

Chronicle

Professor Paulay Fifth University Engineer To Become Fellow Of Royal Society

Professor Thomas Paulay (Civil Engineering) was elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society of New Zealand at the annual meeting of the society on 10 May in Auckland.

Professor Paulay joined the staff of the Department of Civil Engineering in 1961 and has held a personal chair since 1975.

His international technical reputation has been achieved mainly through his significant research into the behaviour of reinforced concrete shear walls in building structures when subjected to earthquake loading. The research work on shear walls, recognised as an important pioneering effort, has resulted in more extensive use of shear walls in earthquake resistant structures in New Zealand and overseas, made possible by his innovative design procedures.

One of these developments has been the use of diagonally reinforced concrete coupling beams between shear walls which has ensured a much better response of coupled shear walls during severe earthquakes. Professor Paulay has also conducted other internationally recognised research such as the manner of shear transfer across cracks in reinforced concrete elements by interface shear friction, the mechanisms of shear resistance of reinforced concrete beams and columns, the shear and bond transfer mechanisms in reinforced concrete beam-column joints, and the capacity design of columns of earthquake resistant building frames.

Professor Paulay is the sixth professional engineer in New Zealand to be elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society of New Zealand, the others being: Professor L. Kay, (Department of Electrical Engineering, University) in 1971; Professor R. H. T. Bates (Department of Electrical Engineering, University) in 1976; Dr R. I. Skinner, (Physics and Engineering Laboratory, DSIR, Lower Hutt) in 1977; Professor R. Park (Department of Civil Engineering,



Honorary Fellowship of The Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners was conferred on the Bursar of the School of Engineering, Mr J. G. Puddle (left) during the vacation.

At the annual oration and conference of the college in Dunedin, Dr S. J. Carson (middle) president, and Dr M. M. Herbert (right) chairman, conferred the honour on Mr Puddle in appreciation of his ser-

vices as secretary of the college over the last 10 years.

The college has only three other honorary fellows: the Duke of Edinburgh; Mr John Goodfellow, who endowed the Sir William Goodfellow chair in continuing medical education in general practice at Auckland University; and Dr Elaine Gurr, who endowed a chair in general practice at Otago University.

New Lecturer In Maori

Mrs Lyndsay Head, an assist lecturer in Maori with experience as a translator and historian, has been appointed a lecturer.

Mrs Head, who completed a B.A. in Maori and history in 1979, has submitted her M.A. thesis. It consists of a new translation of the *UA Gospel Notebook*, one of the basic sources for an understanding of Maori religion and politics in the 1860s, together

with a reinterpretation in the light of the translation, of Te Ua and the Hau Hau faith, the most important autonomous movement to emerge in Maori society after the arrival of Europeans in New Zealand.

She has translated a series of early Maori letters relating to the social history of South Island Maoris and these are being published by the department. She has also translated many Maori letters from the 1850s and 1860s and plans to publish them as a volume of documents on Maori attitudes to the land wars.

Mrs Head was appointed a part-time teaching assistant in Maori in 1980 and was an assistant lecturer in the first term this year.

University) in 1978; and Professor H. McCallion (Department of Mechanical Engineering, University) in 1980.

Retiring To Continue Research

Professor R. L. C. Pilgrim has a boundless enthusiasm for his subject—indeed he is retiring from teaching it this month so that he can devote his full attention to it.

"For me, biology hasn't been just a job—it's been a way of life," says Professor Pilgrim, who will retire four years before he is 65 to devote his energies to research he has been unable to pursue while teaching. "I'll be a biologist to the end of my days—only another 30 years to go."

It has certainly been a lifelong interest. When he was in short pants, Bob Pilgrim and two schoolmates established what they called, from its location, the Onslow Museum Society. Initially the museum was only a collection of shells, but a pretty good collection at that. The father of one of the partners cleared a bedroom and built display shelves for the museum and the boy himself, who worked in a newspaper office, got a formal letterhead printed. They were not taught biology in the secondary schools then and they were desperately anxious to purchase an authoritative work to assist with the identification and classification of shells.

But the only worthwhile book cost something like two pounds ten shillings with plates, an impossible sum in those Depression days when, if one was fortunate, pocket money amounted to threepence a week. And so they took their problem to the top—to the Minister of Education.

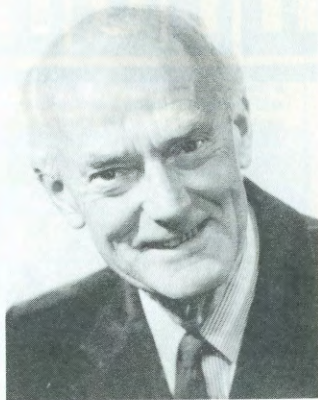
Peter Fraser had just taken the Education portfolio and his innate Scottish reverence for learning was revealed in his reply. A parcel arrived by return mail. In it was the book, a personal gift from the Minister.

