

Botanists' Book on Wood Science

The collaboration of three botanists has resulted in the publication of a book of considerable importance in the field of wood science. The book **The Vascular Cambium, Its development and activity** by Philipson, Ward and Butterfield has been published by Chapman and Hall, London, and is being distributed in the United States by Barnes and Noble Inc.

Two of the authors, Professor W.R. Philipson and Mr B.G. Butterfield, a lecturer, are on the staff of the Department of Botany. The

third author, Mrs J.M. Hammond, writing under the name of Josephine M. Ward, was formerly a lecturer in the same department, but is now living in Canada.

The plant tissue known as the vascular cambium is the source of the greater bulk of plant material including wood, one of the world's greatest natural products. The development, action, and control of the cambium has therefore received a great deal of attention, but the literature is scattered and until now no comprehensive account has been available.

The purpose of the book has been to gather together what is known about the morphology, development, activity, and physiological control of the cambium and to provide a comprehensive but select bibliography for each topic.

Apart from its interest to botanists the book is of considerable importance to foresters, especially those involved in timber production. The book relates the structure of wood to the activities within the cambium

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from which it arises, with considerations of the nature, cell structure, growth cycles and activities of the cambium.

The continuing interest in the Department of Botany in the nature and properties of wood is reflected in the current activities within the department. Mr Butterfield is co-author of another book at present in press with Chapman and Hall. Entitled *The Three Dimensional Structure of Wood*, this book is an atlas of scanning electron microscope photographs illustrating various aspects of wood anatomy and has been written in collaboration with Mr B.A. Meylan of the Physics and Engineering Laboratory, D.S.I.R., Lower Hutt.

More Gifts for University

Council has expressed its thanks to the following for gifts to the University:

Ivon Watkins-Dow Ltd., which is to continue for a further three-year period its Research Scholarship in Chemical Engineering with the emolument increased from \$800 to \$1000.

An agreement has been entered into with the N.Z. Electricity Department which will make available to the University \$2700 to enable a study to be made of the physics, chemistry and biology of water in various lakes of the Waitaki River Hydro Power Scheme and future changes in Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri. This work will be under the general direction of Professor G.A. Knox (Zoology) and carried out in particular by Dr Vida Stout.

The Advisory Committee of the Vernon Willey Trust has made a further grant of \$1000 to Dr R.B. Keey to assist the extension of his survey of the problem of drying of slippe wood. This grant added to the initial grant brings the total grant to \$3000.

A grant-in-aid of up to \$600 by the Marine Department will enable the evaluation of the extent of organic pollution in the lower Waimakariri River and its tributaries in North Canterbury to be conducted by Dr Vida Stout.

The N.Z. Meteorological Service has provided the Geography Department on long-term loan with two radiation sensors and associated equipment valued at approximately \$1000. This equipment will be used in a project led by Dr J.E. Hay.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR

Regret at the death of Professor John Packer, scholar, teacher and administrator, whose distinguished service to the University of New Zealand and to higher education would be long remembered, was expressed in a motion of condolence passed by Council.

The Chancellor (Mr T.H. McCombs) in a tribute to Professor Packer, said he not only built the Department of Chemistry into one of the most distinguished academic departments in this part of the world, but also exerted a significant influence in the shaping of the University as we know it today.

Jack Packer came to Canterbury in 1923 and served the Chemistry Department for an almost unbroken 42 years, 21 of them as head. Recognised as one of the major figures in science education for many decades he attracted and held a staff of quality and the Department's reputation grew rapidly. His scholarship was evident from the volume on organic chemistry he wrote with Professor J. Vaughan.

"Professor Packer served Canterbury well as an academic; but he had

an equally profound influence as a University administrator. As a member of the Professorial Board, and then its deputy-chairman, and as a member of this Council his wisdom, equanimity, integrity and fair-mindedness earned him the deep respect and gratitude of colleagues. A leading advocate of university autonomy it was appropriate that he should serve on the governing bodies of the University of New Zealand and oversee the transition from federation to independence. And it was appropriate too that this newly-autonomous University should select him to receive one of its honorary degrees in 1962.

"Professor Packer retired in 1964; but he so loved his life and his work that he continued to serve higher education as a member of the research committee of the University Grants Committee, as adviser to the Education Department on science equipment for Technical Institutes and as a very welcome occasional lecturer in his old department.

"He will be sadly missed by his colleagues and friends both within and without the University," Mr McCombs said.

Graduate Interest in Centennial Proposed

A suggestion that the University of Canterbury Association might make some tangible gesture to the University during its centennial year in 1973 was made by the retiring president, Professor H. E. Field, at the annual meeting of the Association.

