



C/- Auckland Institute and Museum,
Private Bag,
Auckland,
New Zealand.

February, 1966.

A. G. M. A. N. Z. NEWSLETTER NO. 25

ANNUAL MEETING 1966

The Annual Meeting will be held at Dominion Museum, Wellington, on Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th April 1966. The Council will meet on the evening of Tuesday, 26th April.

- Enrolment Fee: Council on 25. 11. 65 sadly resolved to raise the fee to 10/- owing to ever-rising costs.
- Programme: Items proposed so far are : Annual Meeting and the election of officers and Council: Reports of Galleries and Museums: Presidential Sherry Party: the Co-operative Conservation Service, outlined by Messrs. Gilbert Docking and L. Charles Lloyd in Newsletter 23: Freight charges and Insurance.
- Members are asked to forward suggestions for the programme as soon as possible.
- Nominations: A separate notice regarding nominations for the offices of President, Vice-Presidents (2), Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, and the Council (8) is enclosed.

MEMBERSHIP

Elected by Council on 25. 11. 65: (additional to new members listed in Newsletters 22 and 23).

Mr. J. Donnelly, Curator, Whangarei City Museum, P. O. Box 42, Whangarei.
Mrs. E. Stephenson, Recorder, (Old Colonists), Auckland Institute and Museum.

To be elected at next Council meeting:

Alexandra District Historical Association (Inc.), Bridge Hill, Alexandra.
Museum of Science & Industry, Canterbury, P. O. Box 387, Christchurch.

Mr. K. J. Wise, Entomologist, Auckland Institute & Museum.

Mr. J. Mack, Secretary, Hamilton Art Gallery, Grantham St., Hamilton.

DOMINION MUSEUM CENTENNIAL

On 25. 11. 65 the Council of the Association resolved to congratulate the Chairman of the Museum Management Committee, Mr. H. C. McQueen, the Director, Dr. R. A. Falla, and the Staff, on the centennial of the Museum, and to extend to them very best wishes for the future.

ASSISTANCE TO SMALLER MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

The Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council has made a further grant of £2,000 to the Association to assist small museums and art galleries with expert advice and services. A proviso to the grant is that all projects must receive a contribution from local sources.

The Council of the Association on 8.12.64 decided that "small museums" for the purposes of the grant are all museums and art galleries other than Auckland, Dominion, Canterbury and Otago museums and the Auckland City and National Art Galleries. Assistance is not restricted to members of the Association although it is hoped, of course, that non-members will join the Association when their circumstances permit.

Applications will be called twice a year in future and may be lodged now for the Council Meeting on 26th April 1966. Owing to delay in uplifting one 1965 award, the Council may place a time limit on future grants; so please do not apply until the project can be undertaken. It will assist the Council in approving applications if a detailed estimate of the cost is supplied.

The main purpose of the money is to enable those that benefit from assistance to improve the quality of the work done in their museums and galleries. The grant cannot be made available for buildings or purchases. Suggested projects are :

1. Expenses of visits by members of the staff, either honorary or salaried, to other institutions for training in particular ways.
2. Expenses of visits by experts to smaller institutions to advise and help in specified ways, and
3. Grants to cover salaries for short term projects that cannot be carried out by volunteers or existing staff.

We are most indebted to the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council for repeating this generous grant. It will enable the Association itself to issue more Newsletters, print a new edition of the Guide to Art Galleries and Museums of New Zealand, and strengthen the secretariat.

ASSISTANCE FOR LARGER MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

The Arts Council has been asked to consider increasing the amount of the Small Museums Grant to cover assistance to the larger institutions for extra activities which are beyond local resources and will be of general as well as local value. Members will be advised when a decision is received.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH AUCKLAND

From November 29th 1965, to January 31st 1966, members of the staff of the Auckland Institute and Museum, Anthropology Department of the University of Auckland, N. Z. Archaeological Association, and Kaitaia Archaeology Society excavated a moa-hunter settlement at Mt. Camel, north of Kaitaia. Mr. F. W. Shawcross, Lecturer in Pre-history, University of Auckland, and Mr. N. M. Roe, Extension Service Officer, Auckland Museum, led the expedition. At the peak of activity eighteen were digging on the site. Hangi of massive size, moa bones and numerous fish hooks were features of the excavation.

