

IASPEI Newsletter

December 2022

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Foreword

Dear Readers,

I hope this Newsletter finds you all well.

In this issue we publish some general information about the forthcoming IUGG General Assembly (GA) in Berlin, in 2023. The abstract submission has been opened for all Symposia during the conference. Please consider your participation and send your contributions.

Then, we publish again the call for nominations for the IASPEI Medal 2023 and a warning regarding fake emails.

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A MERRY HOLIDAY SEASON and a HAPPY and HEALTHY NEW YEAR 2023 to ALL OF YOU! The Regional Commissions of IASPEI had their General Assemblies and sent us reports.

Then, I must inform you with great sadness that two of our colleagues passed away. We remember them with obituaries.

The still ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continues to strongly influence our international cooperation and Association activities. If you plan to participate in any events in 2023, please regularly check the corresponding webpages in our Meetings Calendar.

Please do not forget to send me information or corrections about international conferences and workshops with IASPEI related topics. This list can only be complete and correct if I receive information about such events and can update the Meetings Calendar of future Newsletters.

All the best for a hopefully more peaceful 2023,

IUGG General Assembly

Johannes Schweitzer Secretary General

2023 **JUGG JUGG JUGG**

The 28th IUGG General Assembly (IUGG2023 GA), <u>https://www.iugg2023berlin.org</u>) will be held from 11 to 20 July 2023 at the City Cube

in Berlin, Germany. The IUGG GA is one of the world's most important geoscientific events, with more than 5000 participants. It takes place every four years.

Since some Assemblies, IASPEI activities are concentrated in the 2nd half of the Assembly. So, all IASPEI Symposia and all Joint Symposia with IASPEI participation are scheduled from Friday 14 to Wednesday 19 July 2023. A list of these Symposia was published in the last IASPEI Newsletter (http://download.iaspei.org/newsletters/2020-2029/2022-Oct.pdf).

Important dates for Assembly participants:

- 14 February 2023 Abstract submission and grant application closes
- 17 March 2023 Information of participants on abstract acceptance and the results of the grant applications
- 28 April 2023
- Early bird registration closes
- 12 May 2023 Publication of program

Call for IASPEI Medal 2023 nominations

The award of an IASPEI medal has been decided during the 2011 General Assembly in Melbourne.

The IASPEI medal is awarded for sustaining IASPEI goals and activities and for scientific merits in the field of seismology and physics of the Earth's interior. The IASPEI Bureau is in charge of taking the decision about who, among the candidates nominated at large, will be the medal recipient.

Until now, the IASPEI Medal has been awarded to Robin D. Adams (2013), William H. K. Lee (2015), Eric Robert Engdahl (2017), Brian L. N. Kennett (2019) and Barbara Romanowicz (2021). Nominations of candidates for the IASPEI Medal 2023 are due until 28 February 2023.

Please send nominations attached with a CV of the candidate and a letter of motivation for the nomination to:

Johannes Schweitzer, IASPEI Secretary General (iaspei@norsar.no)

Fake Emails

During the last month, the IASPEI community was again bothered with fake emails claiming to be sent by the IASPEI President or the FDSN Chair and asking for financial support for some colleague stuck in the Philippines on some private travel. Reading these emails a bit more carefully it becomes obvious that the told story cannot be true and contains several errors.

Please remember that as stated in a previous bulk email in July, IASPEI or FDSN will never address individual colleagues and ask for any type of money transfers!

Report on the 38th General Assembly of the European Seismological Commission (ESC)

The 38th General Assembly of the European Seismological Commission (ESC) has been organized jointly with the 17th European Conference on Earthquake Engineering of the Association of Earthquake European Engineering (EAEE) in the framework of the 3rd European Conference on Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (3ECEES). The 1st and 2nd ECEES were held in Geneva (2006) and Istanbul (2014), respectively.

This joint meeting took place at the majestic Palace of Parliament in Bucharest, Romania,

from 4 to 9 September 2022 and was coorganized by the Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest (UTCB) and the National Institute for Earth Physics (INFP).



