UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE ORGANISED ACTIVITIES OF CHRISTCHURCH

CHILDREN OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL

BY

"AVOID"

Edith Manuel Date

M.A. & Hons. (Educ.)

1936.
THE ORGANISED ACTIVITIES OF CHRISTCHURCH CHILDREN

OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL

MY CHOICE OF SUBJECT

When I first began to consider this subject I was interested only in those clubs for children which have been developing so rapidly and so widely — those clubs run through the pages of a magazine or daily paper. I had noticed the great changes brought into the life and home of an invalid child by one such club and I wondered how great, and how useful an influence similar clubs had upon more normal children, and what factors accounted for their rapid spread and growth throughout the world.

The characteristic feature of these clubs would seem, on first impressions, to be their impersonality, for although Aunt Maria, or whoever the presiding deity may be, usually tries to strike a personal note in her editorials and replies to correspondence, the club does not rely on personal contact and a child can be a very keen member without ever having met another member face to face. Although this may still be true of individuals, the most cursory investigation proves that nearly all such clubs gradually come to have gatherings and small committees, and that without this personal touch the club never attains real strength, in fact and not merely numbers.
Partly on this account, partly on account of the cost involved, but principally because it seemed more profitable, I decided to deal only with those affecting Christchurch children and to take with these all other organised bodies catering for child membership outside the school.

I decided to deal particularly with the primary school child who is about to leave the school which has played such a large part in his life for the past seven or eight years, and to see to what bodies besides home and neighbourhood his allegiance will be fixed and what part they will play in his life.

METHOD.

My method of approach presented some problems. Obviously I needed a great deal of information but how was this to be obtained? Should I interview the children themselves or go direct to the adults in charge of the various organizations? Commonsense suggested a compromise, I decided to submit questionnaires to a number of children, and then, using these as a background, to get in touch with the leaders.

THE PREPARATION.

The preparation of the questionnaires took some time. First I guessed at what problems I would be up against and what information I would need to solve them. Thus I was able to build up roughly the framework of my questionnaire. The wording of the questions was polished and re-polished so as to be as clear,
exact and concise as possible, and then their order was decided upon. Those questions to which everyone has an answer were spread among the others so that a child who, for instance, had few outside interests would not lose heart by having to leave space after space blank. For that reason, too, I began with such simple questions as age - sex - number in family etc. I tested the questionnaire by giving some to a few small friends rather younger than those children who would be answering them in the schools. I encouraged them to ask questions, and so took note of what puzzled them - even slightly. This resulted in two questions being re-worded. The final questionnaire forms an Appendix.

**DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRES.**

I sent fifty questionnaires to each of ten schools asking that they be given to twenty five boys and twenty five girls in the Sixth Standard. I enclosed wrappings, labels and stamps for return but received no reply from one Headmaster so had to be content with 450 completed questionnaires, as the school year was ending. Although I have been unable to get reliable figures I must suppose that this number covered about one quarter of those at this standard in the State Schools. The private and church schools I did not approach. I attended a private school myself and the only difference in the affiliations of the children in such schools are that these are fewer, due mainly to their
having fuller interests both at school and in the home.

The church schools are, for the greater part, Roman Catholic and their pupils are well provided for by a variety of Church Associations, as well as debating and sports clubs. These associations I have not attempted to cover, but the clubs mentioned include children from these schools, except those clubs definitely sponsored by individual Protestant churches.

I chose my schools so as to give, as far as possible, a balance between the wealthier and poorer suburbs. I have placed them in the following order which is based on the opinions of several social workers, the wealthier being given first.

Fendalton
Elmwood
Beckenham
Popanui
Woolston
Richmond
Linwood Avenue
Waltham
Sydenham

This classification is not really of great value for there are few clearly defined areas in the town.

I enclosed this memo for the class teacher.

MEMO

I should like the children to realise that, as their names are not asked for, what they write will be quite confidential.

Also that they can answer every question, in a word or so. Some questions require only yes or no, a figure or a tick.

As the information they will give me is the important thing --- and not merely their ability to answer the questions as they stand --- I hope any questions which present any difficulty will be explained to them.
They may have difficulty in understanding what I want when I ask what made them join their clubs in the first place. Some, for instance, may have joined a club run by some paper attracted by the puzzles and competitions; others because of the persuasion of their family or friends, so the answer here might possibly be

Their competitions or My brother belonged.

The next question "What do you like best about the things you belong to?" does not ask which of their clubs they may prefer but which of their clubs' activities interest them most.

I made a special point of the fact that all answers would be quite anonymous for I felt it was only in this way I could hope for complete frankness. This was one reason why I decided on sending out a questionnaire instead of arranging personal interviews. Even now I doubt if one or two were quite sincere in their replies and if I was not honoured by a little window-dressing.

ARRANGEMENT OF QUESTIONNAIRES.

As the papers from each school came to hand they were divided according to sex, and then arranged in order according to the age of the child and numbered from 1 to 25, and 51 to 75 for boys, and 26 to 50 and 76 to 100 for girls. And so on successively with each school up to 450. This gave me a simple filing system and a rapid means of identification.

For instance, should I want to refer to No. 278 I would know she was a girl of about 15 at Beckenham and I could at once put my hand on her paper.

This arrangement made, the next step was to rule out large sheets of drawing paper so that nearly all the particulars from a group, i.e. the boys or girls of one school - could be entered
in an abbreviated form upon it.

That condensed most of the information I had at this stage on to 13 sheets in a compact and convenient way.

Using this information as a starting point I drew up a list of what bodies I would need to investigate, and what facts I ought to find out about them. In fact I framed a rough questionnaire to put to the club leaders. I give an example here,

Length of time in existence in Christchurch?
Length of time in existence elsewhere?
Number of members, locally?
Proportion boys to girls?
Have you any age limit either way?
What is the most enthusiastic age?
What leads most to membership?
From where do you draw your members?
What activities have you?
Which is the most popular of these?
Do you notice crazes amongst the children?
Is their interest spasmodic?
Are you approached by charities? Propagandists?
Do you encourage pen-friendships?
If so, is any censorship exercised?
What have been your relations with the wireless?
What have been your relations with other Clubs?
Attitude of schools? Parents? Others?
Do you offer prizes? Cash?
Do you hold parties or socials?
What are your fees?
Does the child need a uniform, badge or other equipment?
If so, cost?
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<th>Locality</th>
<th>Commercially Organised</th>
<th>Church Clubs</th>
<th>Altruistic</th>
<th>Hobbies</th>
<th>Sports</th>
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<td>Star Circle Sunbeams</td>
<td>Flora Club</td>
<td>Crichton Cobbler Club</td>
<td>Art Club (Private?)</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Youth Hostel Arena</td>
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<td>Times (The Young New Zealander) Press Junior Hay's League 3 Y.A. Circle Correspondence Society</td>
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SECTION II.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES.

CLASSIFICATION.

The numerous organisations the children mentioned could have been classified in many ways, and I am fully conscious that my classification would not satisfy a logician. However it has provided me with a working basis, if nothing else.

I have divided the clubs into those of local origin, and those which are national or world-wide. Two paper clubs are entirely controlled from outside New Zealand, although one has hundreds of members in this country.

They are further divided into those sponsored by commercial interests, those directly attached to churches, those apart from the foregoing which deal with one particular hobby or sport, and Benefit Lodges. Those I have called Propagandists are really adult organisations trying to get a foothold amongst children to inculcate habits of thought, act or sentiment. Five organisations I have classed under the vague heading of Altruistic, since they are not directly attached to churches but are wider in scope than a sports club.

The right of the Meccano Club to be other than a commercial club may be challenged. In this town, however, it is under the
enthusiastic charge of a gentleman who has nothing to gain financially.

MINOR DIFFICULTIES.

Naturally my 450 did not include members of all the organisations catering for children in Christchurch but all the same I was fortunate enough to get a fairly good sampling. I shall deal with a few unmentioned clubs later on.

In speaking of how many clubs these children belong to I have taken no notice of different branches of the same organisation but speak of it as one whole. Similarly I have grouped all benefit lodges and class together Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Brownies as B - P.

SOME AIMS AND OBJECTS.

As numerous and varied as these clubs are, many are really linked by their aims, and many have practically identical activities. All these clubs are working under adult leadership with the idea, implicit or explicit, of developing the child into a good citizen both of his own community and of the world. Necessarily ideas differ as to what constitutes a good citizen or how he can be produced. Some clubs - those run in closer co-operation with churches - are more concerned with his development from the point of view of the individual, trying, in fact, not only to raise a good citizen for this world but also for the
The clubs are usually established to develop particular habits of thought or action amongst children, to encourage them to acquire certain skills or to study certain problems, and most clubs concern themselves with teaching the wise use of leisure. The development of a better international understanding and a desire for World Peace is now being fostered by several bodies, along with their other activities.

Young peoples' clubs are often junior branches of adult organisations which are developed because the parent body realises its principles can be instilled most effectively in childhood and/or a junior section will serve as a source of adult membership.

It will be noticed, however, that although aims may differ, activities are often very similar, in spite of the fact that the club leaders in some of the larger bodies may be trained to use a definite technique peculiar to that organisation.

COMMERICALLY FOSTERED CLUBS.

Under this heading have been mentioned those of three local daily papers, and that of a fourth started after these questionnaires were issued. This heading includes also two run by papers outside the Dominion, one by a local draper's shop, one by the Wireless Children's Hour, and also a Correspondence Society. All
these, except the 3 Y.A. League (Wireless) were started with the object of financial gain, by the papers to swell their circulation, by the draper's (Hay's League) to advertise the shop. The Correspondence Society is purely money-making.

All the same those actually running these Clubs do not look at them in this spirit.

The four local paper clubs are under the charge of three women. That in the "Sun", the "Sunbeams" or "Sun's Big Family" is conducted by a woman who calls herself "Lady Gay". Under her own name she is well known as the writer of really excellent girls' stories. The clubs run in the "Times" and the "Star" which are morning and evening papers published by the same company, are under the charge of a woman who is known as "Hata" when conducting "The Young New Zealand League" and as Aunt Hilda when guiding the destinies of the Star Circle. This, by the way, is perfectly well known to the children for the two Clubs hold a joint annual party. Both these women are far from looking at their jobs as merely a means to bread and butter. Both do their utmost to help the children with whom they come in contact and realise the great and widespread influence they can exert, not only in encouraging the artistic side of the child's nature, but on character as well. Both, but particularly "Hata", try to give the out-back child a means of expression and a wider outlook on life.
Many parents have approached Lady Gay to ask her advice on careers for their children, and she has found work for quite a number. Aunt Bilda is more often approached by girls in their teens who are in need of advice on affairs of the heart, or who feel their sexual instruction has been neglected. Neither has announced in any way their willingness to help in these matters but this part of their work seems to have 'just happened'.

Conversations I have had with parents and children make it clear that in some homes these two are looked on as a mixture of Aunt and Father Confessor.

Of course the common feature of these clubs are the weekly children's page round which they are built. These consist of puzzle and painting competitions, original contributions of prose, verse or drawings, directions for making things, club notes, a letter from the leader and innumerable short answers to correspondents.

Judging from my questionnaires the puzzles, painting competitions and stories are most popular but the children love to write and see their name and the reply in the paper. The children write about four times as much verse as prose. To the bedridden or invalid child these clubs are a great blessing and they develop often into very fine verse writers. I could name half a dozen paper clubs whose star contributor is a cripple. Both newspaper companies here have recruited juniors from the
best writers in their children's clubs. Three years ago the
Sun collected the best work of the children in a little volume
which it sold on behalf of its Mission. Another is appearing
this Christmas.

