

FILM CENSORSHIP.

During the year 2,060 films of all classes, of a total length of 5,142,240 ft., were examined by the Censors. Of this number 11 were rejected in the first instance, 91 were passed subject to excisions, 155 were passed with recommendations that they were more suitable for adult audiences, and 10 were passed with the caution that they were not suitable for exhibition to children. No appeals were lodged against the Censor's decisions. An analysis of the work shows:—

Origin.	Quota or Long Films.		Non-quota or Short Films.	
	Number.	Length.	Number.	Length.
British	107	Ft. 767,620	374	Ft. 384,520
Foreign	376	2,750,550	1,203	1,239,550
	483	3,518,170	1,577	1,624,070

Quota Films.—The countries of origin of the quota films were as follows: Great Britain, 104; Australia, 1; New Zealand, 2; United States of America, 373; Germany, 1; Spain, 1; Italy, 1.

Rejections.—Of the eleven films which were rejected, five were "quota" and six "non-quota." One of the quota films was British, one was Spanish, and three were from the United States of America, while of the non-quota films one originated in New Zealand and five in the United States of America.

General.—During the year under review, as compared with the previous year, the number of rejections dropped from 28 to 11, the number of films requiring amendment from 140 to 91, and the number of films recommended as more suitable for adult audiences from 227 to 155. This seems to indicate that producers generally are exercising greater care in the choice of subjects and in the manner of presentation. This is probably due to their interpretation of public opinion as expressed through censorship and the press.

DOMINION MUSEUM.

Preparations for New Museum.—During the past year all members of the staff have devoted as much time as possible to preparing exhibits for the new Museum. This work involves arranging the specimens to suit the new show-cases and writing suitable labels. The specimens have been packed up as arranged. In order to carry out as much of this work as possible and prepare the collections for removal, extra assistance was provided by the temporary appointment of four packers. Two female assistants were also added to the staff to assist with the preparation of mounts and labels. Through the courtesy of Mr. Andrew Fletcher, Managing Director of the Fletcher Construction Company, the contractors for the building, permission was obtained to store specimens in the new building, and the work of removal actually began on the 30th March, 1936, with the transfer of the large Maori war canoes.

The preparation of enlarged photographs and drawings from funds donated by the Wellington Harbour Board has proceeded steadily throughout the year. In addition to these, the Harbour Board is having prepared a coloured plan of Wellington Harbour, showing all reclamations that have been made from the sea. Many photographs prepared in the Museum have also been completed. Two maps illustrating the distribution of coal and gold in New Zealand have been kindly prepared under the direction of the Director of the Geological Survey. Labels for historical pictures have been prepared by Mr. T. Lindsay Buick, C.M.G., those for meteorological maps have been supplied by the Director of the Meteorological Office, while assistance in preparing titles for astronomical photographs was given by Mr. A. C. Gifford. The Government Astronomer has kindly supplied information for the preparation of three maps illustrating earthquake phenomena in New Zealand, and has also assisted in obtaining a series of astronomical photographs.

Collections.—Several valuable series of specimens have been donated to the Museum during the past year. Mrs J. A. Crump, of Ocean Bay, presented a large series of Melanesian ethnological specimens collected by her husband, the Rev. J. A. Crump, during his residence in New Britain between 1894 and 1903. The collection includes weapons and other artifacts, as well as natural history specimens from New Britain, New Guinea, Admiralty Islands, and Samoa. An interesting collection of Greek pottery—stone and glassware—was presented by Mrs. G. L. Tacon. These articles were gathered together in Greece and other places by her husband, the late Mr. G. L. Tacon, of Wellington. Other ethnological specimens received by gift include Australian boomerangs (collected in 1800), from Mr. A. J. MacDonnell; palaeolithic implements from Somaliland from Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr; New Guinea weapons from Mr. R. H. Rolle; Egyptian articles from Miss Archibald; Niue clubs and adzes from Dr. G. O. L. Dempster; Solomon Islands weapons from Mr. H. W. Cockerill; Maori and Polynesian textile articles from Mr. Johannes Andersen; and several articles of chinaware from Mr. and Mrs. M. Campbell.

Two sets of New Zealand silver coins were presented by the Hon. Minister of Finance, and two Waitangi medals by the New Zealand Numismatic Society. A set of the new issue of Samoan postage stamps was kindly supplied by the Hon. Minister of External Affairs. From the Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board was received an exhibit illustrating the tea industry; from the Government of Bombay an exhibit of rice; from the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Fiji, samples of sugar and other products of the sugar cane; and from the Agricultural Department, Samoa, many specimens of tropical plants.