"We are aware that in the United States and some other countries alumni associations have been able to do a great deal for their former universities," Professor Field said. "The

University of Canterbury will celebrate its centennial in 1973 and your committee is confident the membership will do everything in its power to support the celebration of this important event in the University's history.

Our predecessor, the Graduates' Association, played a significant part in the celebration of the 50th jubilee of Canterbury College. This new and more vigorous Association should take an even greater part in celebration of the centennial of the University."

Professor Field said it would be gratifying too, if in the years ahead the Association could find ways to make a more significant contribution to the University than it had in the past.

Finances Show Improvement

A considerable improvement in the financial position was reported at the annual meeting of the University of Canterbury Association. There was a surplus of income over expenditure for 1970 of \$1107 compared with a deficit of \$3400 in the previous year.

In his annual report the retiring president, Professor H.E. Field, said the treasurer, Mr J. Loftus, and the chairman, Mr V.M. Busby, had been successful in achieving increased control over costs and economies without reducing the quality of service or enjoyment of amenities and functions in the University Club and the report provided a firmer base for maintaining and improving the Club.

Membership of the Association was 900, of whom 778 were members of the University Club.

Mr A.C. Brassington was elected president and Professor N.C. Phillips and Professor J. Vaughan vice-presidents. Other officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Mr V.M. Busby; treasurer, Mr J. Loftus; secretary, Mr E.T. Beardsley; executive, Messdames Beverley Milligan, P.M. Hogan and Messrs I.S. Roberts, C. Steel, D. Stringer and I.G.B. Wilson. Mr R.A. Anderson was re-elected auditor.

Professor R.A. Copland (English) will deliver the Macmillan Brown memorial lectures at the University this year. The lectures, in memory of a founding professor of the University, John Macmillan Brown, are given in different centres each year. There are three lectures in each series.

Third Visit to Canterbury

Professor Howard J. Critchfield, of Western Washington State College, is paying his third visit to the Geography Department and his fourth to New Zealand. The author of a well-known climatological text-book, Professor Critchfield began his research career with a doctoral dissertation on the agricultural geography of Southland based on work carried out during his first visit in 1928-50.

Recently he received an agenda for the special meeting of the Arts Faculty to discuss the structure of the B.A. degree and its language requirements, and he recalled attending a Professorial Board meeting in 1950 as a guest of Professor Jobbens where a similar topic was discussed, and at which the late Professor I.L.G. Sutherland argued strongly that Maori should not be regarded as a foreign language.

As to students, Professor Critchfield notes considerable changes in both New Zealand and the U.S. over 20 years — a greater social and environmental concern, but no great difference on the two sides of the Pacific. —P.J.P.

Early Labour Papers Presented to Library

A special collection of pamphlets, papers and correspondence dealing with the early history of the Labour movement in New Zealand has been presented to the University Library by Mr M. Connelly, M.P. for Wigram.

The papers are those of his father, Mr Michael Connelly a member of the Legislative Council from 1936 to 1950, who took an active part in the early mining and railway unions on the West Coast. He led the negotiations to make the now defunct *Grey River Argus* a Labour daily; served on the advisory committee of the party's national executive; contested the Chalmers seat in 1925; took an active part in local body affairs in Dunedin; served on the Fire Service Council; and was president of the Associated Savings Banks.

The pamphlets and papers, deal largely with the early history of the Labour Party, and radical and economic theory and propaganda and the corres-

pondence with his activities in many fields.

Included in the collection is material which belonged to Mr Angus McLagan, member of Parliament for Riccarton from 1946-56. Mr McLagan was a leader of the Miners' Union on the West Coast before he became first president of the Federation of Labour, a member of the Legislative Council and Minister of Manpower and National Service and Labour.

The McLagan section includes many of his speeches, papers and a full collection of mining regulations and awards.

The Vice-Chancellor said these gifts were particularly welcome, not only because of their intrinsic value to research students but also because it might induce others with historical papers to deposit them in the University Library.

Professor Phillips also welcomed a gift of a set of League of Nations documents from Mr J.V. Wilson, one of the University's most distinguished graduates.

B.Ed. Degree 'Not Yet Desirable'

In a report on his recent special leave, Professor P.J. Lawrence (Education) says that a B.Ed. degree is not yet desirable at Canterbury.

