

hand, and, on the other, assessing it, as in a review, as a contribution to education. The Tribunal was interested to learn of the differences between the English and the New Zealand editions in this section, and specifically that the parts dealing with contraception and venereal disease had been considerably expanded. As was stated by Mr Culliford, the person responsible for supervising the editing and revision of the book for New Zealand publication: "We had to take into account the current situation in New Zealand, where we have one of the highest illegitimacy rates in the world and where the vast majority of illegitimate children are born to girls under the age of 25 years. New Zealand has an exceptionally high VD rate, once again the majority of those contracting the disease being under 25." The changes made to the sex section, do, in our view, tend to support the claim of those responsible for the New Zealand publication to have acted with an honest purpose.

Sixth, the effect of the treatment of sex, specifically in relation to the age group principally aimed at, those of secondary school age. It can well be argued that an emphasis solely upon the physical side of sex has in this publication a certain dehumanising effect, which is rather at odds with the stress laid elsewhere in the book on the importance of human relationships in the school situation, but this is far from saying that this section is likely to corrupt those who read it, or that it is dealing with sex in a manner injurious to the public good. There is no false glamour attached to the presentation of sex information and the information conveyed about venereal disease and abortion could be construed as more likely to discourage promiscuity than to promote it. As with earlier aspects we have discussed, the assessment of this issue involves a weighing of diverse effects.

In reaching our decision on this book we have sought to consider the cumulative effect of the above considerations in the light of the requirements of the Act and are of the opinion that the book's faults still fall short of conclusively showing that the publication is injurious to the public good, which we seem to consider more robust than do some who have expressed great concern to us about the book.

The Tribunal is well aware that whatever decision it makes, some sections of the community will disagree. The fact that the book is controversial, and that it discusses issues on which society is divided, inclines us not to declare the book indecent, as does our view that provocative, even offensive, presentation of attitudes to sex is not as likely to have injurious effects, given a context of public discussion of the attitudes, as the prurient portrayal of sexual experiences intended for private and passive reading. The judgment of Woodhouse, J. in *Robson v. Hicks Smith and Sons Ltd.*, already cited is quite clear that the Tribunal should be guided by its awareness and understanding of contemporary community standards. There is not any one common community standard of sexual behaviour and we must take account of that. Those who disagree strongly with this book have it open to them to rebut it by positive presentation of their own views.

There remains the question of a possible age restriction. It is clear that some parents have no objection to children of younger than secondary school age reading the book or to discussing it with them, while to other parents such an idea is totally repugnant. Decisions of the Tribunal do not abrogate parental responsibility; that remains, and parents are fully entitled to exercise control over their children's reading if

they so wish. No clear age division suggests itself even if we were convinced that such a limitation would serve the public good. The prolonged publicity the book has received in the press since the original publication and the awareness we have of much critical discussion of it already taking place, lead us to the conclusion that the balance of public interest lies in allowing the book to circulate openly and without hindrance and so be susceptible to challenge and refutation.

The Tribunal classifies *The Little Red Schoolbook* as not indecent within the meaning of the Indecent Publications Act 1963.

R. S. V. SIMPSON, Chairman.

28 March 1972.

Appointment of Customs Examining Place in New Zealand

PURSUANT to the powers delegated to me by the Comptroller of Customs under section 9 of the Customs Act 1966, and pursuant to section 32 of the Customs Act 1966, I, Harold Wixon Hoy, the Acting Collector of Customs, Wellington, hereby appoint the place described in the Schedule hereto to be a place for the examination of goods subject to the control of Customs.

SCHEDULE

Situation	Description of Place
57 Hutt Road, Wellington	Underwoods (Wellington) Ltd.

Dated at Wellington this 24th day of March 1972.

H. W. HOY, Acting Collector of Customs.

Protection of Industry

NOTICE is hereby given, in compliance with the requirements of the Tariff and Development Board Act 1961 and its amendments, that the Minister of Customs has received the final report of the Tariff and Development Board on the following goods:

Goods	Date of Receipt
Insulated wire and cable	23 March 1972

Dated at Wellington this 31st day of March 1972.

J. A. KEAN, Comptroller of Customs.

Temporary Protection of Industry

NOTICE is hereby given that applications have been received for temporary protection, in terms of the Tariff and Development Board Amendment Act 1967, for the following goods:

Tariff Item	Goods
82.03.004	Pliers, animal marking; pliers for use in attaching clips, tags, rings, and the like to animals.
Ex 93.05.009	Underwater spear guns.

Dated at Wellington this 31st day of March 1972.

J. A. KEAN, Comptroller of Customs.

Ministry of Works—Schedule of Civil Engineering, Building, and Housing Contracts of \$20,000 or More in Value

Name of Works	Successful Tenderer	Amount of Tender Accepted \$
Civil Engineering—		
S.H.1: Clarence River Bridge: superstructure and abutments	E. D. Kalaugher and Co. Ltd.	528,564.00
Building—		
New departmental building at Opotiki	A. B. Hick and Co. Ltd.	109,568.55
New Zealand Electricity Department: Whirinaki substation control building	Durney Construction Co. Ltd.	79,970.00
Seaview Hospital, Hokitika: combined pharmacy	Wieblitz Construction Co. Ltd.	20,975.77
Campbell Park school, Otekaike: new manual training block	Ellis and Lowery	23,434.00
Housing—		
Contract No. 10/1219: four single units at Wainuiomata	G. Kay Construction Ltd.	45,392.00
Contract No. 15/521: two single units at Palmerston North	Park Industries Ltd.	21,465.54
Contract No. 33/261: five single units at New Plymouth	Arms Bros. Ltd.	51,980.00
Contract No. 47/23: two single units at Dargaville	Paterson Contracting Ltd.	25,534.00
Contract No. 80/20: two single units at Opotiki	Papuni Construction Ltd.	22,687.00
Contract No. 185/22/147: seven single units at Turangi	P.T.Y. Homes Ltd.	89,266.00
Contract No. 191/61: three single units at Stoke	A. Gerritsen Ltd.	29,729.04
Contract No. 191/63: three single units at Stoke	C. A. Arnold	31,619.11
Contract No. 236/12/31: two single units at Waiau	C. A. and B. J. Forbes Ltd.	25,178.00
Contract No. 282/217: nine single units at Mangere	E. P. Maddren and Sons Ltd.	92,222.00
Contract No. 282/219: three single units at Mangere	Maxwell and Pile	31,277.00

J. H. MACKY, Commissioner of Works.