All three clubs encourage their members to think of those
less fortunate than themselves by working all the year round for
their Christmas Missions, making all sorts of toys, gifts, clothes
and coverlets for distribution to the needy at Xmas. The Sunbeams
motto by the way, is 'Spread sunshine; scatter joy!'

Both Missions are helped by working bees, some at the
editors' offices and others working in private houses. The "Star"
is quietly dropping some of this since Aunt Hilda feels the
Christchurch child possesses other avenues for service and she
wishes to devote more time to the needs of the large country
membership reached by the "Times".

The "Sun" has had woodwork circles for boys which have been
so rushed that Lady Gay is wondering if we will be talking about
"surplus" men in a few years. She has never been so "over-run"
with boys. For some years past the clubs have taken stands at
the Winter Show where they exhibited the toys made for the Xmas
Mission. The Sun's display is always arranged on some definite
scheme, with one or two working exhibits.

This year they had the "Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe".
Her dozens of children were all small rag dolls made by the
children and dressed as Nursery Rhyme characters. Some
finishing touches were given by older members who, in spite of having to work all day, were there till one or two in the morning all one week. The "Shoe" was the joint work of the Office Care-taker and the Staff Artist. The Cat really Fiddled, surgery Daw must have got very tired of See-sawing, and the unfortunate Pussy came in and out of the well at the behest of Johnny Green and Tommy Stout.

Next year they intend to arrange a pantomine instead.

THE PRESS JUNIOR.

The Press Junior was started only five months ago and is run on very different lines. This is printed every Thursday on a separate sheet that can be folded and cut to make a four page booklet. On the first day of its publication a subleader announced:-

We introduce with this issue the first number of "The Press Junior," which will in future be included as a supplement every Thursday. We have felt for some time that the younger readers of "The Press" should be more adequately served and that they should be encouraged to take a wider, keener, and more intelligent interest in current events, by being given, in a paper of their own, a combination of instruction and entertainment, and amusement. In endeavouring to fulfil these requirements, "The Press Junior" will seek, without being obviously didactic, to interpret as far as possible the trend of world affairs as revealed in the news of the week; to bring under the notice of younger readers, in a way that will appeal to them, the work and character of famous men and women of the day and of other days; and to stimulate interest in literature, art, history, natural phenomena, handiwork, hobbies and health preservation. Generally, it will seek to provide a medium through which the best thought of the world may be presented and expressed and through which our younger readers will, in their turn, be enabled to express their own ideas, aspirations, and interests. Thus we hope to cultivate a new class of readers who
will early acquire the newspaper habit, who will learn to read the
daily news with greater intelligence and understanding and who,
by thus informing themselves, will increase their usefulness and
value as citizens in later years.

Two days before this letter had been sent to the heads of
local schools.

THE TEACHER IN CHARGE,

Dear Sir or Madam,

On Thursday, July 5th, you will receive a free copy of "The
Press," containing the first issue of the children's weekly
supplement, "the Press Junior." This supplement, included in "The
Press," will be sent to you free of charge each Thursday during
the next month. It is hoped that you will keep the issues filed
for reference in your school and that you will bring to the notice
of your school committee the fact that "the Press" is producing
an eight page supplement designed especially to provide school
children with news of the world written in a simple and direct
manner, and with items of interest concerning their own and other
lands.

"the Press Junior", the first children's weekly newspaper to
be produced in New Zealand, aims at helping the teachers as well
as the children. The articles included will, it is hoped, be
of assistance in the teaching of current world affairs, as well
as in the teaching of geography, history and English.

In the second issue (July 12) there will be articles dealing
with place-names in Canterbury, a wonderful insect found in New
Zealand, and the history of the aeroplane. In the second issue
also, a new collection of English poems will begin. The first to
appear will be the oldest poem in the language, translated
specially for "The Press Junior". This series aims at providing
a collection of poems not usually found in school anthologies;
brief notes on the poets will be included.

Contributions and suggestions are invited from all readers of
"The Press" and "The Press Junior." Space in the supplement will
not be wasted on useless acknowledgment of separate letters;
questions will be answered in the various sections and interesting
extracts from letters will be published with the names of the
writers. All accepted material from children will be paid for at
space rates.
The support of the teachers of Canterbury will help to make "The Press Junior" of value to both teachers and children.

Yours faithfully,

THE CHRISTCHURCH PRESS CO. LIMITED

The Childrens Editor is a recent graduate of Canterbury College, but with these aims and methods the "Press Junior" fails to have the personal appeal of the other paper clubs, and appears to be looked on by child and teacher alike as a supplementary reader— or so my enquiries seem to indicate.

Children were offered a small enamel badge if they cared to call for it, and some 3,000 did so in five weeks, but strangely enough these were mostly between the ages of eight and ten, and teachers are agreed it is the twelve year olds and over who enjoy the paper, in spite of one page being given over to six year olds.

THE ENZED JUNIOR.

"The Times" and "Star" are published by a company that has a chain of newspapers throughout the country, and so besides their weekly children's page they distribute supplements which are produced in bulk in Auckland and sent to the different towns. That given in the "Star" is a comic supplement obviously imported from the United States, the language and general tone of which no one deplores more than "Aunt Hilda." It contains two pages of rather vulgar comic strips, one page of stories, sewing and model
aeroplane notes etc., which are supplied in Auckland and the other page is left for "Aunt Hilda" to fill.

Directly the "Press Junior" appeared the company produced in Auckland a practically identical paper which is now given out with the "Times" as "The Enzed Junior". It contains no club matter and "Rata's" only connection with it is her vexation at its plagiarism.

WILFRED'S LEAGUE OF GUGGUNUCS.

Wilfred's League of Guggunuc's has apparently at least one Christchurch member, probably attracted by the offer of a badge, for it could have no other real attraction to a New Zealand child.

THE NEW IDEA LEAGUE.

The New Idea League which is run in an Australian weekly paper for women is largely a circulation booster with no personal contacts. It has changed its entire policy recently. It has always encouraged penfriendships but previously besides this it gave only a few answers to correspondents and the winning entries for a weekly competition for four half crown prizes for the best contributions in prose or verse. It does not accept these now but has adopted a more formal and educational manner. A typical recent number consisted of four articles of about six paragraphs each on Rubber, Volcanoes, Valleys of Death and How Long do Animals Live, besides a column of miscellaneous instructive paragraphs, half a column of jokes and three puzzles.
THE CORRESPONDENCE SOCIETY.

This is a money making concern, but I should think not a very prosperous one for the half crown annual fee has to cover several postages. All the same whoever is in charge may feel he is doing a practical work for the furtherance of international understanding.

HAY'S LEAGUE.

The objects of this league are rather interesting. As a business man Mr. Hay organised it as an advertising medium and a means of bringing people to his shop. But as a private individual - and incidentally as the National President of the Y.M.C.A. - he was interested in providing the children with an opportunity for healthy recreation. He was interested in both capacities in fostering the sale of New Zealand made goods, and the badge of the club consists in a small black enamel disc printed in white with a fern leaf and the words "Primo mea patria".

This double purpose made my interview with Mr. Hay both interesting and amusing. The League is dormant at present except in so far as its members are sent a ruler on their birthdays and are entitled to discounts in the shop. Two years ago it was very active with games every Saturday morning and films on Friday evening. School football teams were organised and inter-school athletic picnics were held. Mr. Hay intends to revive much of this shortly.

THE Y.A. CIRCLE.

This is apt to be confused with the Wireless Family which
consists of all those children whose names are known through their birthdays being called over the air. The Circle was started by one of the "Aunts" to give some of the boys a chance to exchange stamps, further their knowledge of philately and occasionally have outings together. Six meetings a year are held at which stamps are exchanged and talks on philately given. Annual picnics are held and stamps are given as prizes for various events.

THE WHOLE WIRELESS FAMILY have responded well to various appeals. They provided a wireless set and chair for an invalid child and have knitted hundreds of cot quilts.

HOBBIES AND SPORTS CLUBS.

These are naturally mainly concerned with the development of various pastimes, but also there is a feeling for the benefit derived from team games, etc., and the means that a sport or hobby provides for self-expression. The activities of the sports' clubs require no explanation, except that by rowing, coxing is meant. Probably the boys can row but not at this age in a club.

One or two boys regretted they had had to make way for lighter coxes, who of course, would have the outings and visits to regattas they had previously enjoyed.

Of the hobby clubs I could obtain no information about the Art Club which I think must be a private one, nor can I discover the whereabouts of ZL5SC. This is evidently a local amateur transmitting club, but I have approached some of the well known amateurs in the town and none have heard of it.
THE PIGEON CLUB is really an adult organisation for showing the birds.

THE SHANKS PONY CLUB was a boys’ tramping club started at Elmwood School. It had quite a number of outings but had really expired before these questionnaires were sent out.

THE C.M.A.E., or Christchurch Model Aeroplane Engineers meet on Sunday mornings to fly their craft in Hagley Park. It is extremely popular at present but its time of meeting keeps many away. The official organ for the C.M.A.E. is the Star Comic Supplement in which flights are recorded and specifications for new models given. The construction and flying of these models call for a high degree of skill.

THE 3.Z.M. CLUB must, I think, be unique. It is run for boys in connection with a private broadcasting station and meets on three evenings a week. On one evening they work on building wireless sets, on another they rehearse small plays etc., and on Wednesday evenings from a quarter to six until half past seven, they supply the programme from the station.

THE MECCANO GUILD.

This guild states that it is a Fellowship of Meccano Boys, the objects of which are:

1. To make every boy’s life brighter and happier.

2. To foster clean mindedness, truthfulness, ambition and initiative in boys.
3. To encourage boys in the pursuit of their hobbies
and especially in the development of their knowledge
of mechanical and engineering principles.

The Meccano and Hornby Railway club meets regularly and model
competitions and rail layout competitions are alternated, so all
tastes are catered for. Usually a Hornby boy will stay away a
Meccano night, and vice versa. The Club generally procures an
outside speaker and a very varied programme of talks has been
given and plans and slides shown. Picnics are arranged in
summer.

BENEFIT LODGES.

I had replies from children who said they belonged to the
Rechabites, Good Templars, Druids, Oddfellows and Orange Lodges.
In some cases it was hard to tell whether they themselves
belonged to a Junior Branch or whether they were mentioning their
fathers' - i.e. the family's membership. These lodges try to
encourage the children in thrift and temperance, and a generally
high standard of character, conduct and fellowship. The meetings
of the juvenile lodges all appear to commence with a short ritual,
followed by business and a talk. This completed, some have
gymnasium, but most have rather ill-supervised games and com-
petitions. Visits are exchanged between lodges and sometimes
the senior lodge is entertained.
Under this heading I included

A. **THE SOCIETY** for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose Junior League only works through school branches, which meet monthly and have talks and discussions on the proper treatment of animals. A drawing competition is held each year, and a pet show promises to become an annual event. The greatest effort of the Junior League is the publication of their magazine, to which prominent citizens are also asked to contribute.

B. **THE VICTORIA LEAGUE** which attempts by encouraging correspondence between English and Colonial children to maintain a patriotic interest in the British Empire. Scrapbooks are compiled on Empire topics and distributed to out-back schools.

C. **THE NAVY LEAGUE** which sets out its objects as follows:

1. To maintain the safety and security of the Empire through the basis of Sea Power.

2. To urge on the Government of the day the necessity for continuous Naval readiness, both as regards Personnel and Material, as the only means of guaranteeing National and Imperial Security.