There was a total of about 800 registered participants from more than 60 countries, with around 675 contributions (550 oral and 125 posters), 9 keynote lectures (4 from seismology and 5 from engineering) and 46 invited theme lectures (22 from seismology and 24 from engineering). The Inge-Lehmann Award Lecture was scheduled to be given by Helle Pedersen of ISTERRE, France, on "New seismic imaging methods in Europe using noise", but sadly had to be postponed. Besides the regular ESC and EAEE programme, a joint ESC-SSA session was held: "Old seismograms / New knowledge: Preservation and use of legacy seismograms", organized and convened by Josep Battló, Lorraine Hwang, Raphael de Plaen and Allison Bent.

The newly elected members of the 2022 – 2024 ESC Executive Committee, who were voted in during the 3ECEES, are the following:

President: Dmitry Storchak (United Kingdom) Vice-President: Nicholas Voulgaris (Greece) Secretary General: Adrien Oth (Luxembourg) Assistant Secretary: Olga-Joan Ktenidou

(Greece) Members: Aysegul Askan (Türkiye), Ilaria Mosca (United Kingdom) and Valerio Poggi (Italy) Besides these elected members, the ESC Executive Committee also includes the following members by right:

- Immediate Past President: María José Jiménez (Spain)
- IASPEI representative: Johannes Schweitzer (Norway)
- EAEE representative: Atilla Ansal (Türkiye)
- EMSC representative: Rémy Bossu (France)
- ORFEUS representative: Carlo Cauzzi

(Switzerland)

In the week following the conference (12 - 16)September 2022), the Young Seismologists and Engineers Training Course (YSETC) was held at the premises of UTCB and INFP, training 10 participants (seven seismologists and three engineers) on the subject of "Intermediate-depth seismicity and strong ground motions with large displacement demands - Challenges and Insights in Seismology and Earthquake Engineering". The flagship Peter Bormann ESC's Young Seismologists Training Course (YSTC) follows a tradition of more than 25 years in offering a select number of postgraduate students and early career researchers the opportunity to take an in-depth, hands-on course on a special seismological topic. In the occasion of an ECEES the course is organized jointly with the EAEE as YSETC and was financially supported by IUGG and IASPEI.

The upcoming 39th General Assembly of the ESC will be held on the island of Corfu (Greece) in 2024.

Adrien Oth, Luxembourg Olga-Joan Ktenidou, Greece

Report from the 4th Regional Assembly of the Latin American and Caribbean Seismological Commission (LACSC)

After skipping 2020 because of the covid-19 pandemic, the IV Regional Assembly of the IASPEI's Latin American and Caribbean Seismological Commission (LACSC), was held Quito, Ecuador, organized bv the in Geophysics Institute of National the Polytechnic School (IG-EPN) (http://www.lacsc2022quito.com/). The venue was the Hilton-Colon Hotel. Most scientific sessions had a strong focus on the region and covered topics such as Volcanic Seismology, Tsunamis, Subduction Zone Seismicity, Early Warning, Hazard and Risk, Geodesy, Network Operations. Ambient Noise, Infrasound. Machine Learning, Seismicity of Continent Interiors, Anthropogenic Seismicity, etc. The most popular session was on volcanic seismology, not a surprise given the magnificent volcanic scenery of Ecuador.



Volcano Seismology Session

A total of 242 people registered for a hybrid meeting: 209 in person and 33 on-line. The onsite participants were 142 (68%) professionals and 67 students (32%). Three simultaneous oral sessions had 140 presentations (both in person and on-line). 119 posters were scheduled after the oral sessions, and remained on display for the three days of the meeting. Around 30 papers were not presented ("no-shows", some of them withdrawn a few days before the meeting), which is about 10% of the initially programmed papers. Country distribution: The in-person participants came from 28 different countries, mainly from Ecuador (52), United States (32), Mexico (16), Brazil (15), Colombia (15), France (13), Chile (12), Costa Rica (7), UK (6), Argentina (4), Guatemala (4), Italy (4), and Peru (4). Regarding the papers, the first authors were mainly from Ecuador (31), U.S. (31), Brazil (26), Mexico (22), France (16), Chile (15), Colombia (14), Costa Rica (11), UK (11) and Argentina (10).

