologists in Italy have successfully prepared a complete database of potential sources for earthquakes larger than M 5.5 in Italy. The leader of the group Daniela Pantosti suggested that a similar database could be prepared for all other regions of the world and a common global database can emerge. She presented to all the participants a CD containing the complete earthquake database for Italy. Kelvin Berryman and Richard Norris presented their work on the major Indo-Australian and Pacific Plate Boundary Fault, the Alpine fault rupture and