3. To assure the protection of our Imperial Trade Routes.

4. To secure an adequate Naval Aerial Defence Force.

5. To ensure British prestige under the Union Jack in every port in the World.

6. To teach our children what the Empire owes to the Navy.
The local Branch is not working amongst children at present although ten years ago this was a large part of its work. The child who mentioned it must have belonged to the adult Branch. It does help in supporting a troop of Sea Cadets but these are stationed eight miles from the city, and few city boys belong.

D. The Sunlight League which fosters the local Youth Hostel Association, and so indirectly the Shanks Pony Club, announces its aims as:

1. To educate the public in the appreciation of Sunlight as a means to health.

2. To promote national economy through better national health, by teaching the advantages of fresh air and sunbathing, and by spreading the knowledge of newer discoveries in regard to food and health generally, through the medium of newspapers, lectures and radio talks.

3. To promote health camps for children.

4. To work for improvements in children's teeth.

5. To advocate improvements in the cheaper distribution of fruit and vegetables and to influence caterers and heads of schools to provide fresh and wholesome foods in accordance with modern knowledge of nutrition.

6. To work for smoke abatement.

7. To advocate Youth Hostels for tramping and the use of the Southern Alps for Heliotherapy.

8. To co-operate with agencies in allied work, Health and Education Departments, Flaxnet Society, Open Air School Society, Community Sunshine Association, Home Economics Association and Free Kindergarten Association.
THE YOUTH HOSTEL ASSOCIATION encourages the formation of tramp-
ing clubs and arranges for cheap accommodation. Its parent, the
Sunlight League, amongst other activities, distributes certificates
to children whose teeth are passed as in good repair by the dental
clinic. These have rules for health printed on the back. It
also runs a summer camp for delicate children from poor homes.

ALTRUISTIC ORGANISATIONS.

This awkward title covers some of the most widely spread
organisations catering for youth.

THE BOY SCOUT AND GIRL GUIDE movements attempt - in the words of
their founder "to develop the efficient individual by training in
character, physical health and handicraft, and then to harness
his individuality for the good of the community by practice in
citizenship." Boys and girls joining under 11 years of age
become respectively Cubs and Brownies; over 11 and under 16,
Scouts and Guides; over 18, Rovers and Rangers.

The Wolf Cubs are organised in "Packs" under an "Akela"
or man or woman Cubmaster, and their activities are based on the
stories and atmosphere of Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Books."
Similarly the Brownies are modelled on Mrs. Ewing's story "The
Brownies." Their training is quite distinct from that of the
Scouts and Guides although somewhat similar in content, and their
troups are looked on as a goal to be reached. Both "Cubs" and
"Brownies" appeal to the child's natural love of "make-believe"
and "dressing-up", and in this respect, and in the sources from which their atmosphere is drawn, they are unique.

The programmes of the Scouts and Guides largely consist in studying for various tests in order to become eventually 1st Class Scouts or Guides, and also to qualify for badges offered for proficiency in different directions. A fairly high degree of proficiency is required and the syllabus is so wide that all tastes and abilities are allowed for. Emphasis is laid on First Aid, woodcraft, signalling, and developing the ingenuity and initiative of the child. The Rovers and Rangers take "Service" for their motto, and try to put the knowledge and skill they have acquired to the service of the community. The atmosphere created is that of the backwoodsman and it must be remembered that the movement is definitely not a military one and consciously works toward international understanding and good-will.

The discipline and tone of the movement is based on the child's honour, and the promise made by every member upon enrollment is

"On my honour, I promise that I will do my best—

1. To do my duty to God and the King.
2. To help other people at all times.
3. To obey the Scout Law.

The Scout Law has ten "Commandments" dealing with conduct and morals.

In undenominational troops the children are expected and encouraged to attend their own churches, but "Closed" Companies also exist which are sponsored by particular churches for their
own members and to the programmes of which the Church can make its own contribution. There are several Roman Catholic Companies in the town whose programme differs from that of the others only by the addition of a devotional period at the close of each meeting.

I have mentioned this movement at length because it has been the inspiration of so many others, some who have copied it almost in its entirety and others who have borrowed liberally from its ideas. A whole literature has developed around this movement, as it has around many other children's organisations.

THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE CADET CORP is the junior section of this ancient order of chivalry of St. John of Jerusalem which, in its revised form, works on behalf of the sick, and which is strongly established in Christchurch. First Aid training is naturally the main activity of the Corp, and series of lectures are given. The meetings close with games, and, for the boys, wrestling instruction has been added. Competitions in First Aid are held between the different units.

THE GIRL CITIZENS are the junior members (under 18) of the Y.W.C.A. in N.Z. and Australia, parallel sections elsewhere having other titles such as "Pioneers" in England, "Girl Reserves" in the U.S.A. The purpose of the N.Z. Y.W.C.A. is stated as
"To unite women and girls in a world-wide fellowship, to help them to find a definite purpose in life, to be honest and fearless in their thinking, and to attain the fullest appreciation of the joys of friendship, service, and beauty, and to interpret by radiant living the Love of God as revealed in Jesus Christ."

This purpose is expressed as follows in the Girl Citizen Code which is repeated at all their meetings.

"This is the Code to which Girl Citizens strive to be loyal, that through Beauty and Truth they may help to build the spirit of their country:-

The 1st Civic Law is the Law of Health.

" 2nd " " " " Self-Control.
" 3rd " " " " Self-Respect.
" 4th " " " " Knowledge.
" 5th " " " " Honour.
" 6th " " " " Co-operation.
" 7th " " " " Courage.
" 8th " " " " Duty.

Love is the Fulfiling of the Law.

At their meetings the Girl Citizens do not work for badges or certificates but follow out various programmes almost on a "project" system, which are chosen by a Council elected from themselves, together with the Chief Counsellor, who is usually the salaried official of the Y.W.C.A. in charge of the Girls' Department. Physical training or dancing always
takes up the first part of the evening, followed by a formal opening, recitation of the Code, etc., and then by hand-craft instruction, dramatics, home nursing or whatever is being studied at the moment.

As great emphasis is placed within this Association on what they term "World-Fellowship" at least six weeks of the year are devoted to the study of the life and problems of the women of some other country, the knowledge gained often being expressed in dramatic form, and used in efforts to raise funds toward the support of a W.Z. Y.W.C.A. Secretary in China. The evening closes with "Vespers", usually a short talk and discussion on some serious topic or question of conduct.

Four or five times a year General Community Gatherings are held which take the form of religious services at which members are enrolled etc. Sports meetings, picnics, concerts and parties are arranged and camps are held at Christmas, Easter and Labour Day week-end. Dominion Conferences are held in camp every second year.

THE Y.M.C.A. is an entirely separate body but with very similar aims and history. It is perhaps more directly Evangelistic in tone. Its programmes are not so varied and great stress is laid on gymnastics, to which the first three-quarters of an hour are given, a similar period is spent in study in small groups. Games, such as ping-pong and a
peculiar form of billiards, and points won count toward a shield for the group, as do points awarded for good conduct, Bible reading and daily prayers.

The Y.M.C.A. maintains a well equipped summer camp at the seaside where they can provide opportunities for their own members and other boys to enjoy a good holiday. The Rotary Club supports this venture and enables many needy boys to profit by it.

THE CRIGHTON CORBERS CLUB differs from these in being purely local, although run by a branch of the world wide movement Toc H. The Christchurch Branch of Toc H started this club for boys and young men seven years ago to provide an opportunity for physical exercise of all kinds, games and good fellowship for boys who would not be reached by the Y.M.C.A. or church clubs, and who must seek their amusement at the minimum cost. The Toc H men try, after the manner of their kind, to spread the gospel without preaching it, and attempt in an informal and unobtrusive way to bring the boys to the Toc H ideal by striving - "To Think Fairly, Love Widely, Build Bravely, Witness Humbly." The club has half an hour of drill, followed by half an hour of gymnasium, and following this, a short talk may be given, and then the members split up to wrestle, box, do advanced gymnastics, or play ping-pong or draughts as their fancy leads them. The club has on several occasions sent a party to some small country place.
where a programme of gymnastics, wrestling and boxing has been
given for charity.

CHURCH ORGANISATIONS.

These form the largest class of childrens' clubs and are
designed not only to supervise the childrens' leisure, but also to
keep them in contact with the church. Some of these clubs are of
a strongly devotional nature, others only provide a means for
supervised recreation, but most act as feeders for adult bodies.
These Church Clubs could be grouped according to their activities
into about eight groups. The first is the most numerous, including
the Bible Class Clubs which relate the social life of young
people to their church. The Richmond Methodist Boys' and Girls'
Club can be taken as typical. The boys, who are mainly
recruited from the Sunday School have gymnasmum, boxing, wrestling,
athletics and speaking competitions. The girls, who include a
large percentage of non-Methodists, have gymnasium, games (ping-
pong, etc.) and debates, and plays are produced for the Annual
Mothers' Demonstration and the combined concert given at the
Methodist Orphanage. These two clubs had to form the Comitie
Club before they could hold dances but many Anglican clubs have
monthly dances in their Church Halls.

Practically every Protestant Church seems to have Bible
classes and/or gymnastic clubs.

The most wide-spread interdenominational organisations are
THE JUNIOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR which seeks to train the children
in Christian service and leadership, and the use of prayer and
the Bible. Various forms of simple social service work through
where a programme of gymnastics, wrestling and boxing has been given for charity.

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several sub-committees. One serves the Church, bringing flowers and repairing hymn books, another visits the sick, and so forth. The Look Out committee interests new members or keeps in touch with old ones. Bible study, hymns and prayers are taken and once a month members renew their pledges. Daily Bible reading is encouraged.

The Young Worshippers' League is merely a device to encourage church attendance. Cards are distributed and stamps depicting some Biblical scene are presented each Sunday at Morning Service. On this stamp the minister usually bases his Children's Address. If a requisite number of attendances are recorded the child receives a special annual certificate. For a number of these annual certificates special rewards are offered.

The Band of Hope and the Y's (or Young Peoples Christian Temperance Union) work for the cause of temperance. The Bands of Hope meet about eight times a year and hold Temperance Concerts and listen to an address or story based on Temperance principles.

The Y's, the Young Peoples' Christian Temperance Union, have a more modern viewpoint. They have a business meeting dealing with reports on the progress of Liquor Reform or Temperance Propaganda. The meeting then has a speaker or a debate on any interesting topic. Week-end camps are held but these, for financial reasons, have been rather poorly attended. A gold medal can be competed for by all New Zealand members for
the best essay based on a given book. This is not popular, probably because most members have done very little essay writing.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP I have been unable to trace. Not a minister in the town seems to have heard of it. The boy who belonged to it said he had been persuaded to join by his Bible Class teacher. Three possible solutions present themselves.

A. It is connected with some obscure sect.
B. The name is given incorrectly.
C. It is organised outside the Dominion, and has no local branch.

THE CRUSADERS are an undenominational body who have in this town a strong Plymouth Brethren backing. Their meetings appear to be Devotional in character with great emphasis placed on hymn singing. Their organisation has branches in several private schools.

DENOMINATIONAL BODIES.

THE GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY is intended for Anglican girls over sixteen but one or two younger girls have crept in. While holding before its members a high ideal of character and conduct, it is a means whereby lonely girls can form friendships. This
society maintains girls' hostels in most large centres although
the local one was given up recently. A member is supposed to
find herself among friends wherever she may go. It is really
an Anglican parallel of the undenominational Y.W.C.A. Most of
the evening is given to gymnasium, a little time to amateur
theatricals, and lessons are given in many forms of fancy work
and craft work. Some branches hold regular dances but this
depends largely on the attitude of the Vicar of the Parish. On
marriage a girl may become an associate member. She must then
consider sick members as her particular care.