Gender balance: Of the 208 in person participants, 146 (70%) were male and 62 female (30%). A total of 67 students were present at the meeting: 41 male (~61%) and 26 female (~39%). A campaign to encourage more women participation in IASPEI activities should be considered.

Travel grants: IASPEI, IUGG and IPGH (Pan American Institute of Geography and History) provided funds for partial travel grants to students and early career researchers. A total of 76 applications were received and 49 grants were distributed mainly to Latin American participants (some Ecuadorian students were given the registration fee only), after analysis by a 4-member selection committee from the LACSC Executive Committee. Nine of the grantees declined their grants because they could not secure other funds to complement the US\$ 500 partial travel support. It is clear that support (from IASPEI, IUGG and other agencies) for Latin American students is essential as most of their universities cannot support attendance to congresses abroad. The final 40 grant recipients were 28 students and 12 early career researchers. The Seismological Society of America (SSA) also supported the attendance of one student within the SSA travel grant program for student members. SSA also sponsored lunch for all participants during the three days of the meeting. Seven instrument and service companies helped sponsor the meeting.

Courses: Two pre-congress courses were given on the weekend before the start of the meeting. A 2-day course on SeisComP platform for beginners, given by Faustino Blanco (GEMPA) was attended by 18 people who learned how to install and configure the code in their own laptops. One afternoon course on the new developments of the "Shake Map", given by David Wald and Bruce Worden (USGS), was attended by about 30 people. SSA also sponsored a William Joiner Lecture by David Wald on "The Future of Rapid Earthquake Impact Estimation"

Field trips: A pre-conference, 5-day long field trip to Galapagos was led by Benjamin Bernard (Ecuador) focused mainly on volcanic aspects. This "field-course" was part of the technical session on Volcanology and was attended by 30 people, the maximum capacity planned for the trip. It was one of the highlights of the congress. After the congress, three field trips were organized: a 1-day trip to Cotopaxi volcano led by Patricia Mothes (Ecuador) with 12 participants; a 2-day trip to Imbabura Geopark, led by Marco Almeida (Ecuador) with 15 people, and a 3-day trip to Reventador led by Silvia Vallejo (Ecuador), Jeff Johnson (USA), and Hugo Ortiz (Ecuador/USA) with 25 participants. This last trip included camping one night on the route to the volcano, as well seismo-acoustic as а practice with measurements. All field trips were highly evaluated by the participants, both for the logistics as well as for the scientific aspects.

LACSC Plenary: A LACSC Council meeting was held on the evening of October 4th. A tribute was made to colleagues who passed away: Patricia Alvarado (San Juan, Argentina, member of the previous Executive Committee), Rick Benson (IRIS Data Management), and Victor Gonzalez (National Univ. Costa Rica). According to the LACSC Statutes, all participants in a regional assembly are part of the LACSC Council and can vote for the election of the Executive Committee and for the venue of the next regional assembly. The next Executive Committee (2022 – 2024) was elected as:

President: Esteban Chaves (Costa Rica) Vice-President: Victor Huérfano (Puerto Rico) Past President: Mario Ruiz (Ecuador) Executive Secretary: Xyoli Perez-Campos (Mexico)

- Regular Members: Marcelo Assumpção (Brazil), José Augusto Casas (Argentina), Cristobal Condori (Peru), Patricia Pedraza (Colombia), Sergio Ruiz (Chile) and Wilfried Strauch (Nicaragua)
- CERESIS representative: Leda Sánchez (Uruguay)
- IASPEI representative: Johannes Schweitzer (Norway)

The venue of the 5th LACSC Assembly was approved to be in Costa Rica in 2024, to be organized by the National University of Costa Rica and other local institutions.

As a closing ceremony, the Quito Municipality offered a cocktail reception in the Metropolitan Cultural Center with presentation of the Quito Symphony Orchestra. The reception was followed by a "Chiva Quiteña" tour, a typical bus ride downtown with onboard music and "canelazo" (a local beverage) marking the final moments of a most memorable LACSC meeting!

