

In 1952 Mac was appointed to Wellington as Inspector-in-Charge, Management, for which his Conservancy experience was invaluable. From then until he retired in 1969 he was variously responsible for the Management and Economics divisions in which he handled a wide range of duties.

Mac volunteered for military service in 1940 but was withdrawn from camp by the departmental head. In 1947 he was one of the New Zealand delegates to the Fifth British Empire Forestry Conference held in London, and in 1957 the Commonwealth Forestry Conference held in Australia and New Zealand. He attended the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology in Geneva in 1963.

In 1947 he produced *Elementary Mensuration* a publication widely used by forestry personnel of all ranks and which was still in current use right up to his retirement.

— A.L.P.

Albert William Liley (1929-1983)

Although Bill Liley will always be remembered as one of New Zealand's most eminent medical researchers, members of the Institute of Foresters were fortunate to have him as an Affiliate Member for 20 years. Indeed, he could just as likely have chosen forestry as his main pursuit in life, having always been intensely interested in New Zealand land use, forest management and conservation.

During the early 1950s he served for three summer seasons with the National Forest Survey, during which period he achieved what he always claimed was one of his most important successes in his varied campaigns against the established order of things in many fields. As a medical student he became alarmed at the extremely arduous conditions imposed on N.F.S. field workers and managed to get the field allowances raised significantly following the publication of a thesis on the subject.

As a counterbalance to the exigencies of intensive medical research, Bill, with the willing support of his family, became involved in no fewer than three farming and/or forestry ventures in the King Country and Lower Northland. All included commercial forestry elements, the benefits of which will now accrue to his family and associates. These activities he described as "a weekend hobby or superannuation project or anti-coronary exercise" and managed to fit them into a busy programme which included election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand

(1965), being created a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (1967), appointment as a Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in London and being appointed as a member of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences by Pope Paul VI. In 1965 he was also named as one of New Zealand's three outstanding young men. Why such a world-acclaimed figure should choose to continue to remain in a small, isolated country like New Zealand was due primarily to his love of the land and the productive forests and farmland with which he was involved, but also, in his own words, "because much of the time he enjoyed being a doctor and all the time he enjoyed being a New Zealander".

Those Institute members who were lucky enough to have an association with Bill during his 35 years' involvement in forestry will wish to express condolences to his wife and six children, one of whom chose to take up the forestry profession, much to his father's delight and pride.

— J.G.G.

Harold Roy Orman (1920-1985)

The death occurred in Rotorua on 25 February of Roy Orman, who retired as Director of the Forest Products Division of FRI in 1980.

Roy had joined the New Zealand Forest Service in 1938 as a cadet, so that when he retired he had completed 42 years of service. This included periods of war service; first with Army Signals, then R.N.Z.A.F. Meteorological Branch, working on upper atmosphere physics, including experimentation on use of microwave radar to determine wind velocity.

After the war he completed B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees at Victoria University College. He did this part-time and worked in Forest Products Laboratory in Head Office as a wood technologist.

In 1950 Roy came to Rotorua with a skeleton group from the old Forest Products Laboratory. They moved into the assembly of old Quonset huts and began the 30-year period in research where he was responsible for building up what is now a world-recognised forest products or wood technology research facility.

Starting in the early 1960s he was also responsible for planning to bring the dreams of a permanent expanded forest research