MUSEUMS IN TODAY'S CHANGING WORLD

The following extracts are from an address by S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to the ICOM 1965 Conference. It is regretted that there is not space to give this outstanding address in full.

"Now what do museums represent in this country? Museums to my mind are the principal unrecognized arm of education. In a time of educational crisis, there is still an extraordinary lack of public understanding of their function. The fact that museums are being founded at an increasing rate (10 percent of all the museums in this country were established in the past four years) the fact that the public attendance is such that five million visits could be recorded in one of the Smithsonian's new museums in less than ten months, half a million visits a month, all of this means that museums represent a tremendous cultural and educational potential...

... I once came upon an article describing the ambitious school extension program of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. In 1908 they had a Reo station wagon equipped with compact portable exhibits which could be taken out into the school classrooms for demonstrations and lectures. Since then individual museums have developed splendid areas of cooperation...

... But overall, programs of this sort have not caught on. One of the reasons I have suggested elsewhere is our general high rate of literacy. We assume today that one can read about objects. They can be illustrated in books. It is not, therefore, necessary to touch them. One doesn't have to savor tactilely the texture of objects, to read them manually, to hear records of the sounds of the audible world, to be an educated person, granted that diploma. And yet many people are not really born only to be literate. Many people are born with their talent to be illiterate, to read with their hands, to read with their ears, to develop a comprehensive talent for living only with the whole of the senses. Many highly creative and inventive people, as we all know, are much less interested in reading than "norms" or levels of education set down by departments of education would have us believe...

... Much pioneering work in the preparation of our citizens for the great society remains to be done in these threshold areas where education has somehow left off. I would challenge foundations who wish to pioneer, to help us in the world of museums to study these problems of education...

... In this country there is another important area of service which museums can perform and this is in the field of decorative arts. Too few opportunities exist for their encouragement and sponsorship. In certain parts of the nation there is a considerable revival of interest in arts and crafts. Much of these minor arts, if you will, deserve greater recognition and encouragement. If our society is to be a great society, the possession, the privilege of leisure, must be accompanied by the active stimulation of crafts and the ramified areas of decoration, visual, graphic, and plastic. Americans have had a splendid tradition of decorative and folk art, some of it reaching extraordinary heights of taste and style. Perhaps we can find ourselves again on the threshold of exciting discoveries of talent and initiative in the encouragement of a revival in individual design and creation. Here is a unique area of opportunity for museums. With museum-based institutes for graduate and advanced studies, artists and scholars as well could be in residence, research fellows on appointment could be used in a series of institute-like units studying the use of the objects, the collections, and their relation to the life of the

"mind. My first predecessor at the Smithsonian long ago pointed out that the collections, the objects were amassed only to be used in some way, presumably intellectually for man's enlightenment and illumination. Furthermore, the collections were to be used cooperatively, loaned where they could do the most good, where they could evoke meaning and create awareness. Without this ability to interpret our life and environment, collections are indeed dead things, worthy of the neglect to which some of them have fallen heir...

... In the areas of museums and universities, it would seem of the greatest importance, as I have stated before, to create an awareness of museum values in the minds of university administrators, deans and heads of programs and curricula. No student should ever be assured that reading and thus preparing for examinations is the sole criterion of that "ticket of admission" to life itself. The pressures on college students today to get through, to get out, all fresh and dewy and educated, somehow leave out too many of the things which cannot be put into books, of the unstereotyped, the unconventional, perhaps the unfashionable. In another context, I have called the historical progress of the research interests at the Smithsonian, the pursuit of the unfashionable by the unconventional. Much more of that attitude is needed at universities today if we are to persist in assuming that we are capable of pursuing excellence in education."

ICOM

On 25. 11. 65 the Council of the Association re-appointed the following as the 1966 New Zealand Committee for the International Council of Museums:-

Mr. P. A. Tomory (Chairman), Drs. R. S. Duff, R. R. Forster and R. A. Falla, and Messrs. V. F. Fisher and J. S. B. Munro.