Marcelo Assumpção, Brazil

Report from the 1st Joint General Assembly of the Asian Seismological Commission (ASC) and African Seismological Commission (AfSC)



For the first time, a joint General Assembly was held for the African and Asian Seismological Commissions (AfSC and ASC respectively). The joint General Assembly was hosted by the National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics, NRIAG, and was held close to the natural boundary between Asia and Africa in Hurghada, Red Sea, Egypt. The event was conducted in hybrid (both in-person and online) mode, with more than 180 participants, 140 participated physically and 40 online, from 38 Countries.

During the meeting, 104 papers were presented addressing several dimensions of seismological studies. Among these was Seismic and Tsunami hazard and risk studies, Earth Structure, and mining and blasting seismology. In addition, a special topical session dedicated to the recent events of Nyiragongo and Tonga Volcanoes was organized.

During the AfSC General Assembly, the election of the executive committee of the African Seismological Commission took place and a new bureau was elected as follows:

President: Paulina Amponsah, Ghana 1st Vice President: Mohamed ElGabry, Egypt

- 2nd Vice President: Mimoun Chourak,
 - Morocco
- Secretary General: Michelle Grobbelaar, South Africa
- Member: Gladys Kianji, Kenya

Past President: Mustapha Meghraoui, Algeria

The AfSC General Assembly received reports from the different working groups as follow:

- Observational Seismology Dr. V. Midzi, South Africa
- Earth structure Prof. R. Durrheim, South Africa
- Active fault studies Prof. M. Meghraoui, Algeria
- Seismic Hazard and risk assessment Dr. G. T. Mavonga, DR Congo
- Earthquake Scientific Response Team Dr. M. Elgabry, Egypt
- Data center for Africa Dr. M. Elgabry, Egypt
- Working Group for young seismologists -Mohamed Maklad, Egypt

 Encourage more countries to join both IUGG and AfSC - M. Meghraoui, Algeria and A. Hosny, Egypt

During the General Assembly, several awards were distributed. The first was the IASPEI Early Career Award which was awarded to Olivier Munguiko from the Goma Volcano Observatory, Congo DR, and NRIAG awarded for best presentations Radia Kherchouche, CRAAG, Algeria and Brian Sibonelo Zulu, CGS, South Africa.

On the sidelines of the conference, the Organizing Committee convened a training course for early career Seismologists that focused on the modern methods for nanoseismicity and infrasound monitoring. The three-day training was attended by 20 seismologists and included hands-on training.

Mohamed ElGabry, Egypt

Obituaries

Basil (Vasilis) Papazachos (1930 – 2022)



On 10 November 2022, Prof. Basil (Vasilis) Papazachos passed away at the age of 92. His death marks the end of the first modern Greek Seismology era, which he led. Born in the small mountainous village of Smokovo, where he now rests, he survived the 2nd World War famine and the Greek Civil war. He studied Physics in Athens University before obtaining an M.Sc. in Geophysics (Saint Louis University) and a Ph.D. in Seismology (Athens University). In Saint Louis he worked with wellrecognized seismologists (Nuttli, Kisslinger, Stauder, etc.) and fellow students (Augustin Udias, etc.) and got "...*infected by the virus of research...*" as one of his Greek professors quoted. Returning from the US in 1964, he worked as a researcher in the Geodynamic Institute of the National Observatory of Athens (GI-NOA).

In 1977 he moved as a Professor to the School of Geoloav of the Aristotle Univ. of Thessaloniki. where he established the Geophysical Laboratory (GL-AUTH). Less than a year later he faced the 1978 Thessaloniki M6.6 (Volvi) sequence, while leading a Lab without a single seismograph. He handled the crisis with remarkable control, as the UNESCO 1982 report states: "...The Geophysical Institute was under relentless pressure ... but the statements it issued were scientifically sound and admirably objective at all times". He retired in 1999, but continued to work hard until a few years ago, publishing 24 journal papers after retirement.

