



Session Chairmen

Country	Number of papers
Austria	20
Croatia	13
the Czech Republic	20
Hungary	8
Italy	5
Poland	26
Romania	13
Serbia	14
Slovakia	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
Bulgaria	2
Germany	4
Japan	1
Russia	2
Slovenia	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>

Three hundred and fifty one authors and co-authors from 17 countries submitted a total of 138 papers. On top of the countries of the authors' establishment listed in the above table, two co-authors came from the Netherlands, while one came from France.

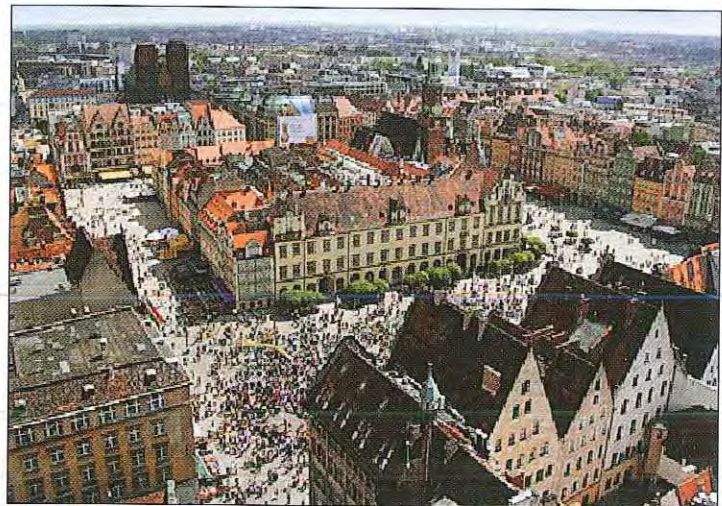
## THE TWENTY SEVENTH DANUBIA-ADRIA SYMPOSIUM

Wroclaw, Poland, 2010



Wroclaw lies on the Odra River in the south-western Poland and has roughly 650,000 inhabitants. Its German name is Breslau, while the Czechs call it Vratislav. It was founded at the intersection of the Amber Road and the road connecting the Black Sea and the Western Europe. In the 10<sup>th</sup> century, Wroclaw was a

of Wroclaw and the Wroclaw University of Technology. Nine Nobel Prize winners graduated from the University of Wroclaw (Universität Breslau), Erwin Schrödinger and Max Born being among them. The historic buildings of Wroclaw include the 13<sup>th</sup>-century Cathedral, several Gothic churches and the Gothic Town Hall, built starting from the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.



Centre of Wroclaw

Bohemian stronghold. The Duke of Poland Mieszko I conquered Wroclaw in 990. In 1241, during the Mongolian invasion of Europe, the city was devastated. In 1335, Wroclaw was incorporated into the Kingdom of Bohemia and subsequently became a part of the Holy Roman Empire. Between 1368 and 1474 the city was a member of the Hanseatic League. The Habsburg Austria took over the city in 1526. Frederick II of Prussia occupied Wroclaw and Silesia in 1741. After the Unification of Germany in 1871, it became the sixth largest city of the German Empire. After the World War II, Poland regained the city.

Wroclaw has two universities: the University



Wroclaw University of Technology

The **27<sup>th</sup> Danubia-Adria Symposium** took place in Wrocław at the Wrocław University of Technology. Wrocław is the place where history meets the modernity, resulting in the unique atmosphere. Thanks to its location on Odra River, the Town has many picturesque small islands and over two hundred bridges. The capital of the **Lower Silesia** has become a bridge that joins different cultures, a bridge that is open, friendly, and hospitable to all visitors, so no wonder that it has become known as the "Meeting Place". The past decade has seen an extremely vibrant growth of the City's economy. **Wrocław** is one of the most dynamically developing cities in this part of Europe that has become the second strongest business centre in Poland. Wrocław's economy is dominated by diverse industries, a large trade sector and a service-rendering sector.



*Opening of the Symposium*

On Friday morning, September 24, a Technical Visit to the Bombardier facilities and an excursion to Brzeg were organised. The Symposium participants could choose to attend either event.

**Bombardier Aerospace** is the world's leader in designing and manufacturing innovative aviation products, and renders services to commercial, business and amphibious aircraft markets. It also offers Bombardier Flexjet fractional ownership, aircraft charter



*Centre of Wrocław*

and management, technical services, aircraft maintenance and pilot training for business, commercial airline, and military customers.

**Bombardier Transportation** is the global leader in rail equipment manufacturing and maintenance. Its wide range of products includes passenger rail vehicles and total transit systems. The company also manufactures locomotives, bogies, and propulsion & control systems, and provides rail control solutions.



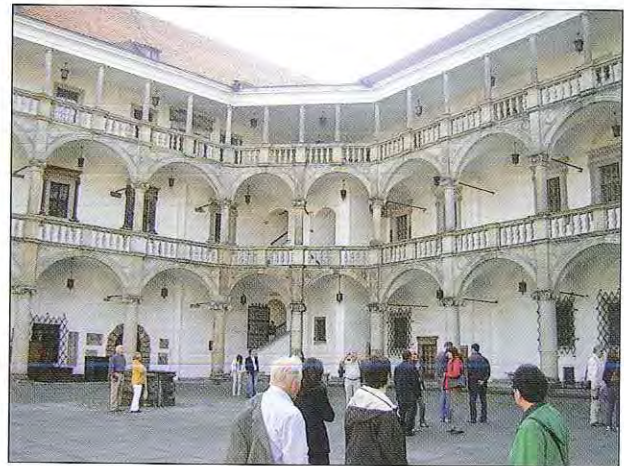
*Symposium participants visiting Brzeg Castle*

**Brzeg**, situated halfway between Wrocław and Opole, is one of the oldest and the most beautiful towns in Silesia. The first mention of the former fishermen's and merchants' settlement of Wissoke Brzeg comes from 1234. Its location at the junction of the overland and the water routes connecting the largest centres of the medieval Silesia with the neighbouring countries facilitated its establishment. The establishment of Brzeg came by virtue of the Western European Foundation Law passed between 1246 and 1248, and adopted in 1250.