The Onslow Museum also had expert advice—and visits—from Dr R. A. Falla, then Director of a rival establishment, the Canterbury Museum, Professor Edward Percival, head of biology at Canterbury University College, and Professor Robin Allan, who was head of geology.

It was a great stimulus to a lifelong study of a subject which has flourished remarkably over the last decade, particularly physiology, the teaching of which Professor Pilgrim pioneered at Canterbury. It was the first course outside a medical school; now such courses are common all over the country.

When he was a student Professor Pilgrim was taught that genes were an "influence" located on the chromosomes, but not too much was known about them. "But now it is known what they are and

Bob Pilgrim Looks Back



remarkable things can be done with them," he says. "Genetic engineering is an incredible advance. Similarly we didn't understand much about enzymes a few decades ago, but now we can even synthesise them. That really is a fantastic development."

But he is not so sure about computers. "I can't really envisage them doing anything more than analysing data. It seems to me that they are only tools, very fast and very effective certainly, but still only tools. You still have to produce the data for them," he says.

Bob Pilgrim became a part-time student at Canterbury in 1939, the year in which war was declared, and he has a warm regard for part-time students as a result of his experience. He was working as a public servant—in the Agriculture Department initially and then in Social Security—and though he was allowed time to attend lectures, it was given grudgingly. So it was a struggle to get from office to lecture room and back within the allotted hour.

Frequently his lunch hour disappeared. It was the Saturday morning lectures and laboratories that made it possible for part-time students to survive. He completed his B.Sc. in four terms and then enjoyed the luxury of two years of full-time study before being called up.

The practice of part-time work was not forgotten when Bob Pilgrim was studying overseas. He once assisted a Welsh relative who had a contract to clean chimneys in South Wales, and he claims to be the only New Zealand professor who has swept the chimneys of Cardiff Castle.

In his undergraduate days the handful of biology students did their field work at Cass

during the rather oddly-named Relax, the two weeks preceding final exams. When classes became too large for the tiny field station here, Professor Percival made an arrangement with Mr Allen Menzies, of Menzies Bay, by which biology students were able to study marine life about the bay. Classes also went to Akaroa, camping in the school there during vacations. Sometimes the party went to Menzies Bay by launch from Lyttelton, but later they travelled in what was possibly the College's first heavy vehicle, a rugged truck which Pip Alley used for survey trips with civil engineering students.

Kaikoura was a much better centre for marine studies and eventually students crammed into the school there during vacations before the field station was built. Professor Percival initially had the idea of using surplus railway carriages for the field station, but when he was succeeded by Professor G. A. Knox as head of the department the plans for the field station were upgraded and eventually a much more extensive station was built.

After graduating B.Sc., Bob Pilgrim was awarded the Charles Cook, Warwick House, memorial scholarship and the Shircliffe graduate bursary, but the war put paid to any immediate hope of graduate study and for two years he undertook war service, including spending 1944 as a biochemist and diagnostician in 4 General Hospital, New Zealand Army Medical Corps, New Caledonia. He was released from the army on being directed to an essential occupation—research assistant in the unit dealing with the artificial insemination of cattle at the Ruakura Animal Research Station. A year later he was appointed an assistant lecturer in zoology at Canterbury and was able to resume his studies, graduating M.Sc. in zoology with equivalent first-class honours.

A National Research Scholarship enabled him to go to London, where he undertook research at University College and gained a Ph.D. in 1951. He was appointed a lecturer at Canterbury in the same year, was promoted to senior lecturer in 1954 and became a reader in 1963. When the second chair in zoology was established in 1965, Professor Pilgrim was appointed to it.

In addition to research undertaken on study leave, Professor Pilgrim has been awarded several fellowships for study overseas. In 1958 he was awarded a post-doctoral fellowship by the National Academy of Sciences and undertook research during the next year at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, and at the Friday Harbor Laboratories of the University of Washington. In 1963 he was

(continued next page)

Over 40 Years At Canterbury

awarded a British Council travel grant enabling him to undertake research at the laboratories of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth. He extended his research at the Stazione Zoologica, Naples, with a Royal Society award.

His research interests have been in the fields of crustacean neurophysiology, in which he has made some major contributions, insect systematics and ecology. Neurophysiology was his major interest, but it had to be shelved as he assumed more administrative responsibilities during his career. It requires sustained laboratory work—a full day at a time at least—and because he could not devote that sort of time to research while Dean of Science, for instance, he turned to insect research. In retirement he plans to continue the latter studies.

