

But neither Australia nor New Zealand had strong advocates at home to resist in Brigade circles the official pressures. In Australia, indeed, the movement had grown recognisably more 'military' and 'naval' by the end of the first decade of this century. In New Zealand there is some evidence that this same trend took place. By 1914, however, in both countries the Boys' Brigade had lost all vestiges of its identity, except in Brisbane where one of Smith's own Glasgow lieutenants, George Orr, had started a unit which flourished and grew throughout World War I, a living proof of Smith's own dictums.⁴³

The role of pacifist and anti-militarist working-class groups in resisting the Defence Act in New Zealand has already been examined in detail for the Senior Cadets and General Training Sections (14 to 21 years).⁴⁴

The Defence Act regulations of 1909 had struck viciously, however, at the roots of any boys' work after the age of twelve. Boys of 12 to 14 were required to do 52 hours training a year 'under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Commandant of Junior Cadets', appointed by the Minister of Education. Officers were to be appointed either from Reservists, other trainees in the General Training Section, or 'from amongst the male teachers in the staffs of schools'. Section 39 of the Act did not specifically mention the Boys' Brigade but it did single out another organisation for special mention. The Minister of Education was empowered to '... take over control of The Boy Scouts in such manner and to such extent as he thinks fit, and when so taken over they shall form part of the Junior Cadets, and be subject to the provisions of this Act. . .'⁴⁵

As S. G. Culliford in his undocumented yet frankly critical study of the first fifty years of Scouting in New Zealand (1908-1958) has shown, these regulations cut at the heart of a movement which had grown spectacularly to some 15,000 to 16,000 boys by 1911.⁴⁶ The moving force behind the autonomous start of New Zealand Scouting was David Cossgrove who was instrumental, too, in giving the impetus for work among girls to start on a more organised basis earlier than among their British counterparts when he published his immensely popular *Peace Scouting for Girls* (Christchurch, 1910). The amended Defence Act of 1910 did allow Scouting and Cadet training to coexist uneasily but the matter was not resolved to the satisfaction and benefit of Scouting until the visit of Baden-Powell to New Zealand in 1912. In the same year the Defence Act was amended yet again and all regulations regarding training for 12 to 14 year olds were repealed.⁴⁷ Thereafter Scouting and Girl Peace Scouting went its own independent and usually successful way under Cossgrove until his death in 1920. Only two factors overshadowed the growth: Cossgrove's sometimes bitter