It is hard to overstate the impact of Basil Papazachos' research work, especially for the Aegean region. He published ~100 journal papers, with ~3000 references, covering various topics like seismicity, active tectonics, earthquake prediction, deep structure, and seismic hazard. He led two research groups, one in GI-NOA (1964 – 1977), and a larger one in GL-AUTH (1977 – 1999), doubling the rate of seismological publications in Greece after his return from Saint Louis, and supervising 18 PhDs of several Greek geophysicists (G. Papadopoulos, Thanassoulas, G. K. Karakaisis, A. Kiratzi, D. Panagiotopoulos, E. Papadimitriou, Ρ. Hatzidimitriou, Ch. Papaioannou, S. Tassos, Ph. Voidomatis, A. Rocca, E. Scordilis, Th. Tsapanos, G. Tsokas, V. Karacostas, N. Theodoulidis, B. Margaris, G. Leventakis). Perhaps his most seminal work is the identification of the Hellenic Benioff zone

in 1969 (with his colleague and friend P. Comninakis), using PcP traveltimes. His book *"The Earthquakes of Greece"*, co-written with his wife Katerina who followed and supported him by also collecting historical earthquake data, is the standard reference for Greek seismotectonics.



His life was full of random incidents, that somehow led to his success: After a rabid dog attack in his hometown, he moved to Athens for treatment, allowing him to go to high school. a seismologist He became when he accidentally saw a post, asking for assistants at GI-NOA. However, he was a master at turning a problem into a solution: He managed to study in the University by obtaining a fake "Social Beliefs" certificate (required at that time in Greece, to screen people according to their political ideas), using his godfather, who was the mayor of his hometown. Using the support of his Saint Louis teachers, he established the first Greek seismic network (1965) after returning at GI-NOA. Relying on his recognition due to his role in the 1978 M6.6 sequence aftermath. he built the first telemetric seismographic network in Greece (1981) at GL-AUTH. Building on his cooperation with engineers, he established the Institute of Engineering Seismology and Earthquake Engineering (ITSAK), which installed the first Greek National Strong-Motion Network of All three networks have Accelerographs. further evolved currently form and the

observational backbone of the high-seismicity Aegean area.

Though he was appointed at various public organizations related to seismology and received several awards (e.g., medal of Taxiarch of Phoenix by the President of the Hellenic Republic), he had a special relation with Greek media and society, especially after a major earthquake! His calm and controlled scientific and technical approach, as well as his firm ideas (e.g., his criticism of the VAN method), made him the preferred go-to person for Greek journalists, even for journal cartoons and caricatures. His excellent cooperation with civil engineers led to the first modern Greek Seismic Code in 1995, for which he played a This and other legislation pivotal role. contributions were widely recognized by the engineering community, being the only nonengineer seismologist that was a member of the Technical Chamber of Greece (TEE). He always reminded to the Greek society and policymakers that while building safe houses is the only way to minimize the impact of future earthquake, we should also employ measures to strengthen the existing building inventory, which was mostly built without any seismic design. It is no wonder that his friend Kostas Makropoulos, the last living seismologist of his generation, nicknamed him the "Father of Greek Seismology"



As his son and colleague, I will always remember his courage, his tenacious hardworking attitude, and his smile and charismatic personality, hoping that the next generation of Greek seismologists will be able to honor his legacy. **Personal Note:** Vasilis Papazachos was a firm supporter of justice and peace. In a public speech for the death of Grigoris Lambrakis, he said: "... We especially call on scientists to realize that the simple production of scientific knowledge is not the necessary and sufficient condition for its beneficial social use, since this knowledge is used often for war and social oppression. Therefore, scientists have an increased social responsibility for World Peace and must be keenly concerned in how their scientific knowledge is used..."

Costas Papazachos, University of Thessaloniki

William H. K. Lee (1942 – 2022)



Born October 6, 1940, in Quiping, Kwangsi province, China Dr. William H. K. (Willie) Lee, Emeritus Scientist U. S. Geological Survey, passed away late November 2022, after a long career of leadership in seismology and studies of physics of the Earth's interior – a career marked by a strong emphasis on international cooperation and sharing of data and procedures and marked by organization of, and significant contributions to, important seismological projects.