**The castle of the Silesian Piasts** – the so-called "Silesian Wawel", was erected on the site of the fortified Gothic castle. Its present form is the result of Renaissance style reconstruction by the Italian architects Jakub Parr, Franciszek Parr and Bernard Niuron. The Castle was destroyed during 1741 siege and rebuilt between 1966 and 1990. The preserved richly decorated facade of the building is considered to be one of the most magnificent historical monuments of the Renaissance period preserved in Central Europe. The Castle has also a courtyard with the restored three-storey galleries. A part of the Renaissance interior was preserved on the ground floor of the eastern wing. Presently, the Castle houses the Museum of the Silesian Piasts. Its permanent exhibition presents the Town's history, the history of the Silesian Piasts, and Silesian sculpturing and painting of the 15<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> centuries through the collection

of the National Museum in Wrocław that includes the paintings of the greatest Silesian Baroque painter – Michael Leopold Wilmann. The Museum harbours the sarcophaguses of the Legnica and Brzeg Dukes, and the sole perfectly preserved medieval hunting bow (dating back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century), found in Poland during the excavation works at Mleczna Street in Brzeg.

The programme foreseen for the accompanying persons included the visit to Brzeg, as well as the visit to Książ Castle and Peace Church in Świdnica.



*Inside the Brzeg Castle*



*Książ Castle*



*Conference dinner was organized at Piwnica Swidnicka*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of papers</b>
Austria	15
Croatia	6
the Czech Republic	8
Hungary	12
Italy	10
Poland	48
Romania	7
Serbia	10
Slovakia	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Germany	4
Slovenia	2
UK	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>

Three hundred and five authors and co-authors from 16 countries submitted a total of 124 papers. On top of the authors and co-authors coming from 13 countries listed above, two co-authors came from Portugal, one from Bulgaria, and one from Argentina.

## THE TWENTY EIGHTH DANUBIA-ADRIA SYMPOSIUM

Siófok, Hungary, 2011



Siófok is a town on the southern bank of the Balaton Lake. It lies at the mouth of the little Sió River, about 115 km southwest of Budapest. The population of Siófok approximates to 24,000. It is the regional centre and the largest town on the south

bank of the Balaton Lake. The area has been inhabited since the prehistoric times. The town of Fok was first mentioned in 1055. The name Siófok has been used since 1790. Turks seized it in 1541. In 1861, Budapest-Zagreb-Rijeka Railway was opened. The Sió Canal connecting the Balaton and the Danube was built in 1863. Today, Siófok is connected to Budapest and Zagreb by a modern highway.



Magistran Hotel in Siófok

The twenty eighth Danubia-Adria Symposium took place in Magistran Hotel in Siófok between September 28 and October 1, 2011.



Supported by

- Visegrad Fund
- 2010 years

**28<sup>th</sup> Danubia-Adria-Symposium on Advances in Experimental Mechanics**

28 September – 01 October, 2011  
Siófok, Hungary

**First Announcement Call for papers**

Organised by:  
Hungarian Scientific Society for Mechanical Engineering (GTE)  
[www.gteportal.eu/das2011](http://www.gteportal.eu/das2011)

Co-organised by:

- Austrian Society of Experimental Strain Analysis (ASESA)
- Croatian Society of Mechanics (HDM)
- Czech Society of Mechanics (CSM)
- Germany Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing (BAM)
- Italian Association for Stress Analysis (AIAS)
- Polish Committee for Mechanics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (KMPAM)
- Romanian Association for Experimental Stress Analysis (ARTENS)
- Serbian Society of Mechanics (SSM)
- Slovak Society of Mechanics (SSM)
- Slovenian Society of Experimental Mechanics (SSEM)

**DA NUBIA DR I A IMEKO**

**Scientific Committee**


Austria	J. Eberhardsteiner (Vienna)
	W. Eichlseder (Leoben)
Croatia	I. Aliljevic (Zagreb)
Czech Republic	D. Semencik (Zagreb)
	F. Plánička (Pízen)
	M. Růžička (Prague)
Germany	W. Daum (Berlin)
Hungary	L. Borbás (Budapest)
Italy	F. Cosmi (Trieste)
	G. Nicoletto (Parma)
Poland	R. Będziński (Wrocław)
	L. Dietrich (Warsaw)
	M. Szata (Warsaw)
Romania	N. Iliescu (Bucharest)
Serbia	S. D. Pastrana (Bucharest)
	M. Ognjanovic (Belgrade)
	M. Zivkovic (Kragujevac)
Slovakia	O. Bokúvka (Žilina)
	P. Palček (Žilina)
Slovenia	I. Emri (Ljubljana)
	A. Nikonov (Ljubljana)

**Scope**

The *Danubia-Adria Symposium on Advances in Experimental Mechanics* (DAS 2011) is aimed at providing a forum for engineers, researchers, university teachers and students, scientists and industrial experts to present and discuss the current status and impact of modern technology and development in the field of experimental methods in mechanics. Focus will be on recent research and development of experimental and hybrid methods for quality enhancing of structures, service life, and technical safety.

**Call for papers, Presentations**


Contributions describing current work in all areas of experimental research are invited.



**DA NUBIA DR I A IMEKO**

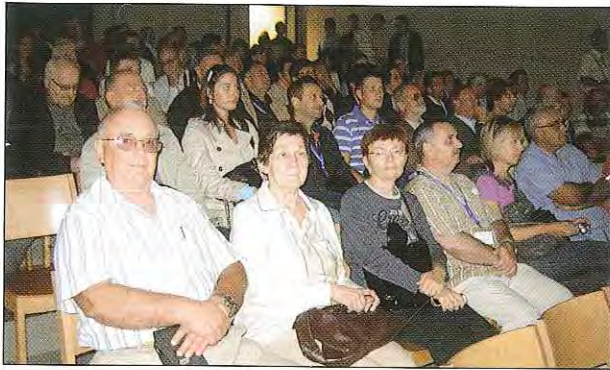
• Visegrad Fund

**28<sup>th</sup> Danubia-Adria-Symposium on Advances in Experimental Mechanics**



28 September – 01 October 2011  
Siófok, Hungary

The First Announcement and Symposium Proceedings



Opening of the Symposium

On Friday morning, an excursion to Tihany Abbey was organised for the Symposium participants. The Abbey was founded by the Hungarian king Andrew I (1046-1060), who is buried in the Abbey. The Abbey church was rebuilt in Baroque style in 1754. The participants visited an exhibition and attended a concert.

