

2. He was skilled at stimulating and motivating his colleagues particularly through his positive and non-threatening approach. Revolutionary ideas and solutions were encouraged. He was also totally unselfish at giving ideas and asking the "right" questions.
3. He emphasized that his researchers should be looking ahead (at least 5-10 years all the time) and answering tomorrow's problems rather than becoming involved in today's management problems. Managers would be finding their own solutions.
4. In trial work staff were encouraged to concentrate on extremes. Radical thinking must be applied to experiments so that not only were controls established but also outrageous ideas were used. These often became accepted practice later.
5. He stressed the absolute requirement not to prejudge results or the intentions of management. Prove the obvious; test everything.
6. He also pushed for experiments that

had revolutionary rather than evolutionary change at their heart. He always looked for and expected others to look for quantum leaps in thinking or operational method.

7. Harry was a "simple forester" who hired very specialized people and made it his business to understand them. In this way he could not only always contribute but was able to lead from the front.
8. He was also a "simple forester" in that he could easily converse with the forest managers of the day and could contribute in helping to answer their problems.

When Neil Barr spoke of Harry Bunn to recommend him as an Honorary Member of this Institute he described him as "the most complete forester the world has ever known". This is why he has been chosen as the first recipient of the Kirk Horn Flask Award.

**P.J. Thode,
President**

Australian Bicentennial International Forestry Conference

Held in Albury, NSW from April 25, 1988 the Bicentennial Conference was organized under the banner of the Australian Forest Development Institute. Delegates from more than 30 countries attended an occasion designed as a celebration of Australian forestry and the contribution of Australian timber species to forestry around the world. Excellent papers by such notable contributors to Australian forestry as Dr Leslie Carron, Professor Lindsay Pryor and Dr Wal Gentle gave perspective to the development of forestry in Australia, the contribution of forests and forestry people to the art and culture of Australia, and the globalization of the Australian flora. Here was an opportunity to reflect on the part played by forests and forest utilization in the development, both economic and cultural, of a nation. It was a time to ponder, with some misgiving but much pride, the contribution of those we could conveniently call foresters.

Later papers provided something for all forestry appetites with contributions reviewing the historical development of sections of the utilization industry, technical papers on the wood properties of the Australian species, and others from the cutting edge of genetic improvement and propagation techniques. Of particular interest to many delegates were

the contributions from around the world which portrayed the breadth of adaptability achieved by the Australian flora. Multi-purpose trees in Egypt, pulpwood production in Brazil, fast-growing trees for difficult saline sites in Pakistan and as site stabilizers in coastal areas of Orissa. However, even the eucalypt could not quite live up to the early claims of bondselling Californian entrepreneurs.

Two award presentations, to Professor El Lakany of Egypt the award of Forester of the Year and the inaugural Queen's Award for Forestry to Dr John Turnbull, celebrated outstanding achievement by forestry professionals.

No forestry conference could succeed without the opportunity to develop new friendships and nurture associations of old. The organizing committee chose well in their allocation of time, venue and suitably convivial musical catalysts to the furthering of social interaction.

This was a celebration of forestry. In their bicentennial year our Australian friends can be forgiven a little patriotic intoxication. For New Zealanders it was heartening to see forestry people full of confidence and enthusiasm. Let's hope some of that can rub off on the profession this side of the Tasman.

D.W. McLean

Professional women training in Forestry

There are currently 15 women taking forestry at the School of Forestry, University of Canterbury. Of these, four are taking post-graduate courses, one at the Ph.D. level. This sounds good. But when we express the results on a % basis and compare it to other disciplines within the University of Canterbury or at Lincoln College, then we see how males dominate our student numbers:

	% women
University of Canterbury (overall)	48
Education	81
Music	75
Arts	70
Fine Arts	62
Commerce	36
Science	35
Forestry	13
Engineering	6
Lincoln College (overall)	29
Parks and Recreation (degree)	54
Horticultural (degree)	46
Landscape architecture (degree)	40
Agricultural (degree)	32

In the subprofessional course, the NZ Certificate of Forestry, some 10% of graduates have been women.

Women have already proved themselves valuable members of the profession. Obviously the sector needs to encourage more women to consider a career in forestry.

D.J. Mead

New Zealand-developed 'Log Walker'

A New Zealand-developed log transporter which "walks" logs over difficult terrain using only the power of a motor mower engine, is to be intensively export marketed by an Auckland-based engineering company.

IST Engineering N.Z. Ltd, of Auckland, has acquired world-wide rights to manufacture and market the machine - the invention of a former aerospace design engineer for Boeing, Mr Colin Peel. He now farms at Clevedon (South Auckland) in retirement.

The company recently signed an agreement with Mitsubishi New Zealand Ltd for the rights to market the machine, known as the 'Log Walker', internationally.

Earlier, inventor Colin Peel had developed a prototype machine at the request of the Bay of Plenty forestry company.