IMPORT LICENCING

The pool import licence of £13,500 granted to the Association for the licencing year ending 30. 6. 66 was exhausted by large purchases and touring exhibitions in December 1965. The Customs Department has granted a further licence of £7,000 to cover imports for the balance of the licencing year. This £7,000 will be a charge against the 1966-7 entitlement, and the Customs Department has instructed the Association to ensure that for future importations a valid licence is held.

Members are asked to check with the Hon. Secretary BEFORE making imports to ensure that there is sufficient left on the licence to cover their requirements. The licence is for the importation of antiques, works of art and natural history specimens, etc., for display in public museums etc.

MUSEUM SCHOOL SERVICES

A Report on "Education in Small Museums" by J. S. B. Munro,
Director, Hawke's Bay Art Gallery & Museum, Napier.

(Editor's Note: This report contains the personal views of Mr. Munro; other members of the sub-committee agree to the circulation of the report but reserve their replies to it. There will be an opportunity for members to discuss the report at the Annual Meeting; meantime, one comment may be worthwhile - At the Otago Conference, reported in Newsletter No. 11 of May 1961, Messrs. V. F. Fisher and R. Griffiths strongly urged that more funds and staff be provided to expand the museum case service. This side of the Museum School Service is not dependent on students, and might be expanded from existing centres to the advantage of smaller museums.)

At the AGMANZ Council Meeting preceding the 8th Biennial Conference in Napier in 1965, a permanent education sub-committee with power to act was set up consisting of Mrs. A. N. Gale, Taranaki Museum Trust Board, New Plymouth; Mrs. M. Moreland, Education Officer, Dominion Museum, Wellington; Mr. Gordon White, Director, Southland Museum, Invercargill, and the writer as Chairman.

As can well be understood, it is difficult to get a committee meeting organised. The chairman has met Mrs. Gale at New Plymouth and at Napier, and Mrs. Moreland at Wellington and corresponded with Mr. White at Invercargill, within recent weeks. To get out of the present impasse Mrs. Gale has suggested we form a deputation to see the Rt. Hon. the Minister of Education, Mr. Kinsella. As the Head of the Department is always present and such an interview, the problem can be laid before the Minister and at least aired and our differences stated. While I agree that this is the proper and correct approach, I feel we should first take a thorough look at the subject of education in small museums and be very sure and convinced what we actually want and what we expect, because some very searching questions will be asked.

At the risk of boring you I will now go over the history of this subject up to the time of the forming of the permanent sub-committee.

At the 6th Biennial Conference at Dunedin in 1961, an extension of the Museum Education Service to the Museums at Napier, New Plymouth, Wanganui and Invercargill was requested. The reply from the Director of Education is given you in full in Newsletter No. 12. In short he said he couldn't give a decision, but the position would be kept under review. At the 7th Conference in New Plymouth in 1963, the matter was raised again by the Southland Museum and members resolved to invite the Education Department to join the Association in an investigation of the present service as it affects existing Education Officers as well as an extension of that service to museums at Napier, New Plymouth, Wanganui and Invercargill. The correspondence is quoted in full in Newsletter No. 16 September 1963. Briefly, we invited the Education Department to join the Association in an enquiry into the present Education System in Museums as a whole, pointing out that the present scheme had not been thoroughly reviewed since its inception in the 1930's. Three questions which the Association would like answered are (1) How deeply is the present system intended to reach into the school population? (2) How far does it in fact reach? (3) How best can the Service be extended? It was suggested that a conference of Training College Principals, Museum Directors and Officers of the Education Department would be worthwhile. Our letter pointed out that in July 1963, the Hague Conference of I. C. O. M. (at which the writer was present) decided that there was a serious lack of information on Museum Education and the Education Committee dissolved itself in order to reform on a much broader basis to study the problem. The reply from the Director of Education was chilly. Briefly the Department

was in close touch through its present services. The Department had a lively appreciation of the value of small museums and had been pleased to co-operate in developing museum classes and the use of museum materials through the use of nature study and art and craft specialists. A review of smaller museums services had taken place 2 years previously and had in fact been the second such. The Department were aware of the problems and will continue to assist in every way possible.

This letter is interesting. The Department review mentioned as being made two years previously was made without reference to the Association and was unknown to many members.