In the Tihany Deed of Endowment, *i.e.* in the first Hungarian literary remains dating back to 1055, after the Hungarian conquest, one can read the following sentence: *...Rivulus namque, qui dicitur Fok fluens...* It means: *The small brook*



Tihany Abbey

*called Fok also springs from the lake mentioned above and is located where people can go across an ancient bridge and a ford, too... That is to say, Fok is not mentioned as a village in the original Deed of Endowment despite the fact that the word river refers to the village. The name of the village Fok first appeared among the tax-paying settlements in 1137, while the name Siófok has been known since 1790.*



Travelling to Tihany Abbey



Travelling to Tihany Abbey

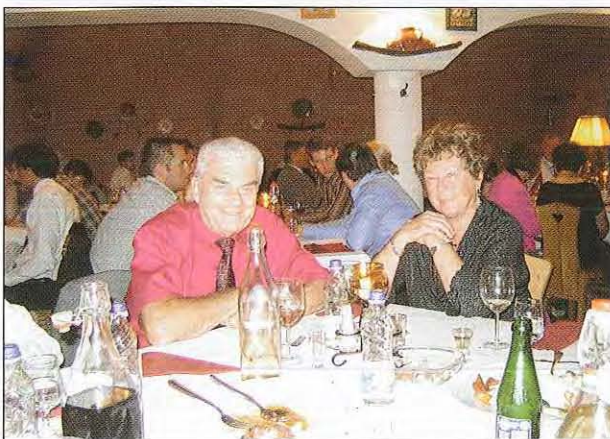
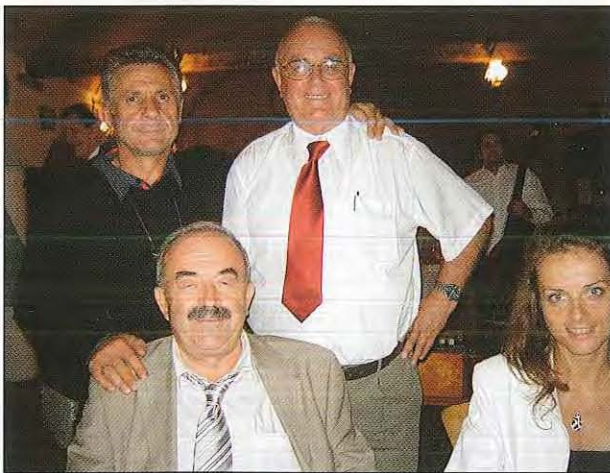


Grave of King Andrew I



In 1541 the *Turkish* invaders kept moving forward and after having seized *Szigetvár* reached the Balaton Lake. In 1552, *Veszprém* was occupied as well, along with *Fok* and its surroundings. *Siófok* was turned into a naval port and fortified.

For the accompanying persons, a visit to the Centre of *Siófok*, the Mineral Museum and the Exhibition of Ornamental Egg Pieces was organised.



Symposium dinner



Symposium dinner

Country	Number of papers
Austria	17
Croatia	8
The Czech Republic	9
Germany	5
Hungary	31
Italy	5
Poland	23
Romania	17
Serbia	18
Slovakia	6
Slovenia	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>

A total of 144 papers were submitted by 362 authors, delivered in form of 15 oral presentations and 129 posters.



Siófok Park

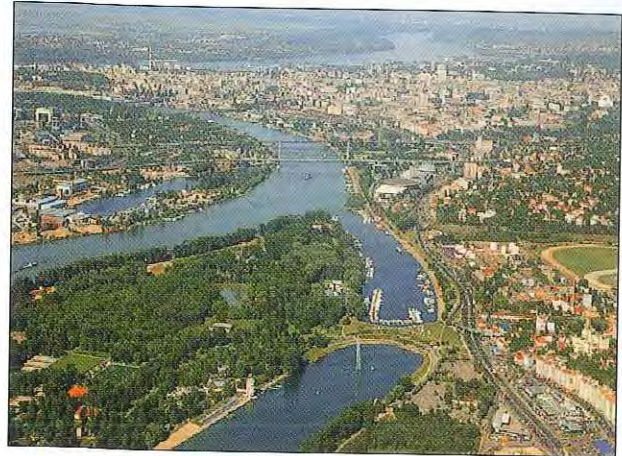
## THE TWENTY NINTH DANUBIA-ADRIA SYMPOSIUM

Belgrade, Serbia, 2012



Belgrade (Serbian: Beograd) is the capital and the largest city of Serbia, with a population of about 1.7 million. It lies at the confluence of Danube and Sava Rivers. The area currently occupied by Belgrade has been populated since the prehistoric times. A Celtic tribe Scordici conquered the settlement and named it *Singidun*. Romans occupied it in 75 BC and romanized its name so as to read *Singidunum*. The City had been under Romans for the next four hundred years. Attila the Hun ravaged Singidunum in 442. After that it changed hands among Sarmatians, Ostrogoths and Gepidae. Since 510 Singidunum was ruled by the Byzantine Empire and finally conquered by the Slavs in 630. Since 827, it had been within the First Bulgarian Empire. The new name *Beligrad* (meaning the *White Fortress*) was mentioned in a letter by Pope John VIII to Bulgarian Knyaz Boris in April 878. From the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century up to the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the rulers of Belgrade were the Byzantine Empire, the Bulgarian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary. It had been under Serbian rule for several decades. The Serbian rule over Belgrade began in 1284, when the Serbian ruler Stefan Dragutin, the son-in-law and a vassal of the Hungarian king Ladislav IV, was given rule over Belgrade. In 1427, the Hungarians took over. In 1521, the City was conquered by the Ottoman Empire.