It was Tillyard's book on Australian and New Zealand insects that precipitated him into insect studies. Specimens for examination could readily be found in the field and this helped to bring the subject to life, he said.

Professor Pilgrim also became interested in parasitology, partly because of its innate interest—"parasites have made extremely clever adaptations," he says—and partly because of their close relation to human affairs. Fleas for instance, much maligned, were nevertheless important. They were the only known carriers of bubonic plague. A lot was known about the adult flea, especially the 60 or so species capable of carrying the plague, but little was known about the larval stages. It was important to be able to identify potential carriers at the larval stage. They could be detected in the nests of birds and rodents and perhaps destroyed before they became carriers.

Plague remains a serious disease, Professor Pilgrim says. Even in some modern western cities there are two or three deaths a year and the potential is here too. "We've had deaths caused by bubonic plague in New Zealand. In fact they were the cause originally of the establishment of the Health Department," he said.

The establishment of Biochemistry and Biophysics as a teaching discipline at Canterbury owes much to Professor Pilgrim. In reviewing his career, he says he is proudest of that development. There is no department and there have been no specific appointments, but the subjects have been of interest to a number of departments, including electrical engineering. His interest, he says, stemmed from his own curiosity about what made things tick and specifically what made animals tick. Once he had interested the faculty, the development was

readily accepted and he was appointed the faculty's co-ordinator for the two subjects.

Noted for the efficiency of his departmental administration, Professor Pilgrim has also taken a fair load of University administrative work. He was Dean of the Faculty of Science 1967-69 (since his student days he has been associated with 16 of the 20 Deans of Science since the office was established in 1922); he was secretary of the now defunct Lecturers' Association and a lecturers' representative on the Professorial Board. He also represented the University on the Papanui High School Board of Governors.

He served as chairman of the Canterbury branch of the Association of University Teachers and has been a council member of the Royal Society of New Zealand and president of the Canterbury branch as well as vice-president of the Canterbury branch of the New Zealand Science Teachers' Association.

But his greatest interest within the University has been the Library. He served on the Library Committee for nine years, the latter three as chairman, and, he says, "I enjoyed it more than any other committee in the University."

Professor Pilgrim cherishes the informality that went with the early administration of the department. When there was only a staff of four, everything could be dealt with over a cup of coffee in the morning. Now there had to be formal meetings with printed agendas, circulation of minutes and so on and administration had become much more cumbersome. But the greater numbers of staff meant that people could specialise and keep up to date in their subject, learning, teaching and researching more and more about less and less.

Even so, a University the size of Canterbury, or perhaps a little smaller, was about ideal, he said.

Professor Pilgrim was critical of the language skills of today's students. "I'm sometimes appalled by the standard of English students display, and rightly or wrongly I blame the schools," he says. "I sometimes wonder how they will ever be good scientists because they fail to show in their writing that they have observed rules of grammar and spelling. Can they observe well in the field and the laboratory if they can't observe and use good English? I seriously question it."

Professor Pilgrim has maintained a close interest in English and other languages throughout his life and is something of a guardian of grammar, spelling and literary inelegancies about the campus, pointing up errors and ensuring that those who perpetrate them don't repeat them.

He has also been a strong supporter of proposals for a language input into the science degree. Reading knowledge of a foreign language was once compulsory for the M.Sc. and a very good thing too, he says. "It is not only essential for reading papers in that language, but scientists generally travel during their lives and so it is very helpful then too. Above all, study of another language helps us to understand the structure of English and to use our language properly."

He consults a dictionary regularly and it is not surprising to learn that one of the books whose loss he mourned when water once flooded his old laboratory on the city site was Fowler's *Modern English Usage*.

But if the inability of some students to communicate in good English is irritating, Professor Pilgrim does not let it blind him to their other qualities. "They're still very nice people and I've enjoyed working with them very much," he says.

Help Sought For Telethon

The next Telethon to be presented by Television New Zealand will take place on 25 and 26 June. It will be a special event in many ways, the most important being that this year's beneficiary will be able to assist more New Zealanders than ever before.

In times of family crisis and hardship, many families are turning to voluntary agencies for support. The New Zealand Family Trust has been established to help these agencies. In particular it will assist organisations which are helping the young and old people who are socially at risk.

The organisers of Telethon have asked staff to support the appeal "You may like to organise a staff donation or a fun event to raise funds. Within the provision of the Act, donations to the New Zealand Family Trust are tax deductible," the organisers say.

"If you are able to help us, please contact your nearest Telethon office so that we can perhaps include you in the show or promote your efforts on the Telethon Report programme. We would welcome your early response to assist planning."