**THE BOYS' BRIGADE** sponsored here by the Baptist Church, although
many years older, is like a restricted form of Scouting. The
atmosphere and discipline is more militaristic and particular
emphasis is laid on personal neatness and smartness. Indoor
athletic meetings are also a special feature.

The parallel brigades for girls and younger boys are "Life
Guards" and "Life Boys" which are liable to be confused with

**THE LIFE-SAVING GUARDS**, the Salvation Army modification of Girl
Guides. The younger girl members are known as "Sunbeams" and the
boys are "Chums" and "Scouts". These are close copies of the
Scout and Guide movements but have no contacts with them. The
girls' side has a good and keen membership but the boys' is not
very successful.
THE BUSY BEES (Presbyterian), JUNIOR VOLUNTARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Seventh Day Adventist) and the King’s Crusaders (Anglican) are the junior branches of their respective missionary societies, and try to interest the children in work for the mission fields, and are run, indeed, on very similar lines. Their meetings commence with hymns and prayer followed by missionary talks and demonstrations. The rest of the meeting is usually given to sewing for missions.

The Busy Bees, however, do more than this. It is the junior branch of the Presbyterian Women’s Missionary Union and is called the Junior Missionary Society in Ireland, the Baby Band in Canada and only the Busy Bees here and in the New Hebrides. A branch is called a Hive, its girl chairman the Queen Bee and what the Hive produces is "Honey", which can be allotted by vote to either foreign or home fields. Missionary concerts are held but direct giving is preferred to bazaars. With the devotional periods a Missionary Catechism is used, the wording of which is perhaps better suited to older folk. The Bees have a Missionary Magazine, "The Break of Day."

GYMNASTICS.

One thing that has surprised me, is the way in which the Altruistic Clubs and practically all Church Clubs and Juvenile Lodges seem to be so wedded to gymnastics.
In the questionnaire child after child gave this as the favourite part of their Club activities, and several leaders put it down as the most popular thing their Club did. Most of those Leaders and clergymen I interviewed seem very keen on gymnastics for the children, but the Toorak Padre said he wished they could mean the Crichton Cobbers, for he felt it did not lead very far, only to a physical fitness and muscular strength that could quite well be achieved in other directions.

I think it is the competitive element in gymnastics that attracts the children. The desire to emulate other children or to be the first to perform some new feat.

**SPEAKERS.**

The majority of Clubs seem to rely on outside speakers for lectureettes. Only one or two mentioned lantern lectures and the Meccano Club alone spoke of movie films being shown. This Club numbers only 30 members but its President apparently makes it his absorbing hobby so it has had more advantages than many a larger body. A few organisations limit the matter of the talks to various phases of one topic.

The Band of Hope does this but the Young Peoples Christian Temperance movement does not.

**DRAMATICS.**

Considering how fond most children are of acting surprisingly little dramatic work is done. Several Clubs do a one act play of
sorts when the Parents' Night is approaching but only the Girl Citizens and the Girls' Friendly Society seem to take it at all seriously. "Make-believe" is, however, at the root of Cub and Brownie technique.

The Sunbeams several years ago produced a pantomime with a large cast, and this was most successful artistically and financially. It is quite likely they will do so again and not put so much work into their Show Exhibit.

The Band of Hope meetings really consist of concerts at which all members give individual items. These must, however, all point a temperance moral. The Busy Bees, too, are only allowed to perform tableaux, pageants and plays that have a missionary setting, and for these Eastern costumes can be borrowed from their headquarters.

DEBATING seems to be coming into favour again. The Workers Educational Association has done much to stimulate it among adult Clubs and this seems to have reacted on the juniors.

The Y's seem particularly fond of debating, probably because they include several 'fluent speakers' - to quote their Secretary. The R.M.B.C. and G.C. also debate regularly.

"TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP"

The Y's, the Junior Endeavour Society, the Busy Bees and some of the Lodges all speak of training for Leadership. This appears to take only the form of being taught how to conduct business meetings.

LEADERSHIP

This is a problem to all clubs and many are starved for want of suitable leaders. Many otherwise suitable people cannot or
will not give up the time required but others fling themselves
heart and soul into a movement and devote to it practically every
minute of their leisure. Some of the Cubmasters (men and women)
are examples of this, and one young married couple seem to eat
and breathe cubbing. When they are not in charge of their Packs
they are keeping open house for informal conferences.

THE CRICHTON COBBERS CLUB is named after Wilfred Crichton who did
a great deal for boys in Christchurch before his death at the
Front. The Lyttelton group of Toc H started a similar club
there in the port, and named it the Stan Brown Cobbers Club in
memory of a Lyttelton boy who died as a result of injuries
received while helping at the Crichton Cobbers Club.

When I was going about interviewing leaders I met with very
kind receptions and most of them seemed pleased and flattered
that their work was being studied. One interview carried on by
telephone was rather amusing. I had rung up a Methodist minister
and, after giving me an address I wanted, he mentioned a small
gymnasium class he had just started. When I questioned him about
it, he asked most suspiciously if I had any other purpose besides
a thesis. I managed to reassure him, but I have wondered ever
since why it could not have been announced from the house tops.

PEERFRIENDSHIPS.

These are encouraged by about a dozen clubs. The Victoria
League's children's work practically consists of getting English
and Colonial children in touch. The addresses of children interested are obtained from teachers and after that all communications go direct to the child. This has been appreciated particularly by children in remote districts, lighthouse stations or on lonely islands. The children must be ten years or older but one couple are still corresponding at twenty seven. Often letters are exchanged between schools with the same name in England and abroad.

The Y.W.C.A., Boy Scouts and S.P.C.A. are just commencing a correspondence scheme. The Junior League of the S.P.C.A. have now friends in France and South Africa but progress is slow. The Y.M.C.A. members exchange stamps all over the world. Two or three of the Meccano boys write to Indian boys who advertised in the Meccano Magazine. Hindu youths are very fond of appealing for pen friends through all sorts of unexpected channels, many have even written to Aunt Nilda.

The paper clubs print the names and addresses of children wanting penfriends, but the weekly papers seem to get more requests than dailies. This publication of addresses has its pitfalls for the children of one Australian club began to receive obscene letters it was obvious no child could have written.

A country friend of mine joined the Correspondence Society for a couple of years when she was about fourteen. On payment of 2/6 a form was sent to be filled in with a description of her
tastes and life and what her requirements were in a correpondent. A list of suitable people was sent her at once and later again on application. She was careful to write only to those in distant countries who could not suddenly arrive on her doorstep. Uninteresting people were gently dropped but she has been writing regularly to a Canadian girl for nine years. When she announced her engagement recently, this girl, who was married herself a couple of years ago, sent my friend a beautiful piece of embroidery. I have heard of many other lasting friendships being formed between persons who may never meet.

**QUESTIONS AND PENFRIENDSHIPS.**

170 (78 boys: 92 girls) had penfriends.
125 wrote to one country only.
14 " two countries.
14 " three countries and one to four.
Of these correspondents,
96 were in Great Britain
21 " New Zealand (unmet)
38 " Australia
10 " India
10 " Africa
12 " Canada
1 each in the Orkneys, Solomon Islands and Fiji.
12 were in the United States
6 " France
2 " Holland
2 " Switzerland
1 " Italy
2 " Japan
3 " China

That is - 186 in the Empire and 28 outside. These figures would delight the Victoria League.
Of those cases in which I was told how the addresses were obtained - 99 were relations (one child had cousins in England, Canada and South Africa)

19 from friends
20 from Victoria League
17 from paper clubs
5 from other clubs.

I was surprised how few got addresses from other clubs, but more surprising was the volume of correspondence with unmet relations. I was sorry no child was writing to Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CLUBS.

Very few clubs exchange visits or have contact with any bodies beside other branches of their own organisations. The St John's Cadets, B-P's, Boys Brigade and Y.M.C.A. all seem to meet one another occasionally. The Y's have debated with the Y.M.C.A. and have had several invitations from Muscular Lodges.

AFFILIATIONS.

The Crichton Cobbers Club is proud to be the only Club in New Zealand affiliated to the National Association of Boys Clubs (England).

The Y's have recently withdrawn from the Band of Hope Union.

The Girl Guides have several times approached the Y.W.C.A. of N.Z. and tried to induce it to substitute Guide Companies for its Girl Citizen Communities, and to follow the example set by
the Y.W.C.A.'s of other lands in sponsoring Guides.

The change has not been made as the Association feels that in the Girl Citizen form it has a more adaptable medium. The Association is also jealous for the prestige of the Girl Citizen Movement and cannot forget that it is a direct development from a previous group known as the Camp-fire Girls and so was established long before the more successful Girl Guide Movement reached New Zealand.

PRIZES.

Not many individual prizes are given and most bodies disapprove of money prizes. Lady Gay and Aunt Milda deliberately restrict the prizes that their editors allot to them. Children have their names placed in an Honours Column and, after a certain number of mentions, are given a very small souvenir. Unfortunately one cinema theatre conducts competitions through the medium of these Clubs. As a large advertiser it cannot be refused and these offers of free tickets for kite-flying, pantomime or doll dressing disorganize the work of the pages.

One or two organisations offer medals in essay competitions and the Y.M.C.A., Meccano Club and S.P.C.A. offer book prizes. Stamps are used as sports prizes by the 3 Y.A. League and the Meccano Club sometimes gives orders on shops for Meccano parts.
CAMPS.

These are organised by many of the stronger groups. The Scouts, Guides, Boys and Rangers, the Y.M.C.A., and Y.W.C.A., the Y's and the Sunlight League, all hold regular camps, and this is also a favourite corporate activity on the part of the Bible Classes. District Bible Class camps are held regularly, and the larger Protestant Churches nearly all conduct big Dominion Camp Conferences at Christmas or Easter.

The B.P Movement usually goes under canvas and the Y.M.C.A. partly so, but the others mostly rely on obtaining the use of school buildings or empty houses.

The general feeling appears to be that more can be done for character building, the development of fellowship and "esprit de corps" in a few days of camping, than in many weeks of routine meetings.

PARTIES.

Most clubs have Parent's Evenings. Sometimes as a form of advertisement in the hope of obtaining more support from them.

Both Aunt Milda and Lady Gay hold huge fancy dress parties, and according to the views of the church concerned a Church Club may or may not hold dances, but most of them have games evenings. The work for these is done by enthusiastic parental committees and after one party an entire school joined the Sunbeams.

BADGES AND UNIFORMS.

Badges have an enormous fascination for the child of eight or ten, who will often join something purely for the pleasure of
having a badge to wear. The following organisations give free badges— the paper clubs, Hay's League, Meccano Club, S.P.C.A. and C.M.A.E. The Busy Bees, the St John Cadet Corps and the Girl Citizens have to earn their badges and the Queen Bee in a Busy Hive is given a Gold Bee. The winning group in the Y.M.C.A. Juniors are given badges.

The Y's have their own badge costing 1/6d. but most find this too expensive and wear the white enamel bow their parent body issues at sixpence.

Uniforms are worn by the E-P movement, Girl Citizens, Boys Brigades, Life Saving Guards and the St John Cadets. Their expense prevents many children joining, but in some companies a penny or two is accepted a week, and necessitous children are quietly given a uniform.

FEES.

These are usually kept low. A number accept 1d. 2d. or 3d. a meeting, several charge 1/- to 3/- a year and the Y.M.C.A. has an annual subscription of 7/6d. Some of these amounts cover tea and biscuits.