During the Austrian-Ottoman Wars, Belgrade frequently passed from Ottoman to Habsburg rule. It was occupied by Austria three times (1688-90, 1717-39, and 1789-1791), but always quickly recaptured and substantially



View on Belgrade from Kalemegdan

destroyed by the Turks. On April 18, 1867, after 346 years of rule, Turks left Belgrade and the Principality of Serbia for good. Thus Serbia won its *de facto* independence. It gained full international recognition through the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. Serbia was raised to the status of kingdom in 1882. Belgrade was successively the capital of the Principality of Serbia, the Kingdom of Serbia and later on of Yugoslavia. The twenty ninth Danubia-Adria Symposium



Building of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering



Statue of Victory, Kalemegdan

on Advances in Experimental Mechanics took place in Belgrade at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering between September 26 and September 29, 2012.



**29<sup>th</sup> DANUBIA-ADRIA**  
Symposium on  
Advances in Experimental  
Mechanics

**September 26<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup>, 2012**  
Belgrade - Serbia

**Organized by**  
University of Belgrade, Faculty of Mechanical  
Engineering,  
Serbian Society of Mechanics (SSM)

**Co organized by**  
Austrian Society of Experimental Strain  
Analysis (ASESA)  
Croatian Society of Mechanics (HDM)  
Czech Society of Mechanics (CSM)  
German Society of Experimental Stress  
Analysis (GESA)  
Hungarian Scientific Society of  
Mechanical Engineering (GTE)  
Italian Association for Stress Analysis (AIAS)  
Polish Committee for Mechanics of the Polish  
Academy of Sciences (KMPAN)  
Romanian Association for Stress Analysis  
(ARTENS)  
Slovak Society of Mechanics (SSM)  
Slovenian Society of Experimental Mechanics  
(SSEM)

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M. Zivkovic (Kragujevac)

**Slovakia:** O. Bakovik (Zilina)  
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**Proceedings of the**  
**29th Danubia-Adria-Symposium**  
on Advances in Experimental Mechanics



26<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> September 2012  
Belgrade, Serbia

The Letter of Invitation and the Proceedings of the 29th Danubia-Adria Symposium

All Symposium participants were invited to choose between the two available Technical Visits, i.e. the visit to VAHALI Shipyard in Belgrade or the visit to the Experimental Laboratories of the Military Institute in Belgrade.

VAHALI Shipyard Belgrade comes as a result of the expansion of business of the Dutch VAHALI shipbuilding company on Serbian territory. The Shipyard is located near Sava River and nearby a new bridge labelled by

the Discovery Channel as an example of “an extreme construction”. At the Shipyard, one



Opening of the 29th Danubia-Adria Symposium

can see the production of ship bodies which are then transported to other facilities for finishing works.

The Military Technical Institute arranged a presentation of the Institute's activities and a visit around a few laboratories for aircraft (strength, sub-sonic and super-sonic), rocket and weapon testing, weapons exhibition, etc.



*Participants and accompanying persons*

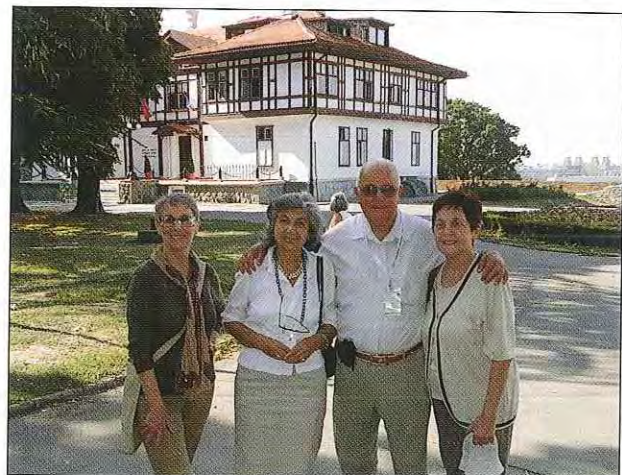
On Thursday morning, September 27<sup>th</sup>, a tour around Belgrade, including the visit to Kalemegdan Fortress, was organised for the accompanying persons. In the afternoon, a visit to the King's palaces and the Temple of St. Sava was organised.



*Participants delivering their presentations*



*Participants and accompanying persons*



*Kalemegdan Fortress*



*Inside the White Palace*



*Saint Sava*



*Interior of the „small“ St. Sava*



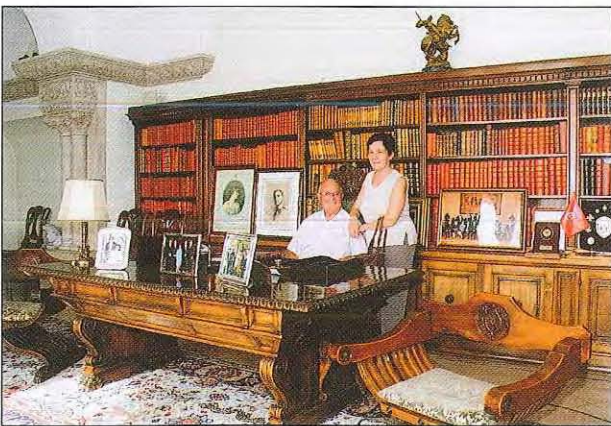
*Symposium dinner*



*the Military Institute*



*In front of the White Palace (Beli Dvor)*



*The Study and the Library of the White Palace*



*In the White Palace*

Country	Number of papers
Austria	7
Croatia	14
The Czech Republic	4
Germany	3
Hungary	9
Italy	5
Poland	13
Romania	6
Serbia	39
Slovakia	6
Slovenia	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>

Two hundred and eighty authors and co-authors from 16 countries submitted a total of 111 papers. Several co-authors came from France, the UK, the USA and Kosovo.