"The B.Ed. degree was originally a two-year second degree taken by graduates from any faculty (similar, for example, to the B.D. degree). It was normally an extension of a graduate Diploma in Education and was designed to allow for the more advanced study of selected fields in education by teachers whose major degree was in a so-called 'teaching subject'." Professor Lawrence says. "Over the last decade the B.Ed. has been introduced increasingly as a four-year first degree which combines elements of an Arts degree with professional teacher training. This is a common pattern in Britain and Australia, has been operating in Waikato University, and has recently been introduced into Massey University. From observations in many places I have reached the tentative conclusion that as far as Canterbury is concerned it would be better, in the immediate future, to concentrate on two smaller changes rather than to attempt to introduce an undergraduate B.Ed.

"Students in the Teachers' College (especially the Primary Division) should be given more encouragement to take the B.A. Degree. This requires an extension of the excellent system of release for one or more years of full-time study, along with the development of a joint University-Teachers' College tutorial system. At the same time the University might well consider giving those Teachers' College students who have completed the three-year course with merit a credit of at least two units (unspecified) towards the B.A. degree. This would seem to be a natural growth from the particular circumstances of New Zealand higher education — especially in well-established centres — and more realistic than any attempt to imitate overseas developments growing out of different circumstances. In due course the B.A. degree is likely to become more flexible, for example in the provision of 'general' and 'special' courses, and this could meet the needs of those who would be catered for by a degree such as the B.Ed.

"The Education Department has a special interest in graduate courses

for students who have taken their major subjects in other departments. The Diploma in Education is well-established, and with the operation of the 'special entry' provision for those who wish to enter M.A. via a one-year qualifying course, there is increasing flexibility for course change at the graduate level. Observation of course structure in Education at the graduate level in many universities provides strong evidence for arguing that this flexibility should be extended to allow for entry to M.A. or to a degree beyond the level of Dip.Ed. for students from outside the Arts Faculty. This could be achieved by introducing an M.Phil. or by accepting the possibility of M.A. via a bachelor's degree in another faculty. The provision of a graduate 'Bachelor of Educational Studies' would of course solve the problem for Education, but this seems too specialized a move if the flexibility can be achieved within the present degree structure. Whatever the method used, it would be in keeping with common practice in American and British universities to allow graduates from other faculties to enter Education courses at both the Master's and the Doctoral level." —I.A.S.

To Edit New Law Journal

A new journal dealing with law reform is to be sponsored by the Department of Justice. The Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University (Professor J.L. Ryan) has been appointed by the department to establish the journal and will be editor and chairman of the editorial committee.

Professor Ryan, who is a member of the Law Revision Commission, said that governments everywhere were treating the reform of law as a matter of urgency and New Zealand would make a unique contribution to solving some of the problems by sponsoring the new journal, which will have a world-wide circulation.

"It is a matter of good commercial sense and valid investment to keep the law in line with the demands of society," Professor Ryan said. "I hope that at some time the journal will be able to publish evidence that every dollar invested in law reform returns a many fold dividend to the social and commercial community without in any way removing the traditional protective safeguards of individual liberty and property."

An example was simplification of some of the processes of the law which would be bound to pay for itself in a remarkably short period.

Postal Strike Effects Continue in Library

The British postal strike did not merely interrupt services during its duration. The Librarian, Mr C.W. Collins, says the postal interruption has had profound effects on the Library's services and the effects will continue for most of the year.

The cessation of almost all mailings of journals from Britain was the first obvious effect, and this is now being slowly straightened out. More lasting will be the effect on the arrival of new books. One or two booksellers managed to make special arrangements, but most supplies ceased to move for several weeks. Even worse, airmails in both directions were stopped and correspondence about new orders is only now catching up.

During the strike the checking of orders was hampered by the suspension of the weekly airmail copy of *British National Bibliography*, an essential tool in checking recent publications. The consequential delays will be noticeable for some time.

The Library Staff will also be handicapped by facing large piles of banked-up mail as it arrives. With the best will in the world they cannot much hasten the processes of cataloguing, classification, and preparation for the shelves when they can barely cope even with a regular flow of new books.

Requests may be made, preferably in writing, for priority attention to be given to especially urgent material, but this will be possible only if such requests are kept to the minimum.

Close Interest in Unusual Seminar

The visit of Professor Knight Aldrich, Professor of Psychiatry at the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, under an Erskine Fellowship, provided an opportunity for an unusual but professionally rewarding seminar last month conducted by the Department of Extension Studies.