A Remarkable Chronicle

John Pocock wrote, a little impishly, at the time of this University's centenary in 1973, that if the centennial history of the University of Auckland was written with the intimacy and frankness that characterised the Canterbury history, it should prove a very remarkable chronicle indeed.

Well, it has and it is. But Keith Sinclair's *A History of the University of Auckland, 1883-1983* (published by Auckland University Press in conjunction with O.U.P. and retailing at \$29.95) is not merely a frank and intimate portrait of an institution and its leaders over a century of endeavour: it also shows how the founding college, established not by local endeavour but rather by the State, gradually emerged from being a rather pallid imitation of a British college in its early days to a large, modern New Zealand university with its own character, traditions and reputation and an ability to think—and act—big.

It was not always so. Unlike Canterbury, Auckland had no academic leaders like Macmillan Brown or James Hight and it was governed for much of its life by forceful but wrong-headed lay leaders. For instance the founder, Maurice O'Rorke, later Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was chairman from 1883 until 1916, cowed the early professoriate, who included better men than the college deserved.

When one of them, Professor William Aldis, complained in 1892 that the college stables were occupied by the polo ponies of O'Rorke's son, he was sacked, despite a long public controversy and an unwarranted claim that Aldis was not pulling his professorial weight. The whole thing, Aldis told Sir Robert Stout, later Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, arose from spite on O'Rorke's part "for my interference with his stables for his son's sporting purpose. Some people told me I was foolish to interfere, but when a wrong thing is forced on my notice . . . I must do what I can to right the wrong."

That incident gave Auckland an unenviable reputation in Britain and it emphasised O'Rorke's view that professors were mere employees, an emphasis laid more heavily on Auckland than Canterbury academics, despite the controversial sacking of Professor A. W. Bickerton. There was no academic representation on the college council until 1912 and, as Sinclair notes, the "almost servile professoriate" was a great loss.

This attitude did not change markedly in that Augustan age of repose, the twenties. A disastrously incompetent Registrar was exchanged for one who was not only efficient but who found a power vacuum and promptly filled it. Roche O'Shea exerted a strong and, many considered, an improper academic influence. He and George Fowlds, as chairman (later president) ran the college as if it belonged to them. And the college was, observers said, quite dead intellectually and politically. It was "a place of inertia and inaction" and "old and tired professors" who had settled for "staid and smug mediocrity."

The criticism was harsh, but there was much to support it. Certainly there was no significant research. One professor, addicted to bowls, marked his scripts at the bowling club bar, to which he was also addicted. If the content of his lectures was slight, their delivery was splendidly mellifluous and his book *The Art of Delivery* was awaited with interest. Alas, it had nothing to do with public speaking, but a lot to do with bowls.

The professor of chemistry did little research either. His chief discovery, Sinclair records, was a method of causing dice to turn up six, not by "loading" them, but by varnishing one surface, causing the dice to slide rather than roll.

Another extraordinary character of this period was Joseph Penfound Grossman, a brilliant Canterbury graduate with triple first-class honours (in Latin, English and political science) who taught political economy at Canterbury College while teaching in the Boys' High School. Canterbury's professor of classics, F. W. C. Haslam, had the misfortune to entrust his worldly affairs to Grossman when he went overseas. "Among other things," says an 1898 press report, "he (Grossman) mortgaged the professor's residential property etc. and the whole bag of tricks" leaving Haslam virtually bankrupt.

News must have travelled slowly then for Grossman, who was married to the writer, Edith Searle Grossman, was engaged as a lecturer in economics, history, commercial geography and mental science at Auckland. The polymath began speculating in land having conned the professor of philosophy there into guaranteeing the mortgages. When the crunch finally came, the philosopher found he was in debt to the tune of 2600 pounds.

Yet Grossman had a charmed life in Auckland. He evaded retribution there whereas he had served two years in gaol in Canterbury. Finally he was appointed professor of history and economics.

But there was something of a

renaissance as the Depression of the thirties gripped Auckland. There was an original student literary movement, with Bob Lowry, Jim Bertram and John Mulgan emulating the achievements of Denis Glover, Allen Curnow, Ian Milner and Eric Cook at Canterbury and *Phoenix* rivalling *Oriflamme*. Students became less conformist and there were sharp arguments over serious issues. And there was an attack on freedom of speech which not only awoke the Professorial Board to danger, but which changed the course of the college and brought it to international attention.

It was a time, says Sinclair, for which the words hysteria, fear and despair are not too strong. And that explains the extraordinary gaffe of the college in sacking John Cawte Beaglehole, then a temporary lecturer in history, who lived to accept the Order of Merit and to decline a chair at Oxford. Beaglehole had signed a letter intended for the press protesting at a six-month sentence imposed on two men for importing communist literature. His position was not renewed (on the ground of college poverty), a claim that was greeted with scepticism when O'Shea was, at the same time, sent on a world tour.