Willie received his B.Sc. degree in Physics and Geology from the University of Alberta, Edmonton in 1962. After four years in Canada, Willie chose to continue with his graduate study in California, in order to spend time in a warm

climate. In the following years, he studied at the University of California, San Diego, and University of California, Los Angeles and received his Ph.D. in Planetary and Space Physics from the latter in 1967. Early scientific contributions were about his dissertation, the thermal history of the Earth, and on heat-flow measurements and their analysis. Already in summer 1963, as a graduate student, Willie had become the first Secretary on the International Heat Flow Committee and edited the book Terrestrial Heat Flow (1965) two years later, activities which are a precursor to extensive future involvement his with international organizations.

Willie came to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in June 1967 and was soon involved with pioneering observational studies of small earthquake activity on the San Andreas Fault system in central California. Working with Jerry Eaton and others, Willie created the first largescale, continuously-telemetered, local seismic network designed to systematically study local earthquakes, which by 1970 had over 100 stations in the San Francisco Bay Area. By the early 1980's the network had grown, in partnership with Caltech, to span the entire San Andreas Fault system and many hundreds of field sites. Willie oversaw all aspects of the network operations in Menlo Park, from selection of field sites to the detailed standards for processing and cataloging the data. Today, he is well known for his rule of π , which states that "everything takes π longer than planned and costs π more than budgeted." Willie used the network to conduct microearthquake studies throughout his pre-retirement career at the USGS: in 1981 he and colleague Sam Stewart published an influential monograph, Principles and Applications of Microearthquake Networks (Academic Press).

The studies of central California seismicity led Willie and his USGS colleague John Lahr to write a computer program, HYPO71, for the determination of earthquake hypocenters recorded by a local seismograph network. About 1000 copies of this program were requested and distributed worldwide, and the program is still in use today. Beyond HYPO71, Willie had a strong interest in seeing that software, whether his own or that of others, be made widely available, and he early recognized the importance of personal computers in enabling the dissemination of seismological software. He chaired the IASPEI Working Group on Personal Computers, established in 1988, and edited the IASPEI Software Library, which made a suite of computational tools available through the Seismological Society of America (6 volumes, 1989 - 1997).

In the mid-1970's, Willie and co-authors published journal papers that drew attention of non-Chinese seismologists to catalogs of Chinese earthquakes that had important implications for the understanding of earthquake risk outside of China. Notably, the catalogs spanned millennia and documented the existence of sources in China that would not have been identified in catalogs spanning only a few centuries. These papers broadened the perspectives of many who were mapping seismic hazard in countries for which catalogs cover only a few centuries. Willie's intention that data from diverse earthquake catalogs be incorporated into a comprehensive database has continued and has included work on the GEM earthquake catalog as compiled at the International Seismological Centre.

In the late 1970's, Willie began addressing the problem of preserving seismograms from the pre-digital age, so that records of early earthquakes would be available to be reexamined in light of future seismological hypotheses, new analysis methods, and future data. A discussion between Willie and Igor Nersesov in winter 1976, an IASPEI general 1977, and assembly resolution in the establishment of a joint IASPEI/UNESCO Working Group on Historical Seismograms led to the Historical Seismogram Filming Project, in which over a half-million paper seismograms from globally significant seismographic stations were microfilmed. The project is described in a monograph by Lee, H. Meyers, and K. Shimazaki. Historical Seismograms and Earthquakes of the World (Academic Press, 1988).

Willie was a very collaborative scientist, and his strategy for acquiring collaborators was proactive. A characteristic pattern was that he recognized an important opportunity seismology, identified expertise that is necessary to realize the opportunity, and developed а collaborative project with scientists possess the who necessarv expertise. This approach yields innovative research contributions or made important data sets available to the entire seismological community, and the approach generated communities of scientists who share Willie's interest in the underlying seismological issues. converse also happened. The Other seismologists, well aware of Willie's vision and effectiveness, sought out Willie to help on projects that were particularly important to them.