## THE THIRTIETH DANUBIA-ADRIA SYMPOSIUM

Primošten, Croatia, 2013



Primošten (Italian: Capocesto) is a small town and a harbour situated on the Adriatic coast between Šibenik and Trogir, with a population of about 3,000. It was built on an islet close to the coast. During the Turkish invasion the Town was protected by walls and towers; in 1524, a draw bridge connecting the Town to the mainland was put in place. When the danger of Turkish raids had ceased, the draw bridge was replaced by the causeway.

The name Primošten dates back to 1564; in Croatian, it means "to be connected by a bridge" or "to span". Primošten is surrounded by seven picturesque small islands.

Even though the land surrounding Primošten is stony and unsuitable for cultivation, the hard-working and agile population has managed to grow beautiful vineyards in the rocky and inaccessible terrain. The effort taken to "steal" these patches of soil from the rocky ground is simply amazing, so much that a huge photo of these vineyards can be found on the wall of the UN headquarters in Geneva.




*Aerial view on Primošten*



*Zora Hotel and its swimming pool*


The thirtieth Danubia-Adria Symposium will take place at Zora Hotel in Primošten.

**30<sup>th</sup> DANUBIA-ADRIA**  
**Symposium on Advances**  
**in Experimental Mechanics**



September  
25-28, 2013

Primošten  
Croatia



**First  
Announcement**

<http://www.danubia-adria2013.com>  
<http://das.tuwien.ac.at>

**Organized by**

Croatian Society of Mechanics (HDM)

**Co-organized by**

Austrian Society of Experimental Strain Analysis (ASESA)  
 Czech Society of Mechanics (CSM)  
 German Society of Experimental Structural Analysis (GESA)  
 Hungarian Scientific Society of Mechanical Engineering (GTE)  
 Italian Association for Stress Analysis (AIAS)  
 Polish Committee for Mechanics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (KMPAN)  
 Romanian Association for Stress Analysis (ARTENS)  
 Serbian Society of Mechanics (SSM)  
 Slovak Society of Mechanics (SSM)  
 Slovenian Society of Experimental Mechanics (SSEM)

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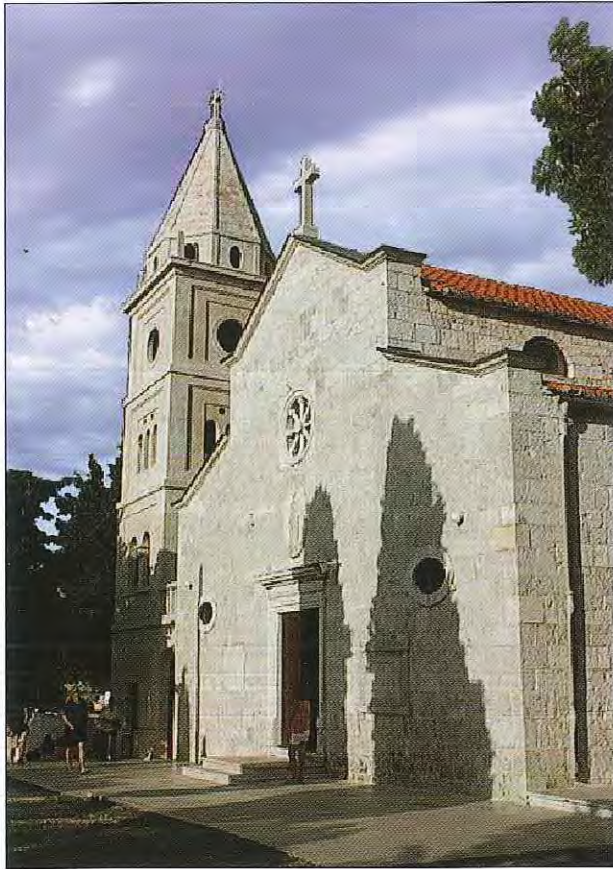
**Slovenia:** I. Emri (Ljubljana)  
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**Honorary Members of the Scientific Board**

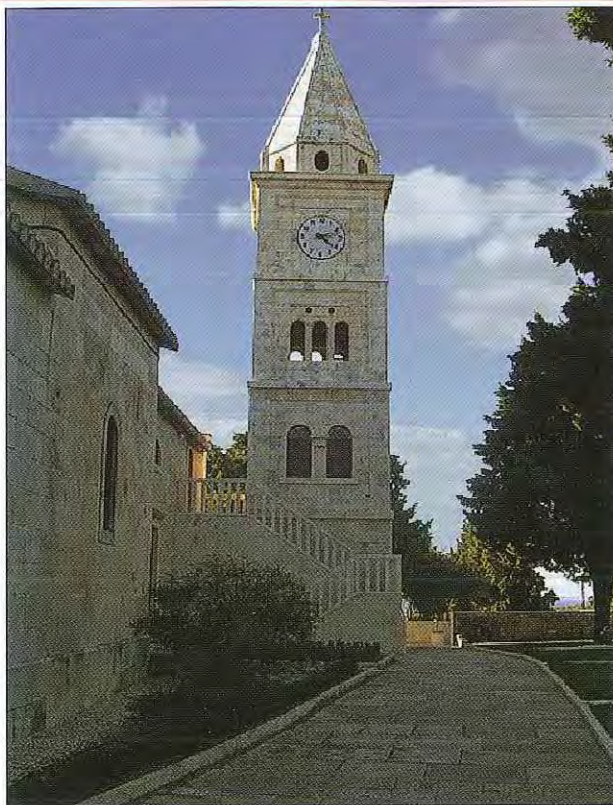
R. Beer (Vienna)  
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 S. Holý (Prague)  
 K.H. Laerman (Wuppertal)  
 F. Thamm (Budapest)  
 A. Freddi (Bologna)  
 R. Będziński (Wroclaw)  
 N. Iliescu (Bucharest)  
 J. Pastrav (Cluj-Napoca)

*The First Announcement*





*A narrow street of Primošten*



*The Cathedral*

<b>Country</b>	<b>No. of papers</b>	<b>No. of authors</b>
Austria	14	50
Croatia	23	62
The Czech Republic	14	44
Germany	5	19
Hungary	6	16
Italy	9	23
Poland	32	85
Romania	5	16
Serbia	12	35
Slovakia	10	26
Slovenia	2	4
Algeria	2	3
France	2	8
Greece	3	10
Ireland	0	1
Israel	1	4
Japan	5	16
Russia	1	1
Taiwan	2	5
UK	1	6
USA	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>438</b>

The above table was compiled based on the country of establishment of the first author of each contribution. On top of the countries listed above, one second author comes from Ireland.