In Newsletter No. 22 - May 1965, in the report on Museum Education Service, Mrs. A. N. Gale advised Council of AGMANZ of Taranaki's attempts to get an education officer and sought the Association's support. The reply of Mr. K. J. Sheen (now assistant director-general) for the Director of Education is reproduced in full and should be read because in the whole series of communications with the Department, it is the only one which shows any appreciation or understanding of the problem.

Briefly, Museum Education Officers are on the staff of the local Teachers' Training College and where there is no Teachers' Training College there can be no Education Officers.

That is the story to date.

A look at the situation in the four Metropolitan Museums shows that the Education Officers are under the jurisdiction of the local Teachers' Training College and they work independently of each other. None of the Museums at Napier, New Plymouth, Invercargill, or Wanganui, have a Teachers' Training College in their area although Hawke's Bay has been striving for one for some time.

At the Metropolitan Teachers' Training Colleges nearly all students receive some training in the educational use of museums and about one-eighth of them spend at least four weeks teaching groups of children who visit the museums with their class teachers. To my mind this is the key to the whole matter of education in museums. I quote from "Museums and Teachers" (I. C. O. M. publ. 1956) p. 17 -

"The important point is that without the help of the training college students, it would be impossible for large numbers of children to visit the Museums. It is impossible to do effective museum work with a group of fifty children; six is the ideal number and each group requires a leader who has some knowledge both of the topic and of the children."

It seems that with the present system small museums cannot have an education service on the same terms as the Metropolitan Museums.

There is one way to overcome this and that is to have someone seconded from the staff of the Nature Study Specialist and that appointment could come through the local Education Board. However, if Education Boards are given authority to appoint a Museum Education Officer my abiding fear is that they would tend to appoint a retired teacher and that solution spells disaster and what's more, we would have to put up with it.

Education in a Museum is difficult to define = perhaps I had better quote from "Museums and Teachers" again - p. 16.

"Students are told, 'You are not here to teach a lesson nor to tell all you know, nor to give all the answers. Your duty is not so much to tell as to ask; not so much to fix facts as to invite hypotheses. Your task is to help the

"children appreciate, at their own level, the significance of the exhibits, to arouse wonder and curiosity, to ask questions, to propound problems, and to challenge their powers of reasoning. You are not required to fill the child's ears with words but to open his mind to new experiences."

If this is to be done - a young teacher full of fire and enthusiasm and ideas is required. A suitable teacher would need to have some years of experience, stay for the usual 2 year period and need to be assured that school service in the museum was a stepping stone to promotion and not the way to a dead end. A retired teacher would be most unsuitable.

I maintain what I have said earlier that the whole point of education in museums revolves round the fact that a class is broken up into groups of six and each group under the control of someone who knows the Museum and the chosen topic.

In Hawke's Bay Museum we get over this difficulty by having a panel of ten voluntary helpers. They are housewives who have had some teaching experience and/or a sound knowledge of local history. The scheme works surprisingly well.

At the Education Board there is an Inspector of Schools responsible for the Museum School Service. The Liaison Officer between the Board and the Museum is the Senior Adviser in School Science. A series of lesson sheets has been devised with the Museum Voluntary Teachers and the Science Adviser linking the Museum material with the current Social Studies Syllabus. An explanatory Brochure on School Visits is distributed to all schools in the area.

Last September we held a Museum School Service Workshop at the Museum lasting a full day. The Inspector responsible, the Adviser in School Science, two headmasters and six teachers from Intermediate and Primary Schools were present along with seven Museum Voluntary Teachers, Museum staff and the Director as chairman. The Lesson sheets were discussed (they had been in use three years) dissected and re-organised in the light of Museum experience, material available and the teachers' needs. Ideas were discussed, new subjects initiated and tasks set. Teachers and Voluntary Teachers were paired off to rewrite the sheets. This has been followed up by another get-together in December when the draft of the re-arranged and augmented Lesson Sheets was discussed, checked and agreed. These sheets will now be cyclostyled by the Board and will be ready for the start of the new term in February 1966.

During the first week in February 1966 we are holding a three-day familiarisation course for our Voluntary Teachers.