PROPAGANDA.

Very few clubs have been approached by propagandists except the children's editors, who say they could soon have their page run for them. "The Press Junior" lets the Sunlight League have regular space, and this League has also arranged Wireless Talks.
Other club channels have been unexplored, except for a distressing incident at the Crichton Cobbers Club. A man arrived and asked leave to explain what a "Youth for Christ" campaign was going to be. Part of his talk offended the Roman Catholic members who resigned in a body, evidently thinking the club was proselytizing. This has worried the Yoc H men, for what the man said was really against their principles and they were loath to lose some of their best members.

CHARITY.

I think I have already dealt fully with the charitable work of the clubs but a few facts may be of interest. Last year the Sunbeams distributed over 12,000 gifts.

The Y's are frequently asked to help with street collections. The Busy Bees have a fund throughout New Zealand into which each child puts a contribution on her birthday, and the result goes to the Maori Mission. A similar fund collected at Christmas has raised as much as £770 in a year, and is always devoted to a specific work in one Mission Field or another. For instance on one occasion they gave an X Ray plant to an Indian hospital, on another a small hall for a Maori Mission.

FASHION AND CHILDISH CONVENTION play a large part in determining the work of some clubs. At present the current crazes of the boys are wrestling, model plane and yacht building and yodelling. The girls are all trying to turn out tinsel paper
imitations of butterfly wing pictures. Imitations of imitations -
and usually hideous.

Most peculiar conventions of language creep into paper
clubs. The children see an expression that pleases them and then
one and all use it. One child addressed a letter to Reta -
'Dear Reta bird' and for months she was called nothing else,
though the expression is absolutely meaningless.

Lady Gay asked for contributions for a spring page and some
child wrote a story about 'Susan' Spring being late and what had
delayed her. Now, years later, they all talk of Susan and, no
matter how early a season we enjoy, Susan Spring is never allowed
to be up to time.
SECTION III.

ON MEMBERSHIP.

336 children out of 450 belonged to some organisation or organisations; or about 74\% per cent.

167 boys belonged to 31 clubs
199 girls " " 27 "
15 clubs were common to both

The following table shows:-

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<th>B</th>
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<th>D</th>
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<td></td>
<td>No of boy members in questionnaire</td>
<td>girl</td>
<td>estimated local membership.</td>
<td>proportion boys to girls.</td>
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NOTE. COLUMN D.

These figures were difficult to come by. Hays and the paper clubs give their total membership since foundation. Christchurch figures were not available for the Life-Saving Guards and the Band of Hope.

Thousands of children read the Sunbeams page who have never joined the club, and of the 2,000 or 3,000 who would now say they belonged perhaps 150 to 200 are regularly visiting the club's headquarters.
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<td>Star</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>20,000 total</td>
<td>Even 1 boy: 5 &quot;</td>
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<td>Times</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>640 (N.Z.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band of Hope</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,250 (Cant)</td>
<td>One third boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>? Crusaders</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Vol. Mis. Soc.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. Worshippers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y.M.C.F.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiaora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bible Class</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Y.M.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl Ciga.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.P</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td>600 Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John's</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55 (Junior)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>Bias to girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy League</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vict. League</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lodges</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cert. Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.M.A.T.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Pony</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Clubs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
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<td>Meccano</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Z.M.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZLSCSC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
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<td>Tennis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rowing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
JOINING AGE.

This varies with the nature of the child, the club and his introduction to it. Usually speaking the children are keenest on joining things between 8 and 12, and most enthusiastic as a club member from 8 till 10 years of age, and from 14 years on. Their interest, however, is nearly always spasmodic.

WHAT INDUCES MEMBERSHIP.

When I asked what persuaded the children to join the different clubs I did not expect to receive strictly accurate answers. I did not expect them to mislead me wilfully, but I knew how hard it is to analyse one's own motives, or even to remember them. In few cases did the child put down the same thing in answer to the questions. "What made you join" and "What is the thing about the club you like best."

I would analyse the possible reasons for a child joining a club as follows:-

1. He approves of its aims.
2. He approves of its activities.
3. He is persuaded by a friend.
4. He is persuaded by a close relation.
5. He wants its material advantages.
6. He is a "born joiner".
7. He is seeking expression.

I do not think that many children join clubs purely on account of being in sympathy with their ideals. In most cases they are extremely hazy as to just what these ideals are and part of the work of the club is remedying this. The S.P.C.A. is an exception.
Most children are fond of animals and the Junior League organizer visits the schools and carefully explains its purpose. Temperance organizations are more frequently joined than most on account of their principles.

III. This is one of the most general reasons for membership. The child hears something about what goes on at the club meetings and feels he would like to join in. Otherwise he joins because its activities fit in with his hobbies or ambitions.

III. This is the strongest enrolling factor. Harry joins where Tom and Dick belong. Child after child wrote "A friend asked me" and most leaders seemed to agree with the minister who told me.

"Friendship's claim! Yes, I think we are right in saying friendship's claim is the strongest."

IV. Not many joined to keep brothers or sisters company although there was a low percentage of only children. I think this is connected to No. VII.

V. Not many children seek material advantages by joining clubs unless inspired by their parents. This reason causes some to join lodges (for benefits) Hay's League (for discounts) and paper clubs in the hope of benefitting from the Xmas Mission. The extracts are taken from one of Aunt Hilda's weekly letters last year.
Dear Starlets,

Again I am receiving letters from Children asking for toys for themselves, and again I am forced to state that I cannot accede to their requests on the principle that I think it is quite wrong for children to ask for themselves. This spirit in the community showed itself last year, much to my sorrow, and is in evidence even earlier this year ..............

I have stressed again and again the need and the ease whereby you can help yourselves in these small difficulties. All this year we have held classes for girls to learn to help themselves, and we found the material and the teaching free of charge.

If some girls can provide the whole of their families with toys of their own making at no cost, why could not ALL girls do it? Why could not ALL boys help out their parents by making toys from old tins, beautiful toys such as have been sent to me by the Circle boys.

There are cases where parents are quite unable to help, and it is these Aunt Hilda wishes to help ..............

Why SHOULD other Starlets give up their time sewing for YOU if YOU will not do it YOURSELF?

If any of you can supply me with a really good and sufficient answer to that question, I shall be very glad to consider it.

Triers and non-triers, I send you bright hopes and thoughts –

Aunt Hilda

VI. Lady Gay was exaggerating when she said "all children are born joiners", but there is no doubt some children collect clubs as others collect free samples, for some belong to seven or eight.

Most children are fond of filling in forms or coupons and "signing on the dotted line" and this influences dozens to join the paper clubs. This was one of the reasons for 3,000 joining the Sunbeams during the two weeks of the Winter Show. All the schools visit the Show and at the Sun Stand there were forms and
pencils provided. Sheer curiosity often causes a child to enrol.

Vil. The attraction of having a badge to wear is very strong
to the eight to twelve year olds. It was this that decided
the advertising value of the Mustard Club in Christchurch.

Vili. This I think myself is the true reason why many children
join clubs. The average child is not very important at home
and certainly very small beer at school, but let him join a club
and he is on a level with all its members and with just the
same potentialities of holding office. A certain aptitude which
may only lead to trouble at home or in school may make him a
leader in his club. Many children's lives are over supervised
and to them the club that appeals is that furthest divorced
from home or school. The child meets people who will not merely
accept him as the youngest Jones but who are ready to make friends
with him, ask his opinion or help, and to judge him on his own
merits. In short, he stands on his own feet, he is a man.

WHAT BREAKS DOWN MEMBERSHIP.

The question "Have you lost interest in any Club? If so,
which and why?" was rarely fully answered. In few cases was I
told which, although in only 4 out of 50 was I not told why.

The chief factors which led to the loss of interest were -

1. AGE. 15 children had grown too old to appreciate their
clubs. Three had left coxing behind them physically but most
had grown out of their clubs in a mental sense and found what they
previously appreciated "babyish". Paper clubs and the Birthday
Fairy of 3 Y.A. take care not to mention boys over twelve and unless the boy is still an active member his name is removed from the roll.

2. INSUFFICIENT LEISURE. Ten children had had to forego clubs on this account, principally because of school or music exams.

3. INCONVENIENT HOURS. Two found the clubs meetings clashed with other things, one did not want to come home alone late at night, and the third had only two hours a week in which "to play with my cousin from the Orphanage."

4. UNSATISFACTORY MEETINGS. Eight found the meetings unsatisfactory. One described them as "rough and noisy" (a lodge) and four as "dry" or monotonous. Evidently the programme was not varied. One disliked the members, another said "the girls were disgraceful", and three who evidently felt overshadowed said the meetings were too big or there were "too many bosses."

5. PERSONAL TIES BROKEN. In one case a friend had left, in another a scoutmaster.

6. MISCELLANEOUS. One girl gave up a library because of distance, another because she had weekly papers lent her. One boy left the Rechabites because he thought their views too strict.

CARRY-OVER TO ADULT CLUBS. Several of the clubs are really feeders for adult groups, sometimes an intermediate group intervenes. Such bodies report a large carry-over but naturally some are lost from any group.

The Y's lead up to the Women's Christian Temperance Union which only the girls can join, and the equally large male member-
ship is turned out. This seems a peculiar policy for surely it is men who encounter most temptation and finally pass any liquor legislation.

**WHAT PREVENTS MEMBERSHIP.**

In reply to the question 120 boys and 123 girls - or just over half - had unfulfilled ambitions. Those of the 120 boys were for 32 bodies, those of the 133 girls were for 25, eighteen of which the boys had mentioned. This wide spread of the boys over sports and hobbies was to be expected.

The following table sets out the various bodies with the number of those who wished to join them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUB</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>CLUB</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paper Clubs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Model Aero</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hay's</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot; Yacht</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Y.A.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meccano</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pigeon Club</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S.P.C.A.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John's</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.P</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y.M. &amp; Y.W.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rowing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B of Hope</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gym</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tramping</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flying</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ZM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gliding</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>B. Brigade</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vict. League</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piano</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Corr. Soc.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dramatics</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>School of Art</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Church Army</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skating (Roller)</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE CAUSES for them not joining were

1. **COST** stopped 41 boys and 31 girls. This particularly went against the Y.M.C.A. (7/6) and Girl Guides and sports clubs where uniforms and special equipment were required.

2. **LACK OF TIME** stopped 21 boys and 22 girls. This varied noticeably from school to school. The Elmwood children were particularly pressed for time, but then not only do they have tennis courts and a swimming bath at the school but all I know of their Headmaster would cause me to suspect these Proficiency Certificate candidates to have a fair amount of homework to do. Music lessons and practice take up a great deal of some children's time.

3. **TOO MANY CLUBS** had been already joined by 2 boys and 2 girls.

4. **CLASHING** 3 boys and a girl could not join various clubs because the meetings coincided with previous engagements.

5. **DISTANCE** 7 boys and 7 girls were hindered by distance. Of those affected 6 live in Woolston which apparently has no Guide or Scout Companies. 2 in Papamoa which runs out far past the tram terminus, 3 in Beckenham and 1 in Sydenham. Scouts, Guides, Y.M.C.A., libraries and basketball clubs were affected.

6. **OTHER REASONS** were lack of a friend; shyness; indecision; and (frequently) age.