Willie formally retired from the USGS in 1995, but he continued to make significant contributions to international seismology. A major post-retirement accomplishment was his co-editorship of the two-printed-volumes, three-CD, International Handbook of Earthquake and Engineering Seismology, published on the occasion of the IASPEI centennial year 2003. This Handbook involved participation of over 1200 scientists from more than 50 countries.

Willie was a driving force behind growing interest in rotational seismology. He organized an international conference on rotational seismology in 2005, followed by special sessions at AGU meetings in 2006 and 2008, the 2009 publication of a special issue of BSSA on "Rotational Seismology and Engineering Applications" (W. H. K. Lee, M. Celebi, M. I. Todorovska, and H. Igel, eds.), and field tests of rotational sensors in Taiwan. He also coedited special journal issue а on heterogeneities in the Earth's lithosphere.

He maintained his efforts to ensure preservation of historical seismograms, with a focus now on digitizing data that are currently preserved on microfilm. To this end, he had organized the SeismoArchives project at Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology (IRIS) as a joint project between IRIS, IASPEI, and the USGS. He was concerned that a significant fraction of the world's record of interpreted earthquake data is in danger of being lost, and he advocated, in part by the example of his own efforts, for the scanning and cataloging of seismographicstation bulletins for use by future generations of seismologists.

Beside his employment Research as Geophysicist (1967 - 1995) and then from 1995 on as Scientist Emeritus at the U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, CA, Willie also served as an adjunct professor at the Universitv of Southern California (Los Angeles), a consulting professor at the Stanford University, and a UNESCO lecturer at the Int. Inst. Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, Japan.

In recognition of his work IASPEI awarded him the 2015 IASPEI Medal. Because of medical reasons, Willie could not come to Prague, but on 15 July 2015, the USGS celebrated the laureate Willie H.K. Lee with a small seminar and reception at Menlo Park, California.

Johannes Schweitzer (mostly merged from the Laudation and Acceptance Speeches when Willie Lee received the IASPEI Medal)

Personal rememberings of Willie:

I first met Willie when he cajoled me into using ray tracing software to locate earthquakes along the San Andreas with a 2D model and to publish a paper about our results. That began a working relationship and friendship with Willie for many years thereafter. It is not surprising that anyone who knew Willie and the enthusiasm he had for his projects de jour could not help becoming involved in them. As former Chairman of IASPEI's Commission on Practice and later as Secretary General, many times it was left up to me to help implement many of those projects. I did so willingly because they were all worthy endeavors that among other attributes significantly advanced how we distribute, routinely process, and archive seismological data. Over the years countless researchers used these tools that Willie developed and distributed, particularly in developing countries. It is a legacy for Willie to be proud of and I could not be happier to see him awarded the IASPEI Medal for his contributions to our field.

Bob Engdahl, USA

I enjoyed working with Willie very much, although he and I worked on very different kinds of seismology. Willie worked on the USGS high-resolution modern data, and I worked on low-resolution old seismograms. Willie was talking about 10 ms and 100m accuracy in timing and spatial resolution, and I had to deal with minutes and 50 km resolution studying historical earthquakes. Also, waves with 20 s period are very long period for Willie, but very short period for me. Thus, we had some communication problems from time to time, but we were both happy at the end in our studies of the 1907 Sumatra earthquake, and the 1909 Taiwan earthquake. Both events were anyway well "resolved" by our own measures. These studies would not have been without Willie's completed meticulous organization skills, and knowledge about old station bulletins and seismograms.

Hiroo Kanamori, USA

Another "retirement project" of Willie was taking part in the preparation of the first version the ISC-GEM Global of Instrumental Earthquake Catalogue that was requested in 2010 by the GEM Foundation and aimed at studies of global and regional seismic hazard and risk. Willie provided scientific input along with that of Peter Bormann, Bob Engdahl, Antonio Villaseñor and Graziano Ferrari, Willie contributed a considerable amount of historical data that he had collected over the years in his famous "private garage". Further to that, Willie compiled large number of direct а determinations of MW for earthquakes in the early instrumental period from scientific literature (mostly in the US) that were used in the early versions of the catalogue.