All arrangements for a school visit are made with the Museum direct. A teacher telephones or a child writes making an appointment giving all possible information and the Lesson required. Museum staff contact the Senior Voluntary Teacher to see if the time and date are suitable and then a "Confirmation Notice" is sent along with a copy of the Lesson Sheet. When the children arrive at the Museum they are greeted by the Senior Teacher. They sit in a semi-circle on the floor and are given a short introductory talk. They then split into groups of six or eight in charge of an assistant teacher, are given a Lesson Sheet and a board to write on and off they set. There is a reserve of material which is taken out so that the children can handle and feel and even smell. Near the end of the hour the class re-assembles, questions are asked, loose ends tied up and they are bade goodbye. They take their Lesson Sheets with them so that they can colour them, finish them or use them as reference. We only take children in the mornings because the Museum is closed to the public then and we find that children are rather

jaded in the afternoon and are unable to absorb anything. We have on average 2,000 children a year and we are at our limit bearing in mind that we only have schools in the morning. The Education Board cyclostyle the Lesson Sheets and Confirmation Notices. The Museum supplied the brochure. The Education Board gives us a grant of £25 each year. A copy of the Director's monthly report is sent to the Senior Inspector so that he is kept in touch. Our relations are excellent one with the other. We are more interested in the quality of our teaching than in the quantity of children coming. Quality is most important. We expect a donation of 6d. per child when they arrive. Schools can be Institutional Members of the Society at 3 gns. a year.

Now if a young teacher was appointed as a Museum Education Officer he would still need assistance; he would still need his panel of ten ladies. They might not care for him - they are volunteers - what then?

If an appointment is made the Education Board may demand office space and a telephone. Even if they gave a grant each year to cover the cost the Museum would still be out of pocket.

Once the Education Board and/or the Education Department steps over the front door of the Museum officially, all control is lost.

In a small museum where staff are much more in contact with each other and who double on all sorts of jobs when the occasion demands, an outsider with much better salary and conditions could upset the harmony considerably.

Furthermore, High Schools do not at the moment make much use of the Museum - only the Art Groups visit the Art Gallery to see Itinerant Exhibitions and local Annual Exhibitions. I feel there is a possibility that we could do something for the Form IIIs C, G, and H who are often slow movers, not used to bookwork and inclined to be frustrated. There is no end to the possibilities of education in a Museum.

I feel that the appointment of an education officer could stultify the whole concept.

Frankly, I do not think any of us are big enough or quite ready for a Museum Education Officer appointed by the Education Department/local Education Board.

These are my fears and they are very real ones to me :-

1. Loss of control.
2. Unsettled staff.
3. Provision of accommodation.
4. A retired teacher being appointed.

Ideally the Museum Education Officer should be a member of the Museum staff full stop.

DR. T. A. BARROW

On 25. 11. 65 the Council of the Association received with regret the resignation of Dr. Barrow. He has been appointed to the staff of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum as anthropologist and supervisor of the museology programme, which is aimed at training young people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands in museum work. The museum trainee scheme is planned to begin in October 1966 and will be arranged in collaboration with the University of Hawaii, East West Centre, and Honolulu Academy of Arts.

PURCHASE SUBSIDY FUND

We are indebted to the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council for a further grant of £230 to replenish the Fund for the purchase of exhibits for smaller museums and art galleries. The £230 covers the following subsidies paid in 1964-5 :

	<u>Subsidy</u>
6. 5. 64 Hamilton Art Gallery, for Kinder's "Kerikeri Falls" 75 guineas	£ 52. 10. 0
2. 3. 65 Hawke's Bay Art Gallery & Museum, for 3 bronze animisms by Edgar Mansfield - 220 guineas	105. 0. 0
4. 3. 65 Aigantighe Art Gallery, Timaru, for a Hamada "Window" plate - £ 38. 10. 0	25. 13. 4
31. 3. 65 Palmerston North Art Gallery, for a Hamada bowl. £ 38.	25. 0. 0
31. 7. 65 Hamilton Art Gallery, for a Woolaston Oil, "Bayley's Hill" - 35 guineas	<u>24. 10. 0</u>
	232. 13. 4