## APPENDIX

### The Danubia-Adria Society

The *Danubia-Adria Committee* is just another name for the *Scientific Committee of the Danubia-Adria Symposia*. However, the Danubia-Adria Committee does not narrow the scope of its activities solely to the organisation of the Danubia-Adria Symposia, but acts on a much wider scale. As laid down under the Statute of the Danubia-Adria Committee:

The objective of the Committee is to promote cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology between various countries, in specific

*“To promote Experimental Mechanics, covering thereby all the aspects from the development of methods to the applications of technical systems, to the effect of improving the quality of products and processes.”*

To achieve this purpose, the Committee shall

- Encourage exchanges of teachers and researchers between universities and other technical and scientific societies;
- Develop various forms of technological cooperation between researchers and technicians established in different countries, both on bilateral and multilateral basis, so as to contribute to the mutual scientific benefit;
- Organize a Symposium on an annual basis.

The first **Statute of the Danubia-Adria Committee** was written by I. Alfrević in cooperation with S. Jecić. The draft was presented at the Spring Meeting in Vienna in 1986 and accepted following minor changes and improvements. The second improved and expanded version of the Statute was prepared by A. Freddi and presented in Baden in September 1994. The third version of the Statute was accepted in Podbanske in 2006.

### STATUTE OF DANUBIA-ADRIA COMMITTEE

#### 1. AGREEMENT

The National Societies (listed alphabetically):

- Austrian Society of Experimental Strain Analysis (ASESA)
- Croatian Society of Mechanics (HDM)
- Czech Society for Mechanics (CSM)
- Hungarian Scientific Society of Mechanical Engineers (GTE)
- Italian Association for Stress Analysis (AIAS)
- Slovak Society for Mechanics (SSM)

as Founding Members, have created the :

#### **DANUBIA-ADRIA COMMITTEE FOR EXPERIMENTAL MECHANICS**

Each National Society, in its quality of Founding Member, nominates two Representatives who are members of the Committee.

The objective of the Committee is to promote cooperation of Science and Technology in this field in the Countries and specially :

**“to promote the experimental mechanics, covering all the aspects, from the**

**development of the methods to the applications to technical systems, for the quality improvement of products and processes“.**

To achieve this purpose the Committee must:

- encourage exchanges of teachers and researchers between universities and other technical and scientific societies;
- develop areas of technological cooperation between researchers and technicians of the different Countries on bilateral and multilateral basis to contribute to the mutual scientific benefit ;
- organize every year an Annual Symposium on:

**EXPERIMENTAL METHODS AND APPLICATIONS IN SOLID MECHANICS.**

**2. COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES**

- The committee meets twice a year, for:
- A “Spring Meeting”
- An “Autumn Extended Meeting”.

The costs for accommodation and meals (or pocket money) for the Spring Meeting of the members of the Committee are charged up to the hosting local organisation.

**3. MEMBERSHIP**

The membership of the Societies is of two types: Founding Members and Associated Members.

- Founding Members Representatives are the members of the Committee who participate to the Spring meeting with the following tasks:
  - Organization of the annual Symposium.
  - Choice of the Country that offers hospitality to the next Symposium
  - Organization of the Autumn Extended Meeting of the Committee during the Symposium.
  - Making of any decision on the updating of the present Statute.

Other National Societies of Engineering or of Experimental Mechanics which are interested in joining Danubia Adria must apply with a letter to the Danubia Adria Committee.

In case of acceptance, this Society becomes Associated Member and must specify the name of one Representative Member who will represent the Society.

- **Associated Members Representatives** will participate to the **Autumn Extended Meeting** together with the **Founding members Representatives**, with the following tasks:
  - Selection of the papers that are to be published in the Symposia Proceeding
  - Suggestion of technical and scientific initiatives
  - Suggestion of places for future Symposia.

#### 4. SYMPOSIUM

The aims of the DANUBIA-ADRIA Symposium are:

- to provide a forum for close contact between scientists and engineers working in the field of "Experimental Mechanics" at universities and in industrial research centers,
- to enable young scientists, researchers and students to attend an international symposium at low travelling and accommodation costs.

##### 4.1. Subjects

The DANUBIA-ADRIA Symposium will be concerned with recent research and development of all aspects of experimental methods and applications in solid mechanics. Primary attention will be given to industrial application of new methods and techniques. Each main session should be opened with a review lecture on the state-of-art. Parallel sessions should be avoided.

##### 4.2. Participation and language

- Participants from all countries are welcomed.
- The official language of the Danubia-Adria is English.

##### 4.3. Organisation

The annual Symposium is to be held:

- Once a year, usually in Autumn,
- Reasonably close to the common border of the co-organizing Countries.
- The National Society of the Country which is hosting the next symposium, is asked to prepare the "Call for Papers" and all the necessary announcements.
- The distribution of the announcements is made by all members of the organizing committee.
- For the preselection, made by each national society, an extended summary of two pages including tables and figures are needed.
- Authors coming from one of the Member Countries are requested to present their extended summary to their own National Society.
- Authors not belonging to one of the co-organizing Countries may decide to which Member Country they will send their summary.
- The National Societies are responsible for their selection.
- The D-A Symposia should be held independently of all other symposia and colloquia.

##### 4.4. Publications

- Before the Symposium, at least a booklet with the extended summaries of all contributions is to be distributed among the participants, free of charge.
- After the Symposium, selected papers will be published each year as a special issue of the "ÖIAZ" ("Österreichische Ingenieur und Architekten Zeitschrift).
- Selected papers will be published in these special issues, even if the papers have been previously published elsewhere.

