

NEWS

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION SUBGROUP

The Annual General Meeting of the N.Z. Hydrological Society held at Lincoln College on 28 November 1973 decided to accept the suggestion of long-time committee member John Hayward and form this second subgroup within the Society (the first being the Mathematical Models Subgroup set up in November 1972).

At a discussion group on 'Erosion and Sediment' (attendance 37) held the day following the A.G.M., additional comment on the preliminary objectives of the subgroup was received. These are provisionally stated as:

1. To assist co-ordination of the activities of workers in erosion and sedimentation in New Zealand.
2. To ensure that the topic is treated at Society symposia to the satisfaction of members whose interests lie in this field.
3. To be a source of members for expert advice or international liaison as required.

These objectives will be clarified and expanded by consultation with members of the subgroup. Following the 29 November meeting, 23 Society members indicated their interest in joining the subgroup. As a circular seeking advice on objectives and an indication of current activities or interests will be sent to Subgroup members within two months of publication of this issue of the journal. Society members interested should forward name and address to the Convenor:

D. J. Painter,
N.Z. Agricultural Engineering Inst.,
Lincoln College,
Canterbury.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR IAHS

Following the resignation of Mr N. W. Collins as the N.Z. National Correspondent for the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS), the Royal Society of New Zealand has appointed Mr C. Toebes as IAHS representative on the N.Z. National Committee for the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. The N.Z. Hydrological Society has agreed to form a

National Committee for IAHS, the functions of which will be undertaken by the Society's Committee with Mr Toebeas as chairman.

The objects of the IAHS are:

1. To promote the study of hydrology as an aspect of the earth sciences and of water resources; to study the hydrological cycle on the earth and waters of the continents, their physical, chemical and biological processes, their relations to climate and to other physical and geographical factors and the interrelations between surface and ground waters; the study of ice and snow in all their physical and geographical aspects; the study of erosion and sedimentation; to explore the physical and mathematical modelling of water systems; the examination of the hydrological aspects of the use and management of water resources and their change under the influence of man's activities.
2. To provide for discussion, comparison, and publication of research results.
3. To initiate, facilitate, and co-ordinate research into, and investigation of, those hydrological problems which require international co-operation.

It has seven International Commissions: on surface water, on subsurface water, on erosion and sedimentation, on snow and ice, on water quality, and on water resources relations and systems.

Under the bylaws of IAHS, the National Committee should screen manuscripts for scientific quality, clarity and conciseness before transmitting them for presentation at IAHS meetings or symposia or for publication by IAHS in its Bulletin. In addition, National Committees are invited to prepare reports on the hydrological programme in their countries for submission to the General Assembly of IUGG. National Committees can propose symposia, and may designate one representative on each international commission, scientific committee and regional committee with which it wishes to affiliate.

Copies of the statutes and bylaws of IAHS are available from the Secretary of the Hydrological Society on request.

OBITUARY: MAURICE PARDÉ

It is with regret that we have heard of the death, on 14 June 1973 at Nancy, of Mr Maurice Pardé, Honorary Professor at the Grenoble University, and Correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences.

Born in 1893, Professor Pardé is considered to be the founder of French potamology (the study of rivers) and has had an important influence on world hydrology. From an early date he paid the greatest attention to rivers and floods, and devoted the major part of his studies to river hydrology.

He obtained his Doctorate in Arts in 1925 and his Doctorate in Science in 1947. In Grenoble, he was Professor at the Faculties of Arts and Sciences and at the School of Hydraulic Engineering until 1966.

The works of Maurice Pardé are considerable, ranging from his thesis "Le régime du Rhône. Etude hydrologique" to the well known "Fleuves et Rivières" and his synthesis of exceptional value "Sur la puissance des crues en diverses parties du monde" (1961). A great passion for hydrology and an avid research in diverse fields of this science have been the driving force in his immense activity.

His scientific works have earned him a world-wide reputation; he was President of the Commission of Continental Hydrology of the French National Committee of Geography, Correspondent of the Belgian Royal Academy of Overseas Sciences, Doctor *honoris causa* of the Bonn University, and member of several French and foreign scientific societies – among them the N.Z. Hydrological Society.

Readers will recall his work "Flow regimes of New Zealand rivers", published in summarized form in Volume 5 (1966) of this Journal.