7. **PARENTAL OBJECTIONS** No doubt most of the following reasons were really advanced by parents, but 14 boys and 21 girls gave only their parents' decision as their reason for not joining clubs.
2 boys and 2 girls were not allowed to join the Scouts, Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A., because the meetings were held at night. No doubt many parents felt their children already had enough calls. The question of expense is a vexed one. I think clubs make a great mistake when they levy an annual subscription. Children can manage a penny or two every meeting where their parents would not dream of giving them three or four shillings in a lump sum. The Y.M.C.A. (7/6) and the Guides (uniform) are beyond the resources of those very children these bodies wish to attract. Certainly the staffs may exceptions can be made but no child with any pride would ask to be excused payment when first joining. Of course members do stay away for financial reasons, and when this is discovered adjustments are made. A friend of mine, who has much to do with several children's organisations, marvels at the way some parents spend money on their children. At Xmas time or at a Fair they will buy their children expensive flashy toys in order to "keep up with the Joneses" but they will not give their children a 3d. box of crayons or 1d. a week for a club they acknowledge to be good. Half the children who come up to see lady Gay have no paints, although many have comfortably-off parents and Father Christmas brings them kewpies and sweets galore.
One couple acknowledged that "The Children's Newspaper" would be good for their children but they could not afford it, it was 2d. a week. That couple had an income of £600, a large car which they never spared, and both played bridge and golf.

Other reasons that make parents forbid a child to join a club are either ignorance of its real nature - for instance the peculiar ideas some people have about Boy Scouts - or else the desire to exert authority or the oft-met jealous attitude of "What was good enough for me should be good enough for my boy!"

Four objections stated were rather unexpected. One boy had been prevented from going to Sunday School, possibly not that of his parents' church. Another's father had stopped him joining a library, perhaps for fear of infection or probably because he was one of those people who think reading vaguely immoral. Two children had not been allowed to join the B.P.C.A. on what grounds I can not conceive, certainly not expense.
SECTION IV.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS CATERING FOR CHILDREN

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

To this question I received very vague answers. In reply to whether they belonged to Sunday School I would be given the name of a saint. In some cases it was the child's usual name for its Sunday School, but in others it was an indication that only a Church of that name was attended. However 287 (131 boys: 156 girls) definitely belong to Sunday Schools or Bible Classes apart from Church clubs.

56 (20 boys: 36 girls) gave vague replies. This is between

64 per cent and 73 per cent of the total,
58 per cent and 72 per cent of the boys
and 69 per cent and 81 per cent of the girls.

The Y.M.C.A. fired this question at 682 primary school boys at much about the time my questionnaires were given out. They found 71.5 per cent attended Sunday School, so perhaps my larger figures are the more correct.

The numbers were very even from school to school. Seven schools each had between 38 and 42. Richmond had 35 and Sydenham had 30. It was rather amusing that Sydenham should have the fewest for about two years ago there were protests from the
larger congregations that there was a Sunday School war raging in Sydenham. One or two small sects established there were adopting most peculiar tactics to get children into their schools. It was alleged that the children had been approached and all sorts of bait held out to them by the promise of parties, picnics and prizes.

Since my figures were taken, interest in Sunday Schools and Bible classes has been aroused by a "Youth for Christ Campaign." This was run jointly with the co-operation of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches, the Church of Christ and practically the full support of the Anglicans. Two Anglo-Catholic vicars refused to allow their parishes to join in. After a number of preliminary meetings the fortnight's intensive campaign was inaugurated by a huge procession followed by a service. The Anglican Cathedral was filled and two other churches were needed to take the overflow. For the next fortnight joint nightly services were held in every district, first in one church and the next night in another.

LIBRARIES.

98 children (55 boys; 43 girls) belonged to the Christchurch Public Library's free children's department. Although this is the best children's library in New Zealand it still falls far short of the standards abroad. Children, on joining, must present the signed permission of their teacher, parent or guardian. The library is open from 3.30 - 5.30 p.m. on five days a week and on
Saturday mornings. Besides several thousand volumes in
circulation there is a small reference section and a good supply
of periodicals on the tables. Public lectures are organised
to raise funds for this work.

There are in Christchurch nine or ten voluntarily staffed
suburban libraries and 37 children (20 boys: 17 girls)
belonged to six of these. For these libraries small subscriptions
are charged but the Linwood Library (12 boys: 9 girls) is the
only one with any pretence of a children’s section.

Three boys and two girls mentioned getting books from small
libraries in connection with various clubs and six boys and seven
girls belong to Sunday School libraries.

These figures mean that only about a quarter of the children
belong to libraries, good or bad. However, Children’s Library
work is spreading and the memberships are increasing very rapidly.

Most of the private secondary schools have fairly good
libraries and all the Convents have special Catholic libraries.

WIRELESS.

I have already dealt with the 3EM club and 3 YA stamp circle.

The Children’s Hour is purely recreational, since the
organisers know its listeners have just got home from school,
where they may have already had broadcast lessons. Fourteen
thousand children are on the Birthday List but this extends, like
the paper clubs, for outside Christchurch.
By the time the child is twelve his interest in the Children's Hour is on the wane but several girls and a boy or two gave it first preference. Strangely enough the riddles asked seem a great attraction.

Orchestral items are extremely popular and so are songs and humorous items, and many enjoy the Talks.

Dance music and sport broadcasts are not so popular as one might expect, but two present crazes are reflected by the preference shown by boys and girls alike for the description of wrestling contests, and for yodelling. Professional contests have lately set hundreds of boys learning to wrestle, and Christchurch's eardrums are shattered by the yodelling of its young.

I asked how many times a week they listened to the Children's Hour, but some answers seem to refer to the general programme and so the figures are useless. It seems that about one third of the children are fairly frequent listeners-in.

THE CINEMA.

ATTENDANCES.

The cinema attendances and preferences were interesting. Boys attended much more regularly than girls as the following table shows:-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twice a week</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice a month</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three or four times a year</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardly ever</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Therefore 142 boys and 108 girls attended more or less regularly and 73 boys and 92 girls occasionally.

Seven children never go. Two of these were Salvationists. One boy said he went 'Every day. Seven times a week!' I thought at first he was trying to 'put one across' but as he was a fifteen years old he may have been a theatre sweet-seller employed every evening and the busy afternoon, Saturday.

Three schools stood out as not harbouring film-fans. These were Elmwood, Papanui and Beckenham. Beckenham is two and a half miles from the picture houses which are mostly clustered in Cathedral Square. Papanui is even further but has its own talkies twice weekly. It is rather a scattered suburb, however. For Elmwood there is no such explanation but this is the school in which the children seemed to have so little free time.

The children from the poorer districts go most often to the pictures. This might be accounted for by any of the following:

1. Less varied home interests.
2. Less supervision of their movements.
3. Mothers like to get rid of their children on Saturday afternoons.
4. A daily picture show at Sydenham showing returns of popular films.
PREFERENCES

These perhaps did not properly come within the scope of my enquiry but I thought the children would be interested in answering this question.

My list as given may be criticised. By "Thrillers" the children mean pictures of crime and mystery of the "Dracula" or "Wax-works Mystery" type; by Adventures Wild West and similar pictures. I did not include historical pictures as the recent flood of these had not reached us, nevertheless one girl put them as her favourite, probably with "Cavalcade" or "Disraeli" in mind.

This table gives a summary.

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st Pref.</th>
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<th>2nd Pref.</th>
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<td>G</td>
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<td>20 10</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22 23</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 15</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 14</td>
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There is apparently a strong preference for films with plenty of action and excitement, such as Adventure, Thriller and Jungle pictures.

Comedies get a sound secondary vote and the girls' vote brings up the position of love stories. The eight boys (less than 2 per cent) who give these first preferences may have been influenced
by some favourite film star, which factor should be reckoned with in these comparisons.

Travelogues come next. This would surprise some, but I know two children with a far from cultured back-ground who delight in travelogues and are always quoting them.

The place given cartoons is surprising, as Mickey Mouse has been such a craze. What was less surprising was the masculine preference for news reels, for they are now filled with sporting pictures. For the past two years I have not been in a cinema without seeing speed boat racing and more often than not motor racing. But I am afraid I cannot help doubting the sincerity of the 14 girls who gave nature studies as their first preference.

CHILDREN AND CINEMA ADVERTISING.

Previously I mentioned the competitions one picture theatre holds for children. The same theatre arranges a special matinee annually to honour Mickey Mouse's birthday. A huge cake is cut on the stage and every child receives a piece.

One theatre had a children's club but this has long expired. Concession tickets were issued, special shows enhanced by a vaudeville turn were given every Saturday morning for members, and bicycles and other valuable prizes were given for a competition based on a serial picture.
PRIVATE LESSONS.

About thirty five per cent of the children took private lessons in music, singing, dancing or elocution. Four at Elmwood were having coaching in a language.

This table shows the total numbers, those for boys only are in parenthesis.

**TAKING SINGLE SUBJECTS.**

<table>
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<td>(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elocution</td>
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**TAKING TWO SUBJECTS.**

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**TAKING THREE SUBJECTS.**

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<tr>
<td>Music Singing and Elocution</td>
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<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**TAKING ALL FOUR.**

Two Girls.

These figures are about what one might expect except for the dearth of male reciters. The piano was the popular instrument but two boys learnt the cornet and one the banjo.

**COACHING VERSUS CLUBS.**

Careful checking showed these children belonged on an average to just as many clubs as those with no classes to attend.
One girl stated she had had to give up some things before her music examination.

**LOCAL DIFFERENCES.**

Naturally the wealthier districts held far more budding musicians. Several girls said they wanted to learn the piano but did not have one in their home, and of course the fees would deter others. These difficulties are smoothed in the Convent schools where great emphasis is placed on teaching the piano, violin and elocution.
SECTION V.

MISCELLANEOUS

OTHER CLUBS

The children questioned were surprisingly well spread for only a few small clubs were unrepresented.

Chief amongst these were the children's clubs attached to the Cambrian and Scottish Societies. The children are the sons and daughters of adult members and range up to about the age of fifteen. Some of the Cambrian juniors are very young but the Scots are all over nine. As might be expected the latter have a great deal of training in Scottish dancing, and the Welsh specialise in singing songs in their own language, which is taught the children, and producing little plays. The Scots have drill, basket ball and talks. The Welsh children play all sorts of indoor games.

Boys of this age have not many opportunities for cricket. In the schools it depends on the enthusiasm of individual masters, and very few senior clubs have teams for boys as young as this. These few club teams form a Boys' Association with the private school teams and run an annual competition. Touring teams are also sent away. My brother played on one tour and he says their ages ranged from 11 to 15.
There are a number of other paper clubs which have members in Christchurch, some run by weekly, others by monthly papers; but these, of course, have no personal contacts. The Australian Woman’s Mirror has a circulation of 250,000 and its club is an enormous one. The children receive a card for each contribution accepted - verse, true anecdotes, puzzles, drawings and snapshots. These cards are worth 5, 10 or 15 marks, and when 100 points have been collected, the cards are sent in. They are returned (cancelled) to the child along with a 10/- note. Many children have gained a pound and one child received £2. But their money is hard earned and only by great perseverance.

The age limit is eighteen.

There are many clubs which take young people over 14 but of course few of this age remain in the primary schools. One such club is for budding Model Engineers. It has the advantage of well-equipped workshop at a nominal rent and some elaborate work can be done. Talks on engineering are arranged.

Boys leaving school have the advantage of the Vocational Bureau of the Y.M.C.A., run by a Boys’ Unemployment Committee. Last year it interviewed 682 boys in 28 schools, and has been very successful in finding work for those who needed it. There were 135 such leaving the primary schools and many more from the secondary schools.

The Y.W.C.A. has opportunity classes for unemployed girls, where vocational subjects and different crafts are taught. Plays are produced, and gymnastics and dancing are taught.
SECTION VI.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS OR CONCLUSIONS AND PREJUDICES.