**4.5. Registration fees**

- The registration fee is to be proposed by the National Society which prepares the next Symposium, and has to be approved by the Committee.
- The fee should be kept as low as possible.
- For fees payment, bilateral agreements may be negotiated.
- Members of the Committee do not pay fees.

**5. OTHER ACTIVITIES**

The Danubia-Adria Committee, in order to develop areas of technological cooperation, also promotes:

- The organisation of exchanges of visits, workshops and seminars, on areas of relevant interest for the modernisation of industries and qualification of technicians;
- Joint initiatives for common projects.

**6. RELATIONSHIPS**

- The D-A Committee is co-ordinated with the Working Group on Science and Technology of Central Europe Initiative.
- The D-A Committee endeavours to keep a close and cooperative contact with the Technical Committee TC 15 on Measurements in Experimental Mechanics (IMEKO) and the European Permanent Committee for Experimental Mechanics

**7. EXCEPTIONS**

For exceptions, an agreement of all members of the Committee is necessary.

- Austrian Society of Experimental Strain Analysis (ASESA)
  - Dr. Rudolf BEER .....
  - Dr. Josef AFFENZELLER .....
- Croatian Society of Mechanics (HDM)
  - Prof. Dr. Ivo ALFIREVIC .....
  - Prof. Dr. Stjepan JECIC .....
- Czech Society for Mechanics (CSM)
  - Ass. Prof. Dr. Stanislav HOLY .....
  - Dr. Josef VISNER .....
- Hungarian Scientific Society of Mechanical Engineers (GTE)
  - Dr. Lajos BORBAS .....
  - Dr. Friges THAMM .....
- Italian Association for Stress Analysis (ALAS)
  - Prof. Dr. Fulvio DI MARINO .....
  - Prof. Dr. Alessandro FREDDI .....
- Slovak Society for Mechanics (SSM)
  - Prof. Dr. Jozef BRILLA .....
  - Dr. Milan DRZIK .....

