

in New Zealand, the number of full-time forestry lecturers in each of them rarely exceeded one. Taking into consideration the wide range of specialized subjects taught (and with due regard to the tutorial assistance provided by non-forestry faculties), there is little doubt that even two full-time forestry lecturers, however highly qualified, could scarcely be regarded as adequate to fulfil all requirements, even to old standards.

9. *Adequacy of Forestry Instructional Staff.*—In accordance both with prevailing opinion abroad and with its own experience, the Forest Service was forced to the conclusion that at least six highly trained and experienced forest officers were required to adequately staff a forest training establishment at the higher standard and with the increased scope of forest education already outlined. Grateful recognition is accorded the University of New Zealand for the valuable services it has already rendered to forestry education, but it was hardly reasonable to expect any educational authority to make such a marked increase in the number of qualified forestry lecturers as was desired, let alone provide that wide range of courses (in addition to graduate training) considered by the Forest Service to be an essential and integral part of a forestry training establishment.

10. *Integration of Educational and Investigational Activities.*—The problem was to evolve an alternative to the traditional undergraduate School of Forestry, with emphasis upon—

- (a) A higher standard of professional forestry training than previously provided in New Zealand; and
- (b) Adequate facilities and sufficient staff to provide a wide range of vocational forestry courses, simultaneously with post-graduate work.

The principal difficulty was that of assigning sufficient highly qualified and experienced specialists to this work, but a solution based on Swedish forestry experience and on Massey Agricultural College procedure was finally achieved in a decision to integrate the forest investigative activities of the Service with its educational and training work.

11. *Search for Suitable Environment.*—The original judgment expressed by Sir David Hutchins in 1920, was that the order of merit for a University School of Forestry was Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin, and Christchurch, but after a wide investigation into the possibilities of establishing combined educational and investigative activities in the vicinity of one of the four principal centres and their University colleges, it was decided that none possessed the forest environment so essential to both activities. Auckland, it is true, has some kauri stands in reserves in the neighbourhood of the Waitakere Ranges, but the closest exotic forests, at Riverhead and Maramarua, although of fair size, include only a narrow range of species, mostly on poor sites. Wellington has virtually no exotic stands of significance and no suitable sites for future establishment, but in contrast has substantial areas of rimu and beech forests in adjacent reserves, and also has the advantage of being the Forest Service headquarters. Dunedin has only small areas of indigenous forest, but fairly large exotic stands established by local authorities. Christchurch is virtually without any indigenous forest, and while it has within easy reach a wide selection of exotic species on a fairly extensive scale, most of the sites, being river gravel in a low-rainfall zone, are not natural forest sites, as the two disastrous windthrows of 1945, involving the ruination of a significant proportion of the Province's stands, fully demonstrated. The search for a suitable location was therefore extended over the whole Dominion, and it became ever increasingly clear with the progress of the investigation that Rotorua was overwhelmingly the most favourable, if not unique judged even by world standards.

12. *Rotorua, an Ideal Location.*—As in the case of the siting of the Massey Agricultural College near Palmerston North, considerable importance was attached to environmental influence, and in this respect Rotorua is eminently suitable as the location of a national forest training establishment. Not only does it possess an ideal site in what is predominantly a forest setting surrounded by a very wide variety of exotics of all ages and classes (forming the nucleus of an arboretum of great instructional value), but it is in close proximity to extensive indigenous forests as well as the most extensive exotic forests in the Dominion, and provides unrivalled facilities for practical instruction in all