But the final outcome was beneficial. Hollis Cocker, a local lawyer, contested the liveliest Court of Convocation election ever held at Auckland with a platform recognising the right of University staff to express their views on matters of academic and public interest as essential to the very life of the university. Cocker won, resoundingly. More than 600 leading British academics, including Rutherford and Wittgenstein, signed a letter congratulating the college council for a subsequent resolution affirming an academic's right to speak out in unpopular causes without jeopardising the job. "Well done New Zealand," said the *Universities Review*.

Auckland experienced its "British v. N.Z." academic dispute—even in 1939 there were only three New Zealanders among the 15 professors. So it remained a "colonial" college with the staff generally striving to imitate British education and not attempting to create an education system adapted to New Zealand circumstances. Though Auckland grew after the Second World War, it did not mature very much. Student frolics were tolerated far less than in Dunedin and Christchurch. There was no Prochess until 1936, though the long tradition of harrasing graduation speakers reached a hilarious climax in 1940 when, after a barrage of peas and sago fired from pea-shooters, the students released a duck, which flew round the Town Hall and landed beside the speaker, opening and closing its

(continued on next page)

Auckland History (from previous page)

beak as if addressing the audience also. In 1947 a professor banned the revue because he had been lampooned, but he relented when they apologised.

The extraordinary McGregor affair, which poisoned relations in the 50s and 60s, also delayed the college's maturity. William Roy McGregor had been appointed as a zoology demonstrator in 1918 and in the effluxion of time and absence of competition became head of the department. He claimed Fowlds had promised him a chair when finances permitted. The council dug in its toes but the Professorial Board wanted a compromise. The council's intrusion into academic affairs was bitterly resented.

Since McGregor had been appointed long before there were compulsory retirement clauses in conditions, he refused to retire on reaching 65. The council resolved to terminate his appointment and McGregor took the unprecedented step of petitioning Parliament. The council then ignored its sympathetic recommendations.

The cool climate turned to ice over the appointment of the first full-time Principal in 1949 and Kenneth Maidment found it very difficult to run his own ship with Cocker, now blind and far less liberal than in his freedom of speech crusade, refusing to give up the wheel. It was not until the reforms proposed by the Hughes-Parry Committee in 1959 began to be implemented that Auckland emerged as a true university.

Its first problem was the site. A long dispute ever since its foundation had resulted in the acquisition of four acres in Princes Street before the First World War. Now erupted a dispute that dwarfed the lam-city row in Christchurch. The council bought 120 acres of land at Tamaki for a residential university; the Engineering School went to a disused aerodrome at Ardmore. Then, as the student roll multiplied, it was decided to develop the university on a reclaimed mudflat at Hobsons Bay. In 1956 Ronald Algie, once an Auckland professor and now Minister of Education, offered to build a new science block on the central site and sugared the pill by offering the university the old Government House, which it had been denied for 75 years or so in the hope that the seat of government might eventually return to Auckland.

But a conference of local authorities rejected the Princes Street plan and the Government backed down. The dispute intensified. The University council voted, unaccountably, for the mudflats, the Professorial Board for Princes Street. Finally Walter Nash's Government put its foot down; and the first somewhat gloomy structure, the first stage of the present science buildings, opened in 1965 long after building to meet the great wave of students in the late sixties had begun in other centres.

Sir Douglas Robb, Chancellor at Auckland, visited Ilam when Canterbury's science buildings were occupied and told this reviewer that he much regretted Auckland had not settled for a residential university. But by then the die had been cast. In fact, the Auckland solution is very impressive, as a panoramic fold-out at the end of the book shows in splendid, colourful detail.

History, as Carlyle said, is the essence of innumerable biographies; and a university history is the essence of the story of university people. In this respect, Sinclair is highly successful. As might be expected from one closely associated with the university as student and teacher since 1940, he has drawn on his own memory, knowledge and experience, supplemented by numerous reminiscences, to produce a book rich in what has been called "oral" history. It gives a flavour that written records, however complete cannot provide.

And despite the close association, Sinclair remains a detached observer. The book is not overlaid with nostalgia or a film of affection; nor does he set out to establish a separate, if not unique, identity for the university, a common (and irritating) fault with many university historians.

Two bold decisions were taken when the history was contemplated. First, the dominant influence of the University of New Zealand on a small colonial college would be taken for granted rather than explored; and developments would be handled in more or less chronological order rather than as separate themes. They were decisions that help to make the history entertaining and eminently readable—and what more could one ask?