On such a subject as mine it is hard to separate our conclusions from our prejudices, and I am afraid this section is a mixture of both.

CRITICISMS.

I have time and again been filled with admiration for the work that is going on so quietly in children's clubs, and for the sacrifices made by their leaders, but there are a few matters in which I feel change is needed. Personally I would criticise.

1. The methods of teaching temperance.
2. The too frequent renewal of club pledges.
3. Inflexible and non-purposive meetings.
4. Ignorance of other clubs.
5. Methods of collecting subscriptions and the adoption of expensive uniforms.

1. I consider the temperance teaching of the Band of Hope can do little good. It has the children thinking about liquor years before its problems confront them, and they begin to think there is something strange and fascinating about it. Also they are not taught that any of our possessions may be either used or abused. Instead of having the children reciting doggerel poems of a drunkards fall, why not encourage them to sports which require
strict training, and so let them realise the physical evils
of all abuse. Or adopt the method of a schoolmaster who told
his Special Literature class that swearing was the sign of an
ill-educated man's limited vocabulary.

II. TOO FREQUENT RENEWAL OF PLEDGES. In many Church Clubs
such as the Junior Christian Endeavour a club pledge is taken
by each member. In some organisations this is renewed at every
meeting. If a pledge or a prayer is too often repeated its
meaning is blurred. A far more profitable use of club rituals
is made when such pledges are renewed at considerable intervals,
and their renewal is made the occasion of a distinct ceremony.

III. INFLEXIBLE AND NON-PURPOSIVE MEETING. Many clubs lose
way by having their meetings too formal or letting their
activities get into a groove. No child likes too much change
but a club should reflect the current interests of its members and
be willing to experiment. In some clubs a "good time is had by
all" but the children do not feel they are achieving very much.
This could be avoided by using their strong charitable instincts.
Probably no much money or materials might be found, but members
could take concert parties to Homes or visit invalid children
etc., and so feel they were really doing some good.

IV. Too many leaders are ignorant of, and uninterested in any
but their own organisation. The more frequent interchange of
visits and views would help their work enormously, and at the same time provide very pleasant evenings.

V. **METHODS OF COLLECTING SUBSCRIPTIONS**. I have mentioned this before but here I will give what I think is the ideal approach to the problem.

(a) Payments should be made of a penny or two each meeting. There should be an envelope system and only the leader should know the position of each member.

(b) The club should announce widely that it has a free probationary period for every member. This would let anyone attend for a while and would give the leader time to discover what probationers needed help. It would also make for a more stable membership.

(c) Opportunities to earn the amount of their subscriptions should be tactfully made for needy members. Uniforms can be excellent but those of the Girl Guides are much too expensive. I think the Guides have suffered as a movement by having well-to-do women at their head. They do not realise that to some children 2d. is as inaccessible as the moon.

**EFFECT OF MY INVESTIGATION**. I think some clubs are likely to have changes on account of my questions putting new ideas into their leaders' heads. Several had not considered getting pen-
friends or exchanging visits and were impressed with these suggestions.

I asked Aunt Hilda did she find many “pot-hunters” and, like the others, she said they were very few, and easily detected and discouraged. But next Saturday her letter to the children said a lady had asked her were any of them pot-hunters and how worried Aunt Hilda had been to think such a thought might occur to me about her members!

A man who had risen to be the National Chairman of one organisation had never stopped to think which of its activities the children liked!
SECTION VII

After the preceding sections were written two years ago I spent some time in another centre engaged professionally in children's club work, and in this section I intend to give an idea of how I find the Christchurch organisations have developed in the meantime.

IN REGARD TO MEMBERSHIP.

My inquiries prove that, in practically all cases, the membership rolls have shown substantial increase. For instance, the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Dept. and the Crichton Coubers Club have doubled their numbers while the Boys' Brigade Companies have increased from two to six, and most of the commercial clubs have grown enormously. The Junior Benefit Lodges' membership increases steadily and among the church clubs - though some like the G.F.S. are stationary - progress is much slower but none the less sure.

A general tendency to lower the age of admission is increasing numbers. The Y.M.C.A. now admits at eight, the Y.W. at twelve, and the St John's Cadets are to have a Young Helpers Branch from eight to twelve.

The Public Library has now a children's free membership of 2100, and 46,947 volumes were taken out during 1935. A monthly free journal is issued by the Library in which appears regularly
a letter to the children, signed "Aunt Emily". A literary competition is also conducted.

The boy Scouts and Girl Guides have decreased in numbers but have increased in efficiency. The Salvation Army Scouts are dropping back and back, although the girls' section shows a big improvement.

CHEQUERED CAREERS.

Some of the clubs have had many ups and downs over the two years.

THE S.P.C.A. Junior League Organiser, after a dispute with her executive, departed to England bearing with her all the records of the League. Her successor was not appointed until twelve months later, and has had consequently to start from the beginning again.

THE Y.W.C.A. has had a series of Staff changes, which always tend to cause a drop in membership, but has adopted a new policy of decentralised work. Instead of all the girls coming in to the central rooms, additional clubs now meet at New Brighton, Richmond and Sydenham. The Richmond group is really built upon the old Richmond Methodist Girls' Club which the Y.W.C.A. was asked to take over as no leaders were available for it. 40 girls belong to the central Girl Citizen Community and the other
groups number 41, 16, and 26 respectively with a Lyttelton membership of about 70. The number, 250, previously quoted to me was very misleading, as I gather it included girls who had only occasionally attended special functions, and as far as I can discover the membership is now about the same as before.

The advantages claimed for the new scheme are three fold:

1. That smaller groups are more satisfactory.
2. That young girls do not have to come so far at night.
3. That the scheme creates Y.W.C.A. interest locally and is planned to interest a greater number of women in youth work.

Though following similar programmes these new groups are not yet known as Girl Citizens.

NAYS LEAGUE, under "Aunt Hays!" has been completely re-organised and has the use of a large roof and a big room opening on to it. Games are held on the roof on Saturdays, hobby clubs are run, a monthly leaflet with competitions etc. is issued, and all conceivable attractions and "stunts" are opened to the public, such as riding devices, small menageries, displays of model aircraft and other novelties. 80,000 people visited one such "stunt". The age limit for the League itself is now set at 16.

The amalgamation of newspaper interests in Christchurch has brought changes for the "Times" and "Sun" have gone out of existence. Most of the "Times" membership transferred to the "Star Circle" which had the same leader. The "Sunbeams" were taken over to the "Press", who engaged Lady Cay and her assistant and artist, Mother Bunch, and now sail along as the "Press Ship"
This change over to a conservative morning paper with a much larger circulation was followed by an enormous increase in country membership, and also by a noticeably increased membership among children in wealthier homes.

The publication is continued of the "Hazed" and "Press" Juniors and the Star Comic Supplement.

NEW CLUBS.

A JUNIOR CHOIR was started by the Royal Christchurch Musical Society three months ago and has just given a very creditable concert. Its formation and a voice trial were advertised in the papers and through the schools and 154 girls and 6 boys attended. All have been retained, those with poor voices receiving special tuition. Weekly practices are held and it is hoped to have a few social evenings as well.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS is being established in the schools with the co-operation of the Dept. of Health and the School Medical Board, but although hundreds have been enrolled, no definite meetings have yet been held. The objects of this body are Health, Service and International Friendliness, and in active groups health principles are inculcated, simple charitable activities undertaken, and scrap books, letters, etc. are exchanged with branches (not individuals) in other Countries.
In the Secondary School Branches First Aid and Home Nursing Instruction is given.

Two interesting new commercial clubs are now active in Christchurch.

**THE CECOCUB LEAGUE**. is sponsored, as in England, by the manufacturers of Bournville Cocoa, who for some time have enclosed a Cococub Toy in each tin. It has been run on much the same lines as the paper clubs, but without personal contacts or charitable activities, first through large advertisements and now through its own monthly magazine (30.) A simple "secret" code is used for club news, badges are offered and the paper contains many competitions for cash prizes, puzzles, recipes, hobby notes, stamp and model aero sections, hints on pet-keeping, a movie page, stories, and short articles on subjects of general interest. The membership is very large throughout New Zealand.

**THE POP-EYE CLUB** is run in conjunction with a picture theatre and has as its inspiration the hero of a series of comic cartoons. 1500 children belong and have received free badges, membership and attendance cards, and have had their names filed under their birthdays. The Club meets before the Saturday programme at 10.45 a.m., when they sing their anthem, the "Pop-Eye" theme song. Club news is announced, and every month five officers are elected and receive a small gift; 3 boys and 2 girls named after the characters in the cartoons - Pop-Eye the Sailor, the Bo'sun, the Mate, Olive Oil and her friend. A card showing 12 attendances is rewarded by the gift of a toy or fountain pen and each
member receives a free ticket of admission on his birthday. The enthusiasm is tremendous. 700 entries were received in one little competition and the Manager receives dozens of personal letters. The ordinary programme is shown supplemented by extra cartoons but the management makes a point of renting only pictures suitable for children.

CHILDREN AS ORGANISERS.

The charitable efforts of the paper club members have been redoubled and are chiefly carried out through the agency of the small circles organised by the children themselves. Besides making gifts they arrange parties, bazaars, concerts, shows, etc., practically without adult help, although a parent or two may hover in the background. In many country places the school teacher shows an active interest. Many of these clubs are still active though their members are long since grown-up and married.

Several other organisations are realising that their child members are anxious and able to take greater responsibility. The Y.M.C.A. and the Life Guards are among those who find their best leaders among the older children.

CURRENT ENTHUSIASMS.

The craze for yodelling has mercifully died down, and wrestling is also losing ground; and the popular hobbies of the moment appear to be model aeroplane construction, model and
puppet theatres, play writing, stamp collecting and writing to
penfriends overseas, and gardening. The last has had a slow
but steady rise to great popularity. Children are writing plays
by the thousand at present, and verse seems to be eclipsed, but
model theatres are just starting to boom.

MODEL AEROPLANE CONSTRUCTION. Model boat-building seems to have
been practically discontinued in favour of this hobby which is
extraordinarily popular all over the world. N.Z. seems to
receive the greatest inspiration from the U.S.A., where a large
industry has grown around it.

Hay’s League and the Press Ship have very large Model
Aero groups for younger boys, but the “Star” group has become
one of specialists and, while retaining its old name, has no
connection with the paper. Its membership is 22, 10 of whom are
under 16. The other advanced clubs are the Kiwi and the
Canterbury Model Aero Clubs with 7 junior members each besides
older boys. The Canterbury Gas (Petrol) Model Club has older
boys only. Ages range from 8 to 25 with most enthusiasm shown
between 16 and 18.

Owing to climatic conditions Christchurch boys are
specialising now in scale models. Sunday flying competitions
are still conducted but these are more popular in Auckland and
Hamilton.
Children are becoming increasingly airminded, which is sometimes exploited for advertising purposes. Gits Breakfast Foods, for example, are holding a Field Day at the Aerodrome for children with free afternoon tea, etc.

**Stamp Collecting** is particularly flourishing at present both with boys and girls and most of the larger organisations are fostering it. The 3 YA Stamp Circle with 1200 members has grown by leaps and bounds, as have those run by paper clubs. Well-known philatelists give up a great deal of time to helping the children.

**Penfriendships** are often formed through stamp-collecting, but stamp collectors or not, one authority seriously believes 9 out of 10 children have penfriends and many are known to write to as many as 19 or 20. Hardly one organisation does not encourage this and the re-modelled S.P.C.A. League is developing it as the most active part of its work.