Dmitry Storchak, UK

Meetings Calendar

We report below forthcoming meetings relevant to the interests of IASPEI scientists. If you are aware of events not listed below or changes regarding these events, please inform the Secretary General.

<u>2023</u>

SSA Annual Meeting 2023 April 17 – 20, 2023 San Juan, Puerto Rico URL: <u>https://meetings.seismosoc.org/</u>

EGU General Assembly 2023 April 23 – 28, 2023, Vienna, Austria URL: <u>https://www.egu23.eu/</u>

CTBT: Science and Technology (SnT2023) June 19 – 23, 2023, Vienna, Austria URL: <u>https://conferences.ctbto.org/event/23/</u>

Glacial isostatic adjustment training school July 3 – 7, 2023, Gävle, Sweden

URL: <u>https://polenet.org/2023-gia-training-</u> school/

IUGG 28th General Assembly (IASPEI 42nd General Assembly) July 11 – 20, 2023, Berlin, Germany URL: https://www.iugg2023berlin.org/

20th Annual Meeting AOGS

July 30 – August 4, 2023, Singapore URL: https://www.asiaoceania.org/aogs2023/public. asp?page=home.asp

AGU Fall Meeting

December 11 – 15, 2023, San Francisco, California, USA

<u>2024</u>

EGU General Assembly 2024 April 14 – 19, 2024, Vienna, Austria

SSA Annual Meeting 2024 April 23 – 26, 2024 Anchorage, Alaska, USA URL: <u>https://meetings.seismosoc.org/</u>

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ESC General Assembly September, Corfu, Greece

EMSEV 2024 September, Crete, Greece

LACSC General Assembly TBD, Costa Rica

AGU Fall Meeting December 2024, Washington, USA

<u>2025</u>

IASPEI 43rd Scientific Assembly as Joint Assembly with IAGA 2025, Lisbon, Portugal

AGU Fall Meeting December 2025, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA

<u>2026</u>

AGU Fall Meeting December 2026, San Francisco, California, USA

General Information about IASPEI

The International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior [IASPEI] is one of the eight Associations of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics [IUGG].

The other seven IUGG Associations are:

- International Association of Cryospheric Sciences
 [IACS]
- International Association of Geodesy [IAG]
- International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy [IAGA]
- International Association of Hydrological Sciences
 [IAHS]
- International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences [IAMAS]

- International Association for the Physical Sciences
 of the Oceans [IAPSO]
- International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior <u>[IAVCEI]</u>

Scientific Assemblies

IASPEI holds an Ordinary General Assembly every four years in conjunction with each Ordinary General Assembly of IUGG. Between the General Assemblies, IASPEI holds a Scientific Assembly, sometimes as joint meeting with one of the other Associations of IUGG.

Participation in IASPEI Activities

Since July 2015, all scientists participating in IASPEI activities are counted as members of IASPEI (see <u>http://www.iaspei.org/about/statutes-and-by-laws</u>). IASPEI welcomes all scientists throughout the world to join in seismological research.

IASPEI is subdivided into several Commissions, many of which have working groups for the study of particular subjects in their general areas of interest. On occasion, these internal IASPEI groups issue their own newsletters or circulars, and many maintain their own websites. At the IASPEI Assemblies, the groups organize specialist symposia, invite scholarly reviews and receive contributed papers that present up-to-theminute results of current research. The IASPEI website gives, or provides links to, information on the range of IASPEI activities

The IASPEI Website

The IASPEI website is hosted by the International Seismological Centre (ISC) in Thatcham, UK and can be found at <u>http://www.iaspei.org/</u>.

Contacting IASPEI

The Secretary General is the main point of contact for all matters concerning IASPEI.

Dr. Johannes Schweitzer / IASPEI c/o NORSAR Gunnar Randers vei 15; PO Box 53, N-2007 Kjeller Norway

E-mail: iaspei@norsar.no