But Auckland does emerge as a real university only in the last two decades and particularly in the last decade under Colin Maiden, the first modern Vice-Chancellor. It is an integral part of Auckland, no longer an appurtenance. It is innovative, no longer stuffy. It is led, no longer pushed. If its contribution to city, province and nation over the century has not been as profound as it could have been, it is now better placed than ever before to make a significant impact on New Zealand life.

Mr Andre Phillips, a Canterbury physics graduate who completed an honours degree at the University of Adelaide, is one of two Ph.D. students beginning work at Adelaide's Mawson Institute for Antarctic Research to prepare for a year at Australia's Mawson base next year. He will operate radio equipment for measuring the winds of the mesosphere and will subsequently analyse the data for his thesis.

Professor Ross To Be Principal Of Lincoln College

Professor B. J. Ross has been appointed Principal of Lincoln College, succeeding Professor Sir James Stewart, who will retire in December.

Professor Ross, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, and professor of agricultural economics, is at present on two years' leave working with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris.

Professor Ross, married with two children, will take up the appointment in early 1985. Professor Reinhart Langer, the present Vice-Principal, will be acting-Principal next year.

A graduate of Lincoln, Professor Ross became lecturer in agricultural economics and farm management at the University of Malaya, and taught there for three years before joining the Lincoln staff as a research economist in the Agricultural Economics Research Unit in 1966. He transferred to the Department of Agricultural Economics as a senior lecturer and was appointed professor in 1970.

He pioneered the first input-output model of the New Zealand economy used to assist the National Development Conference in 1968-69, has been a consultant to the Treasury and has served on several national planning organisations.

Professor Ross was a member of the U.G.C. Curriculum Committee and national president of the Association of University Teachers. He represented the University on the Christchurch Girls' High School Board of Governors.

Papers On Quake Engineering

The Third South Pacific Regional Conference on Earthquake Engineering, organised by the New Zealand National Society for Earthquake Engineering, was held in Wellington 9-12 May. Staff and graduate students of the Department of Civil Engineering of the University presented five papers at the conference describing recent research work.

At the annual general meeting of the New Zealand National Society for Earthquake Engineering which followed the conference Professor T. Paulay (University of Canterbury) was elected to life membership of the society and Professor R. Park (University) was elected president.



An unusual feature of this month's graduation ceremony was that five of the eleven Ph.D. graduates in the Faculty of Science were from a single department. The five, pictured above with Dr James McWha (left), the Head of Department, and Dr John Walker (right), who acted as a marshal, were all from the Botany Department. Two were graduates in Botany, two in Plant Physiology and one in Microbiology. Is this a record?

The successful candidates were Dr

Confounding Confusion

The *RTD Newsletter*, the newsletter of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association, has nominated the following for the Worst Serial Title Changes of the Year:

The Bureaucratic Remedies Award went to the *Department of State Newsletter*, which changed its name to *State*.

The infirmity of Purpose (or Hamlet) Award went to the *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, which changed to *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and Child Health* and then changed to the *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and Environmental Child Health*

Anne Gellatly (who leaves shortly to take up a post-doctoral fellowship at the Queen's University of Belfast), Dr Paula Jameson (currently with the Botany Department of the University of Otago), Dr Lim Loon Lui (who departs shortly for Malaysia), Dr David Jackson (a teaching assistant in the Botany Department) and Dr Matthew Cromey (currently with the Plant Diseases Division of D.S.I.R.).

Also notable is the fact that three of

and then back to the *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*.

The Split Personality Award went to *Social Science and Medicine*, which split into *Social Science and Medicine, Part A: Medical Sociology, Part B: Medical Anthropology, Part C: Medical Economics, Part D: Medical Geography, Part E: Medical Psychology Part F: Medical and Social Ethics*, and then all the parts recombined back into *Social Science and Medicine*.

The Snake in the Grass (or Et tu, Brute) Award went to the *Journal of Library Automation*, which changed its name to *Information Technology and Libraries*.

the four female Ph.D. graduates in science are included in this group.

A further two Ph.D.s were conferred at Council meetings during the year making this something of a bumper year for the department.

Almost meriting an entry in the Guinness Book of Records is the fact that the three plant physiology degrees were all completed within a period of one week. The laboratory was empty, the candidates were happy and the supervisor was a nervous wreck.

The Gloria Pitzer Award for Culinary Confusion (or the I'll Do It My Way) Award went to *Gloria Pitzer's National Homemakers Newsletter*, which changed to *Gloria Pitzer's National Home News Magazine*, which changed to *Gloria Pitzer's National Home News*, which changed to *Gloria Pitzer's Monthly Cookbook of Secret Recipes*.