Since July 1965 further subsidies have been approved:

10. 12. 65 Taranaki Museum, for a canoe prow - £ 30	20. 0. 0
1. 2. 66 Hamilton Art Gallery, for a gouche, linocut and etching by Ellis, Woolaston and Kees Hos. 55 guineas.	38. 10. 0
21. 2. 66 Palmerston North Art Gallery, for 3 McCahon drawings - £ 98. 8. 0	59. 12. 0
Hamilton Art Gallery, for 3 McCahon drawings - £ 53.	<u>35. 6. 8</u>
	<u>£ 153. 8. 8</u>

The subsidies, up to two-thirds of the cost, are approved by a sub-committee of the Council consisting of Dr. R. Cooper, Mr. P. A. Tomory and Mr. V. F. Fisher. Applications should be lodged with the Hon. Secretary BEFORE the exhibit is purchased, and should include details of price and provenance and, if possible, a photograph. Decisions will be sent by wire if necessary. Where the cost of the exhibit to be bought exceeds £250 application for a subsidy should be made direct to the Secretary, Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council, P. O. Box 5198, Lambton Quay, Wellington. The Arts Council administers a separate scheme for subsidies on purchases of more than £250.

CHARLES LINDSAY F. M. A. N. Z.

Charles John Lindsay, taxidermist, Dominion Museum, Wellington, died on 15th February 1966. He was appointed Curator of the Wellington City Council Museum in 1924 after 8 years at Canterbury Museum (please see Newsletter No. 20 of January 1965 for his interesting account of the former Newtown Museum). He resigned in December 1926 to take an appointment on the staff of Dominion Museum. He joined the Association in 1950 and was elected to a Fellowship in 1956. His sudden death is a loss to the Association and to the Dominion Museum.

FRANCES HODGKINS FELLOWSHIP

The Council on 25. 11. 65 re-appointed the Vice-President (Art Galleries), Mr. P. A. Tomory, to serve on the 1966 Selection Committee. Details of the Fellowship are given in Newsletter 23 of September 1965.

HAMILTON ART GALLERY

In February 1966 advice was received that Mr. J. Mack, Secretary of the Hamilton Art Gallery had passed the Intermediate Examination for the Diploma of the Museums Association, London. Advice was also received that Mr. Mack has been appointed Director of the Palmerston North Art Gallery, administered by the Manawatu Society of Arts (Inc.), and will take up his new post in March.

MUSEUM OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY, HASTINGS

A Museum of Agriculture and Industry was formed at Hastings on Thursday, 10th February 1966. The Agricultural and Pastoral Society has provided a site in the Showgrounds behind the historic Waikuku homestead (visited by members during the March Conference). Plans for buildings have been prepared. Funds are being raised and exhibits collected.

HELP FOR MUSEUM TEACHING SOUGHT

(From the Christchurch Press of 17. 12. 65)

Suspecting that the Education Department may not appreciate the value of educational work being done at the Canterbury Museum, the Museum Trust Board has decided to invite a representative of the Carnegie Foundation to come to Christchurch and report on the work.

It was the Carnegie Foundation which started the Museum's educational scheme in 1938. Members said yesterday that the Board was not getting enough co-operation from the Education Department.

The Board had before it a report from its education officer (Mr. J. H. Johnson) saying that repeated applications for a third education officer had not been successful and that this was to be regretted, as the need was great.

Mr. Johnson said that 44, 806 children had attended the museum for instruction during the year, including 1794 from North Island schools. This was 3649 more than in 1964.

"The steady increase in the demand for our services continues to stretch our resources, and it is problematical how much more the service can stand and maintain the efficiency of the work", said his report.

He said it seemed unlikely that, under the Christchurch

Teachers' College's new organisation for a third year of training, the college would be able to provide the steady flow of student teachers on which the museum's present organisation depended. The position would become acute in 1968, and only a fraction of the classes would be catered for.

NORSEWOOD PIONEER MUSEUM

On 11. 12. 65 the Hon. Secretary of the Association sent a telegram of congratulation on behalf of the Association, to the Secretary of Memorial Cottage Committee, Mrs. K. B. Clayton, on the occasion of the official opening of the Museum. Already hundreds of visitors have been through the Museum, the tally in Christmas week being more than 400.

SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM

In January 1966, the South African Museum (Cultural History) Cape Town, wrote inviting applications for a Director, a professional officer and a temporary research post. No closing date for applications is stated. Anyone interested should contact the Director, P. O. Box 645, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa, as soon as possible.

THEFT OF HISTORIC ARTICLES

In October 1965, eight historic articles were stolen from the German Leather Museum in Offenbach a. M. The Museum has sent an illustrated circular regarding the loss and asks for information regarding any historic leather articles offered to museums. (The circular is of special interest in showing what can be done when a loss occurs.)

WANGANUI MUSEUM EXTENSION

The underground car park and associated museum extension have been approved at last. The combined project has had a chequered history, having been first deferred by the Government Building Programmer late in August. It was reprimed the next month by the Minister of Works Mr. P. B. Allen, after a nine-man deputation went to Wellington. It was again turned down by the Local Authorities Loan Board in October on the ground that the facility was unduly expensive and unjustified at that juncture. More negotiations followed and the Loans Board finally granted approval in December 1965. Meantime the builders' tender of June 1965 had become out-of-date, but they generously agreed to do the job for the original price. It seems a pity that Gilbert and Sullivan are no longer with us.

WAIKATO MUSEUM

On 12. 12. 65 the President, Mr. E. G. Turbott, and Mrs. Turbott attended the official opening of the Museum in the William Paul Hall, near the centre of Hamilton.

TRAVEL GRANTS

de Beer Travel Fund: In 1964 the Council of the Association decided to accumulate the payments to this fund by Dr. de Beer and his Sisters, (£ 300 a year for 10 years), until sufficient is available to offer a complete travel grant. On 25. 11. 65 the Council decided to approve smaller payments in an emergency, and confirmed a grant of £ 50 to Mr. P. A. Tomory for his visit to ICOM 1965 and Europe. This grant had been the subject of a postal ballot on 2. 9. 65, before Mr. Tomory left for overseas, and was warmly approved by Dr. de Beer.

Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council Scholarships and Fellowships: Only two members applied in September 1965 and both were unsuccessful. In the years 1962 to 1964, the Association received too many applications for the six Gulbenkian grants it had to award, and the decline in applications is hard to understand. Several members have said that they did not apply as they thought they would have little chance of success in the wide field covered by the Arts Council.

The Arts Council has been asked to consider giving special consideration to the applications of gallery and museum staff for travel grants. It has been stressed that there are few professional and technical staff concerned with the arts in New Zealand galleries and museums and that the drawbacks of isolation are particularly severe when numbers are so small.

Tour of U.S. Museums, May-June 1966: The Council of the Association considered three applications on 25.11.65 and decided to recommend Mr. Arthur J. Mackenzie, Assistant to the Director, Southland Museum, Invercargill, as its candidate for the tour.

Carnegie Museum Visiting Museum Specialist Programme: A letter from the Cultural Affairs Officer, American Embassy, Wellington, and a notice regarding the scheme are circulated for information of members. Miss Goulding, assistant to the Hon. Secretary, will be happy to advise members interested on living costs, allowances, etc. As arrangements for a visit take time, any member interested in the 1967 programme should begin enquiries now.

"American Embassy,
Wellington.
February 9, 1966.

Dear Dr. Cooper,

The U. S. Department of State has forwarded to us the enclosed circular announcing the Visiting Museum Specialist Program of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh and has asked that the Embassy bring it to the attention of your Association. You will no doubt recall this as the program in which Miss Jeanne Goulding of your Museum participated early last year. The quota for the 1966 program is filled but I trust some New Zealand museum workers will be interested to apply for 1967 or later.

As indicated in paragraph 9. of the circular the program is not supported financially by the U. S. Government but this Embassy and our Consulate in Auckland will be very pleased to extend all possible help to any Visiting Museum Specialist from this country.

Yours sincerely
Richard J. Gordon
Cultural Affairs Officer."

(Signed)

Encl.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM VISITING MUSEUM SPECIALIST PROGRAM

1. Carnegie Museum is fortunate in having received funds from a Pittsburgh foundation to initiate a new experiment in international museum co-operation.