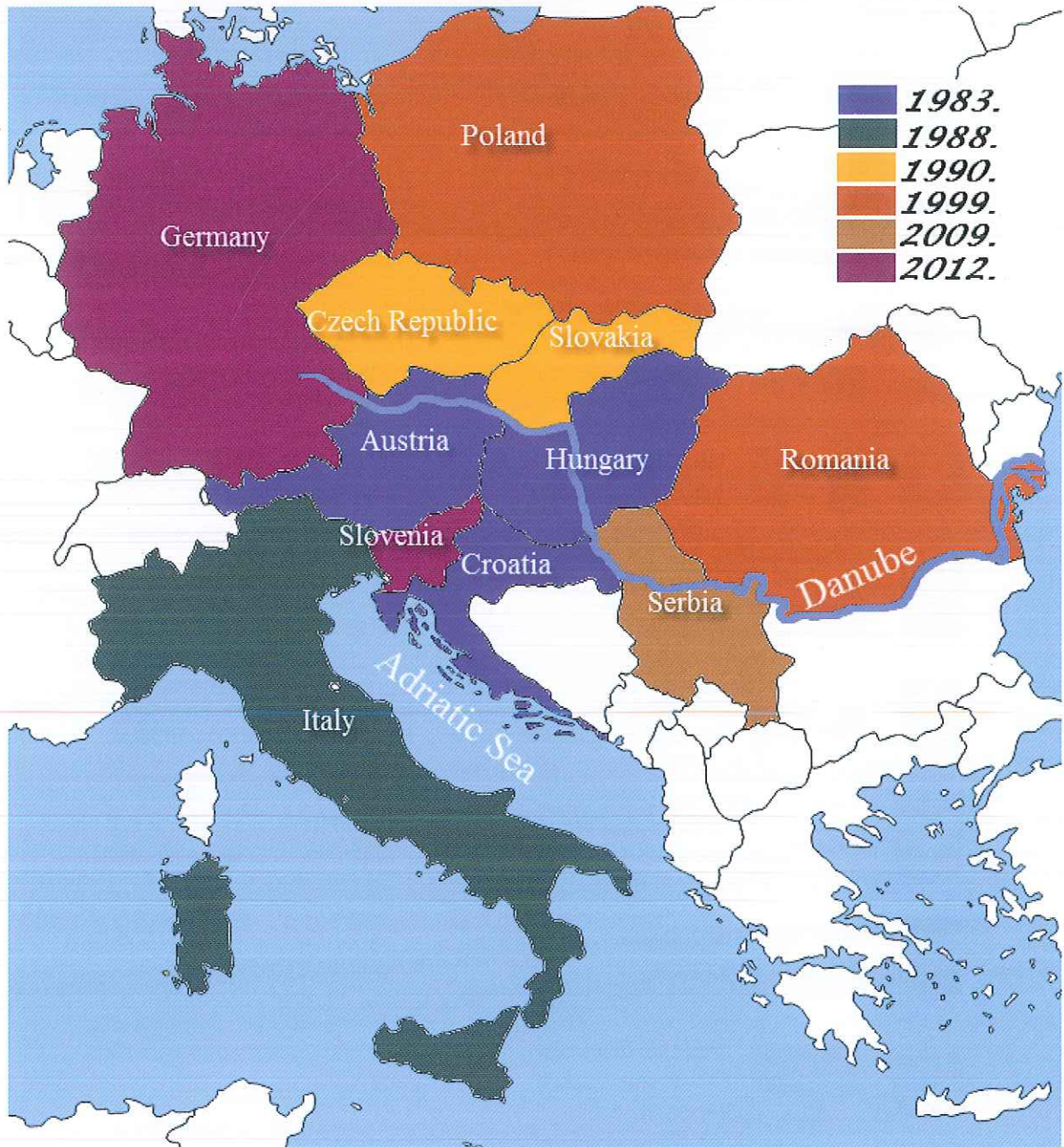
Baden, September 29, 1994

### Chronology of joining the Danubia-Adria Committee

Year			Country	Society
1983			Republic of Austria Republi Österreich	Austrian Society of Experimental Strain Analysis (ASESA)
1983			Republic of Croatia Republika Hrvatska	Croatian Society of Mechanics (CSM) Hrvatsko društvo za mehaniku
1983			Hungary Magyarország	Hungarian Scientific Society of Mechanical Engineers (GTE)
1988			Italian Republic Repubblica italiana	Italian Association for Stress Analysis (AIAS)
1990			Czech Republic Česká republika	Czech Society of Mechanics (CSM)
1990			Slovak Republic Slovenská republika	Slovak Society of Mechanics (SSM)
1997 1999*			Republic of Poland Rzeczpospolita Polska	Committee of Mechanics of Polish Academy of Sciences (KMPAM)
1997 1999*			Romania România	Romanian Association for Stress Analysis (ARTENS)
2009			Republic of Serbia Република Србија Republika Srbija	Serbian Society of Mechanics (SSM)
2012			Federal Republic of Germany Bundesrepublik Deutschland	German Society of Experimental Structural Analysis (GESA)
2012			Republic of Slovenia Republika Slovenija	Slovenian Society of Experimental Mechanics (SSEM)

\* Poland and Romania became the associated members of the Danubia-Adria Committee in 1997, and its full members in 1999

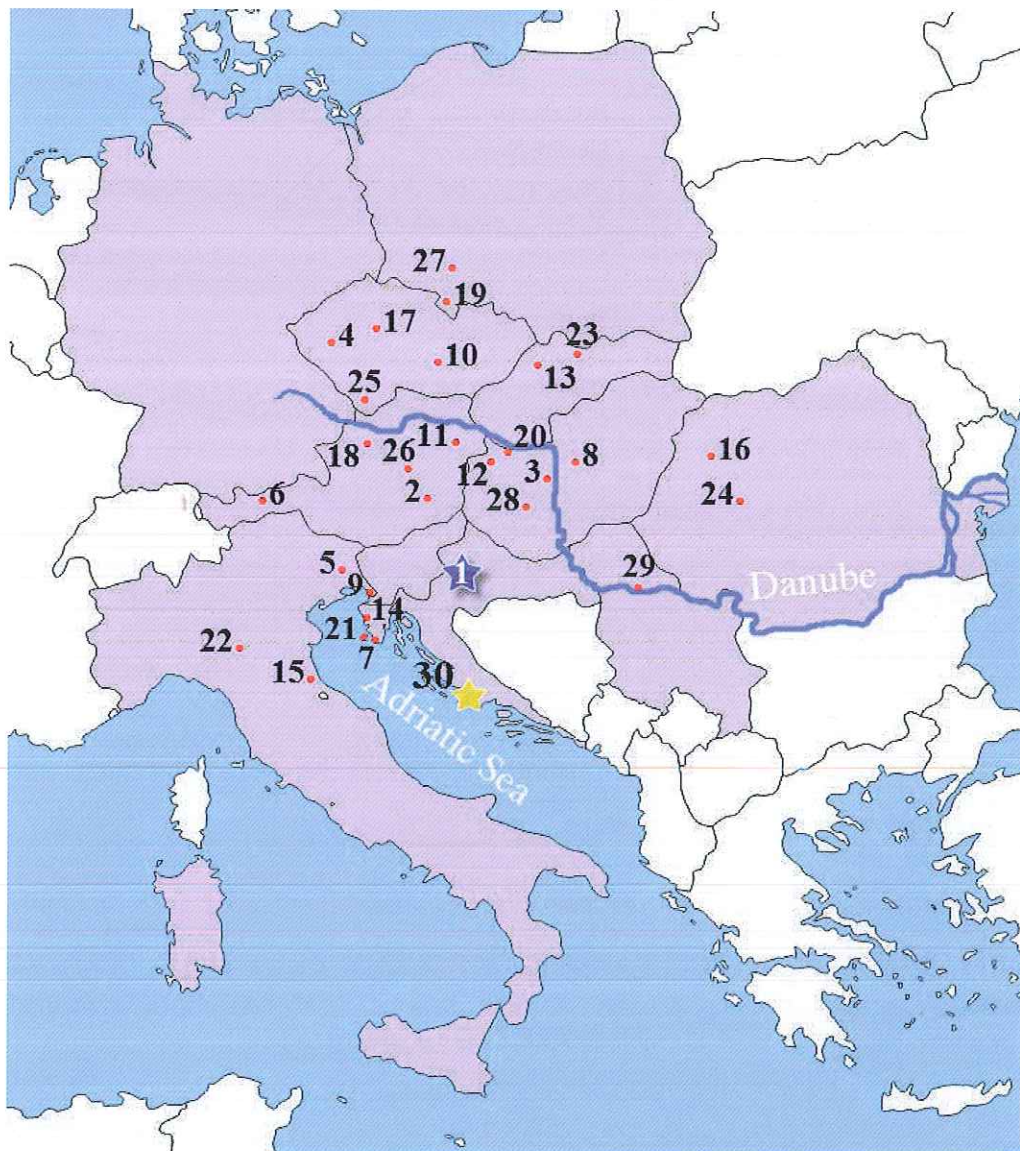
### Chronology of joining the Danubia-Adria Committee



Year	Country
1983	Austria, Croatia, Hungary
1988	Italy
1990	The Czech Republic, Slovakia
1999	Poland, Romania
2009	Serbia
2012	Germany, Slovenia

## The sequence of thirty Danubia-Adria Symposia

From Stubičke Toplice to Primošten



No.	Venue	No.	Venue	No.	Venue	No.	Venue
1.	Stubičke Toplice	9.	Trieste	17.	Prague	25.	Češky Krumlov
2.	Graz	10.	Měřín	18.	Steyr	26.	Leoben
3.	Budapest*	11.	Baden	19.	Polanica Zdrój	27.	Wrocław
4.	Plzeň*	12.	Sopron	20.	Győr	28.	Siofok
5.	Udine	13.	Rajecké Teplice	21.	Brijuni	29.	Beograd
6.	Mösern	14.	Poreč	22.	Parma	30.	Primošten
7.	Pula	15.	Bertinoro	23.	Podbanské		
8.	Gödöllő	16.	Cluj Napoca	24.	Sibiu		