And the Worst Serial Title Change for 1982 went to: *Our Public Lands*, which changed to *Your Public Lands*. (This title also received the This Land Is Your Land, This Land Is My Land Award).

Biologist Awarded Antarctic Society's Conservation Trophy

The New Zealand Antarctic Society's Conservation Trophy for 1973 has been awarded to a biologist, Graham Wilson, who has studied penguins, seabirds and seals in Antarctica and the sub-Antarctic islands on University expeditions since 1969.

There have been nine previous awards of the trophy, an emperor penguin carved in walnut, since 1972. It is awarded to any person or organisation contributing significantly to any aspect of Antarctic or sub-Antarctic conservation—preservation of flora and fauna, historic buildings, sites, artefacts and the natural features of the continent and islands.

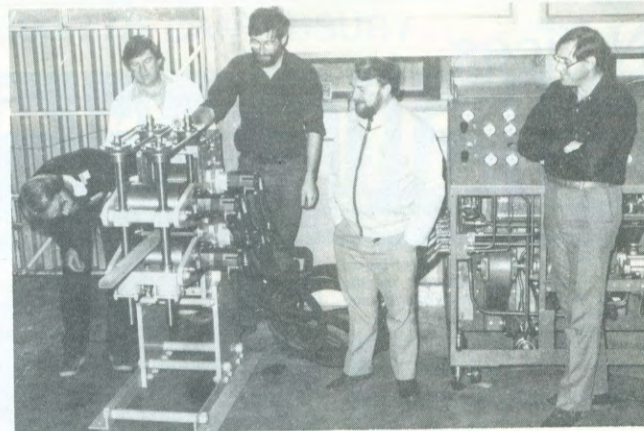
Mr W. Hopper, president of the society, who announced the award, said that Professor G. A. Knox (Zoology), chairman of the New Zealand National Committee for Antarctic Research, and Mr R. B. Thomson, director of the Antarctic Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, agreed that Mr Wilson's work since 1969 came within the criteria for the award of the trophy. They considered that his research has been a valuable contribution to the preservation and conservation of Antarctic and sub-Antarctic fauna.

Mr Wilson, who gained his M.Sc. degree from the University spent the 1969-70 and 1970-71 summers on the Snares Islands as a research assistant to Dr John Warham (Zoology) and studied sooty shearwaters. In the 1972-73 summer he worked on Enderby Island, one of the Auckland Islands, to obtain material for his master's thesis on the New Zealand fur seal. Between 1971 and 1974 he studied fur seals in colonies all round New Zealand.

In the 1977-78 season Mr Wilson made his first trip to Antarctica and worked with the University of Canterbury biological research unit at Cape Bird. He continued his observations of Adelie penguins, birds and whales at Cape Bird each season, and was concerned with the conduct of the annual censuses of penguin rookeries at Cape Bird and Cape Royds.

On his way back from Antarctica in the 1980-81 season when he worked at Cape Bird and Lake Fryxell in the Lower Taylor Valley, Mr Wilson acted as an observer for the International Survey of Antarctic Seabirds (ISAS). He was a passenger aboard the Benjamin Bowring, support ship for the Transglobe Expedition.

Early in the 1981-82 season Mr Wilson worked at Cape Bird again on the annual penguin census. He returned to New Zealand and went south again aboard the United States Coast Guard icebreaker Glacier with a party which was landed at Cape Adare to study the historic buildings there and do other research. On the voyage



Collaboration between the School of Forestry and the Mechanical Engineering Department has resulted in the completion of the compression rolling machine, shown here, which will be used in a research project of considerable interest to the timber industry.

It is difficult for timbers like Douglas fir or red beech to take up preservative salts and these Departments are investigating ways of treating these timbers so they may be readily preserved. One method now to be investigated will consist of passing pieces of timber between the compression rollers and thus modifying their permeability to preservative salts.

The machine, shown here with a piece of timber passing between the rollers, was built with a U.G.C. research grant and a University grant and took some 1600 hours to design and produce. It is the work of Garry Johnson, a technical officer, and Scott Amies, a senior technician, in Mechanical Engineering.

The photograph, by Jill Shelton, shows (left to right) Helge Gunzerodt, a West German wood science student, who will be undertaking the research; Paul Fuller, technical officer (Forestry); Mr Amies; Dr Ken Whybren, a senior lecturer in mechanical engineering, who is one of the supervisors of the project; and Mr Johnson.

Easter Island Seminar

The University of Chile is organising a seminar concerned with development and diffusion in central-eastern Polynesia—the region from the Society Islands through the Marquesas to Easter Island. The seminar is to be held in September this year, on Easter Island.

The University of Chile, under Dr Gaston Etcheverry, dean of the faculty in which the archaeology department lies, has for a number of years had a research programme in Easter Island. The purpose of the seminar is to examine and compare work done in the wider region.