The exceptions to the rule are the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides who are little interested, but the Y.M.C.A. and paper clubs etc. can hardly find enough correspondents abroad, the Y.M. boys writing to 20 countries, including Russia. Letters are received here from all over Europe, particularly Germany, Italy and France and from Asia, where lately most enquiries come from boys of mixed blood in the Malay States.
This interchange of letters is perhaps one of the most effective means of publicity for N.Z. The greatest ignorance of the stage of development of this country is shown by American children.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

Within the last year there has been an amazing growth in the amount of interest shown by children in the lives of people in other parts of the world, and a desire for the promotion of world peace is often expressed. This is, of course, fostered by many bodies and may also be stimulated by penfriendships. Many children are oppressed by the rumours and prophecies of war at present being circulated - in many cases by small religious sects.

CHILDREN AND WIRELESS.

This really merits a separate investigation and I believe one is being made here at present. The programme organisers' greatest difficulty is to cater for children of all ages in the time allotted, and it is becoming clear that some form of classification must be used. The calling of the birthday wishes gives great delight to all children and especially popular features have been the talks on stamps, on animals and birds, (contributed from the S.P.C.A. and the Acclimatisation Society) on Current Events,
and on the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas by members of the Company. The Children's Hour, as the wireless programme as a whole, seem definitely more appreciated in the working-class home where there are not so many other resources of entertainment and interest.

"Aunt Pat" finds that only very obvious humour is appreciated by children over the air. She regrets that the children meet or see photographs of the Wireless Uncles and Aunts, for she feels that while there remained an element of mystery around them their work was more effective.

"Lady Gay" of the Press finds that any moral can only be brought home by the use of humour, and that striking illustrations and set-outs are essential for a children's page, and she maintains the Children's Hour would be more popular if it was supplemented by attractive printed matter as in America.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ORGANISATIONS.

There is still little co-operation on the whole, although there is much more between the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. who meet for Sunday Social Hours and who have recently held a Staff Conference to explore other possibilities.

The Y.M.C.A. has also formed from its members two groups of St John Cadets, who were 1st and 2nd at the Dominion First Aid Contests at Wellington last year. The General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. is on the Dominion Executive of the Boy Scouts but there is no other contact.
The St John Cadets are also in touch with the Guides, and have supplied monitors for the Sunlight League camps. They hope to co-operate with the Crippled Children's Society.

Now that there are six Boys' Brigade Companies sponsored by the Presbyterians and the Church of Christ as well as the Baptists, they have discontinued their invitations to the Boy Scouts as the Scouts never attempted any return, and the Brigade feel they can now have sufficient competition between themselves.

Lady Gay has given much publicity to the S.P.C.A. Junior League and allowed it to hold a Pet Show in connection with a large Hobbies Exhibition she arranged.

Hay's League was approached by the Junior Red Cross organiser, but nothing further has been done on either side.

**PAPER CLUBS AND ADVERTISERS.**

Aunt Wilda absolutely refuses to co-operate with advertisers or allow them any foothold on her page, but Lady Gay works hand in glove with several. She has recently supported the Otis Aerodrome Field Day, and receives free tickets from theatres for distribution to her members. Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd. send copies of their latest children's books which she hands to the children themselves to review for the page.
EFFECTS OF THE DEPRESSION PERIOD.

1. ON CLUB WORK. The progress of the Scouts and Guides has been checked, one because of a shortage of leaders, the other because of a shortage of members. The Scouts have had many of their leaders and potential leaders moving about in search of work, and therefore losing touch with Scouting.

The expense of the Guide uniform has definitely prevented many joining, and among those new members who have joined the demand for second-hand uniforms has been unprecedented. The Girl Citizens, by the way, have changed their uniform so that it can be of use for ordinary purposes.

The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. were both forced to open employment bureaux. The Y.M.C.A. has now placed a total of over 1800 boys. Their attempts to run classes for unemployed young people failed on account of the lack of interest shown.

The Rotary Club has always helped with the expense of admitting necessitous boys to the Y.M.C.A. camp. With returning prosperity they do not find the same need for this, but the number of boys wishing to go to camp is now so large that they are looking into the possibilities of helping to provide more permanent quarters. Last year 250 boys passed through the camp.

2. ON CHARACTER as observed by club leaders. Most of those who have been handling large groups of young people over a period of years say definitely that the "depression" period has had very
marked effects upon the character and conduct of the children.

I am not free to mention names but the following trends have all been noticed by experienced workers.

A. A pronounced increase in petty thieving among children in all sections of the community. Whereas five years ago nothing was touched, anything of value disappears today. An increased disregard for the property of others.

B. Cases of sexual intercourse between children have been more common.

C. A greater number expect "everything for nothing" and more are apt to look at things with the attitude of "what do I get out of it?" This is more pronounced among children whose parents have been at any time on relief; they seem to have acquired the "depot" habit.

D. These children often refuse to save, for they say their parents had to use up every penny before help would be given to them. On the other hand, the children of well-to-do parents are now much more careful with money.

E. An increased amount of reconciliation work has had to be done between parents and children. The misunderstanding often arose from the nervousness of the parents brought about by financial worry. Preoccupation with money troubles has caused many parents to take little interest in their children, who have been free to get into mischief in consequence.
F. Children in the wealthier section of the community have shown more care in the choice of careers and, in general, a greater seriousness of character.

EFFECTS OF RECENT OR IMPENDING LEGISLATION.

So far little consideration has been given to the effects of the forty-hour week except by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., and the Scouts and Guides. The first two hope to start a joint Saturday programme of service activities. The Scouts, as scouting is primarily "an out-door game", are looking forward to greater opportunities, and the Guides are hoping to encourage more tramping parties.

Since there has been talk of a compulsory National Health Insurance Scheme coming into operation, there has been quite a rush to join up with the Benefit Lodges amongst rather a more prosperous class than have hitherto belonged.

PAID LEADERSHIP.

The strength and the success of every children's organisation depends upon its leaders. No matter how rigid the programme of a club may be, its general tone is set by its leader whose tastes and abilities will also determine the trend of the programme work. Most of the larger bodies retain paid organisers in addition to their voluntary workers, who are unable to carry the whole burden, and who, too, profit by working with a trained and experienced
leader. The employment of professional organisers makes for more stability and for progress along more definite lines.

Those filling these positions find their work most absorbing and enjoyable, in spite of its exhausting nature and the trying conditions under which it is often performed. The fact that these bodies are supported by public subscription keeps salaries low, for the subscribers are always most ready to challenge the salary item on the balance sheet. Too often the worker is responsible to a committee chosen for financial or social standing rather than for a real sympathy with either the aims of the organisation or the difficulties confronting its workers.

When I was in the game professionally I had to run six large clubs, train leaders, organise sports, camps, bazaars, socials, speak at public meetings, draw posters, write propaganda, type, cut stencils and use a Gestetner, keep accounts and handle a fair amount of cash, visit schools and factories, cook, render First Aid, play the piano for dancing and singing, teach dancing, handwork and dramatics, act as a tennis coach and help with basketball tournaments. Though nominally working 44 hours a week, my hours were rarely less than 50, and on an average from 56 to 60. In addition I had to take duty one Sunday a month from 3 to 9 p.m. and no public holidays were given. I was expected to have smart and suitable clothes for all occasions, to provide
uniforms, and to make as many social contacts as possible. My salary was £2 a week with the possibility of rising to £2.10 or £3 in about four years time, out of which payments would have had to be made to a superannuation scheme. I had to pay 30/- a month for meals provided when on duty. The General Secretary, who had quite as much responsibility and much heavier work than the head-mistress of a secondary school, received £250 a year. Of a staff of eight, five were university women. The attitude of many members of the Board was definitely patronising. Slightly better hours are worked by club workers in Christchurch, but my duties and salary were typical and the men’s salaries are proportionately low.

Women club leaders have the advantage that their salaries are paid regularly but in some centres the men’s are allowed to get months overdue.

These conditions, of course, do not apply to the organisers of commercial clubs.

IN CONCLUSION.

Throughout this last section I have tried to give a description of facts as I have found them, and have avoided expressing my own opinions except where otherwise stated. Any views given are those of the leaders of the bodies concerned. Naturally I have formed some very definite opinions but I do not feel this is the place to express them, although I can say that I think the efficiency of various bodies is impaired by the mis-
understanding, jealousy and distrust existing between them. I would like to promote a scheme for more co-operation between their leaders.

Children's Club Work has already a literature of its own, for nearly every organisation publishes books, pamphlets or periodicals, but these, however, are mainly concerned with explaining the aims and methods of the body in question, or making suggestions for programmes.

There are several lines of inquiry and study I would like to follow in regard to the organisation of children's leisure in town and country. Chiefly I would like to assess the value of the work done in relation to (1) the child, (2) his home, (3) the school and (4) the community, and to study the relative efficiency of different methods of club technique.

I present this only as a bald survey of developments in Christchurch. The subject, however, holds endless possibilities, for it is obvious that, in some respects, these agencies may be doing as much, or more, to mould the public opinion of the coming generation as the schools themselves.
APPENDIX NO. 1.

Boy or girl?  - - - - - - -  Standard?  - - - - - - -
Age?  - - - - - - - - -  School?  - - - - - - -
How many brothers have you?  - - How many sisters have you?  - - -
How many years between you and your nearest brother or sister?  - -
What are some of your favourite hobbies?  - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

How often do you go to the talkies?
- - - Once a week?
- - - Twice a week?
- - - Three times a week?
- - - Once a month?
- - - Three or four times a year?
- - - Hardly ever?
- - - Never?

What sort of pictures do you like best? Put 1 alongside the kind you like best, 2 by the kind you like next best, and 3 by the kind you like third best.

- - - - Adventures
- - - - Comedies
- - - - Thrillers
- - - - Cartoons (like Mickey the Mouse)
- - - - Jungle Pictures
- - - - Love stories
- - - - Newsreels
- - - - Travel
- - - - Nature

Do you belong to a library?  - - - If you do, tell me which?
Do you go to Sunday School, Bible Class or any club or class connected with a church? If you do, tell me what it is?

Do you sing in a choir? If you do, tell me when you practise?

Do you have lessons in anything out of school? If you do, mark it, and say how old you were when you began, and how many lessons you have a week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lessons or Classes</th>
<th>Starting Age</th>
<th>How Many Lessons a Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dancing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reciting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnasium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you belong to any club? If you do, tick which ones (or write them in if I have not named them) and alongside put how old you were when you joined, and how you came to join.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUB</th>
<th>HOW OLD</th>
<th>WHY I JOINED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kata's Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownies</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scouts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Guides</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A Lodge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.P.C.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Y.A. Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y.M.C.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y.W.C.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay's League</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you belong to any circles connected with any club or clubs run in any papers or magazines, tell me the name of the club and what circles.

What do you like best about the things you belong to?

Do you ever listen-in on the wireless to the Children's Hour?

About how often?

- - - - 7 days a week?
- - - - 6 days a week?
- - - - 5 days a week?
- - - - 4 days a week?
- - - - 3 days a week?
- - - - 2 days a week?
- - - - 1 day a week?
- - - - Once or twice a month?
- - - - Very seldom?

What sort of things do you like best on the wireless?
Do you write to any boys or girls whom you have never met? If you do, put what countries they live in, and where you got their address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>HOW I GOT THE ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Is there anything else you would like to join? If there is, tell me what it is, and why you have not.

Have you given up any club or anything else for want of time? If so, what?

Have you lost interest in any club? If you have, which and why?

If you belong to a Lodge tell me its name.