Professor Aldrich, whose previous appointments included Visiting Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Edinburgh, Visiting Psychiatrist to the Post-graduate Medical Foundation of New South Wales, and Professor of Psychiatry at the School of Medicine, University of Chicago, retains pastoral field work as a major professional interest. In association with the Rev. Carl Nighswonger, he is the author of *A Case-book for Pastoral Counselling* (Westminster Press). He has previously undertaken intensive short-term courses in conjunction with David Maddison, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Sydney. Professor Maddison was formerly Visiting Professor, Harvard Medical School, and Medical Education Consultant to W.H.O. With this team, accustomed to working together, and only three hours' travelling time apart, the opportunity was taken to organise a weekend seminar on a theme of mutual concern and professional interest.

The subject was "The Unwanted Child", an important and exceedingly complex problem in society. Unwantedness has many manifestations and an even greater number of social and psychological outcomes. The problem was long due for close scrutiny and this is what the seminar set out to apply.

Interdisciplinary co-operation was the keynote in bringing together representatives of the caring professions. Teachers, district nurses, medical practitioners and pastors are the principal field contacts and they in turn have recourse to specialist medical and clinical resources which are augmented by medical social workers for follow-up field work. The purpose of the seminar was to bring together the professional groups whose common ground is that of "care" or mutual concern for the welfare of such children and their natural or foster families. This therapeutic community of field workers and resources person-

nel were required to submit brief vignettes based on their own case work in order to ensure that the teaching of the visiting specialists and the subsequent workshop sessions were appropriate to the local scene. Around selected examples of this case material the workshop sessions were devised.

Professor Maddison's inaugural address was "The Mother of the Unwanted Child", and his formal paper was "Unwantedness and Personality Development". The workshop session, "Attitudes in Pregnancy", "Parental Attitudes", "Early Childhood Experiences", and "Later Childhood Experiences", were introduced by brief papers contributed by each of the principals in turn. Professor P.J. Lawrence chaired a plenary discussion session and Professor A. Crowther, a panel discussion directed particularly to resources in the New Zealand context.

The enrolment of 181 included two members of psychiatry, a number of psychiatrists and clinical psychologists, 22 general medical practitioners, nurses, teachers, child welfare officers and as well as members of subsidiary services, a very large enrolment of church and medical social workers.

The seminar was opened by the Vice-Chancellor (Professor N.C. Phillips).

Shows by Fine Arts Staff

Two members of the Fine Arts staff have been holding one-man shows at the Canterbury Society of Arts. Laurence Karasek, whose exhibition closed on March 30, displayed a series of predominantly three-dimensional forms in colour in the large Stewart Mair gallery at the C.S.A.

Rudi Gopas held a retrospective exhibition of paintings from April 3-18. Entitled "Towards Expression" it is a statement of the beliefs which so strongly characterizes his position as an artist and teacher.

A forthcoming exhibition at the C.S.A. gallery in July should also be noted - that of recent work by Maurice Askew, Senior Lecturer in the Graphic Design department of the School.

Commonwealth Scholarship Plan Assessed

The tenth annual report on the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan assesses the value of this scheme of education awards ten years after it was set up. Statements from countries participating in the scheme show how they are already profiting from the knowledge and experience of the hundreds of former Commonwealth Scholars who have returned and taken up posts in their home countries.

The plan is a striking example of mutual two-way co-operation among Commonwealth countries. Although most prestige awards are financed by the more affluent member countries, a significant proportion are paid for by the low-income countries themselves. The number of Commonwealth countries offering scholarships has now reached 18.

For the fourth year in succession the target number of 1,000 awards envisaged at the 1959 Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford has been reached. A record number of almost 8,000 applications was submitted in 45 Commonwealth countries for awards under this scheme last year. 103 Scholarships were held in Australia, 552 in Britain, 7 in Hong Kong, 258 in Canada, 9 in Ceylon, 2 in East Africa, 4 in Ghana, 40 in India, 1 in Jamaica, 5 in Malaysia, 23 in New Zealand, 7 in Nigeria and 13 in Pakistan. The scholars came from 47 countries including 139 from India, 92 from Pakistan, 87 from Australia, 75 from Canada, 73 from Nigeria, 69 from Britain and 40 from Ceylon.

Most scholars are reading for higher degrees. Their numbers are evenly divided among the various fields of study, the main categories being Arts, Social Studies, Pure Science and Technology. The awards are open to both men and women. Women constituted 12.4 per cent of the total number holding awards.

Five countries offer awards at a more senior level to Scholars of established reputation who are thus able to benefit themselves and their host countries as well as their home country. 41 senior awards were taken up as well as 51 Fellowships under the two schemes of Medical awards and Academic Staff awards instituted by Britain.