Mr Wilson made observations of pelagic birds for ISAS, and during his stay of five weeks at Cape Adare he carried out a census of the Adelie penguin rookery there.

Last season Mr. Wilson led an ornithological research team which worked for nearly five weeks at Cape Hallett where a joint U.S.-N.Z. station was established in

Scholarships In Australia

Applications are invited from Commonwealth citizens resident in New Zealand for Commonwealth Scholarships for postgraduate study in Australia commencing in 1984. The scholarships pay travel costs and tuition fees and an allowance of \$4,620 per annum. Applicants should normally be 28 years of age or under on 1 March 1983.

Application forms are available from the Administrative Assistant (Scholarships) in the Registry. Applications close on 31 July.

1957 and closed as a summer station in 1973. The party's programme was planned as part of New Zealand's contribution to ISAS. It included seabird observations from the Glacier and a census of the Adelie penguin rookery—the first to be made since 1967.

Notices

Cut-Price Export Lamb

As a result of a small fire at Waitaki N.Z.R., quantities of export quality lamb are now available through A.U.N.A.S. to all members of the University community.

The meat, which can no longer be exported, has been re-inspected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and has been passed once again as export quality (top export grading YL). Sides of lamb, fully-jointed (i.e. cut up ready for cooking) are available at the very cheap price of \$7.50 per side.

Orders: to John van Dyk (Civil Engineering) by 5.00 p.m. on Friday 3 June. Cash or cheques (\$7.50 per side ordered) must accompany the order. No form is necessary, just a note; make cheques out to A.U.N.A.S.

Delivery: on Wednesday 8 June from 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. in the Geomechanics Laboratory, Civil Engineering.

F.U.W. Officers

Mrs Honor Bonisch, 19 Snowdon Road, Christchurch 5, is national president of the New Zealand Federation of University Women. The national secretary is Mrs Joan E. Earl, 48 Carruthers Street, Christchurch 4.

Child Health

At the request of the United Nations Children's Fund, the UNICEF Information Division in New York is establishing a centralised collection of information on revolutionary changes in child health (CHR). It is intended that this "CHR Clearing House" should encompass substantive information and also develop an inventory of existing printed and audio-visual information related to CHR programme priorities.

For the last mentioned purposes the Information division is seeking a brief summary of any films, video-tapes, photo or slide sets, articles or radio programmes which could be deemed useful for UNICEF's own production of material or for broader dissemination. The requested summary should specify material and include a brief description of content and should identify the means or channels (governmental or non-governmental) involved in the delivery of services. It should also include any other points of particular relevance to changes in child health, new technical specifications, such as length and format of video-tapes and previous or potential uses.



Thirty years ago Euan Retallick (centre) took up a "temporary job" in the Mechanical Engineering Department. He retired from it last month with the thanks and good wishes of 60 friends and colleagues who gathered to present him with an Aston Greathead water colour and to express the hope that his retirement would be long and enjoyable.

During Euan's long and valuable service (he was the only technician in the department in 1953) he constructed or supervised the construction of thousands of items of equipment, great and small. Some of the major items built under his direction included two major wind tunnels, a steel rolling mill and a programmable rolling road.

Not only was he a highly skilled toolmaker: he also had a boiler operator's ticket and his extra talents and abilities were often called on. In the 1950s, when the School of Engineering was on the Town site, there were frequent power blackouts and Euan would light up the University with the Mechanical Engineering Department's generator set.

Despite a serious back complaint, Euan Retallick was always a helpful and congenial colleague.

Among those who gathered to wish him well were a former head of the department, Professor Ron Rastrick (left), and the retiring head, Professor D. C. Stevenson (right).

— Photograph by Jill Shelton.

Phone Changes

The following changes in telephone numbers and rooms have occurred in the Department of Accountancy.

Miss Cliffe, Room 713, Phone 8793.

Dr D. M. Gilling, Room 720, Phone 8795.

Professor M. Granof (Erskine Fellow), Room 706, Phone 8783.

Professor W. D. J. Cotton (Visitor for Term II), Room 709, Phone 8786.

Any information staff may have may be forwarded to the N.Z. Committee for UNICEF, P.O. Box 122, Wellington.

Fine Arts Reference Collection

The Fine Arts Reference Collection, which is located in the School of Fine Arts, is available for use by all members of the University community. The collection is available for reference-only use, and books may not be borrowed, but must be consulted in the Reference Room.

Hours of opening are normally 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Monday-Friday. When the Library is closed during vacations, access for academic staff and graduate students possessing the appropriate Library user cards is available by reference to the secretary of Fine Arts (Room 209).