2. Under this program, Carnegie Museum will invite young museologists from countries other than the United States of America to Pittsburgh for six-months work in their specialities under Carnegie Museum scientists or exhibition personnel. Each will be a working member of the staff, subject to prevailing rules and regulations of the institution.

3. Qualifications are four :

- a. The SPECIALIST must speak and read English.
- b. Must be a bona fide, employed museum worker at the time of application.
- c. Must be relatively new in museum work with aptitude for and intention to remain in the museum profession after return to his own country.
- d. Must have the approval of the head of the museum where employed.

4. Carnegie Museum will provide :

- a. Round-trip economy air fare from the country of origin.
- b. A maintenance allowance sufficient for the SPECIALIST to live modestly but comfortably in Pittsburgh.
- c. Funds and opportunity to visit some museums other than Carnegie during the six-month period. When the work period includes May, the SPECIALIST may have opportunity to join the American Association of Museums Annual Tour of Museums.

5. We regret we can make no provisions for families of Specialists to accompany them.

6. The procedure for choosing and accepting candidates for the VISITING MUSEUM SPECIALIST program will vary according to nations and regions concerned. In those with functioning museum associations, we will ask the associations to propose candidates. In those without functioning museum associations but in which government ministries act as administrators of museums, we will ask the ministries to propose candidates. In those nations and regions in which neither of the above conditions prevail, we will rely on our own contacts with other bodies or museum professionals for proposals.

7. We will ask an association, ministry, or other body or individual in a nation or region to submit to us a slate of two or three candidates for consideration. From this slate we will choose the individual to whom an invitation will be extended. This procedure is required because only we at Carnegie Museum know whether or not the scientific or exhibition personnel with whom a VISITING MUSEUM SPECIALIST would be working will be available during the proposed term of a visit, and only we can judge from an application whether or not Carnegie Museum collections and resources will be of benefit to a particular candidate.

8. Carnegie Museum is a Natural History Museum. We will welcome proposals of young museum biologists and paleontologists engaged in research activities that will be promoted by working with our collections and scientists. We are active in anthropological studies and will consider archeologists and ethnologists for work in that field. We are not averse to receiving proposals of persons in exhibition or administration.

9. Although the program is not federally supported, it has an Exchange-Visitor Program number, P-I-3335, issued by the Department of State, and facilities of the Department of State applicable to such programs are available to aid VISITING MUSEUM SPECIALISTS in making arrangements for their trip.

10. Each VISITING MUSEUM SPECIALISTS must agree to return to his own country at the conclusion of the six-month period.

11. Inquiries concerning the program are welcome and should be addressed to :

James L. Swauger
Assistant Director, Carnegie Museum
Responsible Officer, P-I-3335,
Carnegie Museum
4400 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213
U. S. A.

* * * * *

INFORMATION REQUESTED CONCERNING CANDIDATES
PROPOSED FOR CARNEGIE MUSEUM'S
VISITING MUSEUM SPECIALIST PROGRAM

3 June 1965

1. Photo
2. Name
3. Sex
4. Date of Birth
5. Marital Status.
6. Educational Background.
7. General Field of Work in Science, Exhibition or Administration.
8. Specific Specialization within General Field.
9. Field Experience.
10. Hobbies.
11. Religion (requested only that we may avoid violating taboos)
12. Name of Beneficiary for travel insurance policy to be taken out by Carnegie Mus.
13. Personal statement of what candidate expects to gain from work experience at Carnegie Museum.
14. Any additional information candidate wishes to supply.
(Recommendations, bibliographies, research plans).

VINCENT COUNTY AND DUNSTAN CENTENNIAL MUSEUM, CLYDE

The Vincent County Council convened a public meeting at Clyde in November 1965, to elect a committee to run the Vincent County and Dunstan Centennial Museum. The Museum will preserve and display a collection of historical articles dating from 1878 and formerly on show in the Council Chambers, and a collection gathered in 1962 by the Dunstan Centennial Committee. The County Council has provided premises for the new museum in the Clyde Courthouse, once the headquarters of police for the goldfields. The old stone building contains two large rooms for displays, with a store and office at the rear.