

It is hoped that in many cases Scout-masters and others connected with the Boy Scout movement will be not only officers of the Boy Scout Cadets, but also will command units of Senior Cadets, in which the Boy Scout Cadets are incorporated.

The military authorities are anxious to foster the Boy Scout movement in every way, and, in return, hope for the assistance of all Boy Scout officials in the Senior Cadet training which by law has to be undergone by Boy Scouts as well as all other youths in the Dominion.

THE RESERVE.

Men of the Territorial Force Reserve will be borne on the reserve lists of their late unit or corps, and perform their annual parades with some part of that unit or corps.

THE RIFLE CLUBS.

The Rifle Clubs, being part of the New Zealand Military Forces in virtue of the liability of their members to serve as a Secondary Reserve, will be governed by the Military Regulations, and will carry out each year a prescribed course of musketry.

Such, briefly stated, is the scheme. It will not come to fruition in a day nor in a year; but, if it is carried out in the spirit in which it has been conceived, there is no reason why New Zealand should not have a thoroughly efficient citizen army in the near future.

The object of the scheme is not only to provide an adequate and economical Force for the defence of the country, in which every one who is physically fit must serve, but also to train the youth of the Dominion in those habits of alertness of mind and body, of discipline, and of patriotism which are the qualities of the good citizen as much as of the good soldier.

It is clear that such a scheme must depend for its success on the help and co-operation of the people themselves: not to have served in the national Force should come to be regarded as a misfortune. The State will provide the means; the permanent officers, N.C.O.s, and men the machinery; and the Staff the skilled control; but the people must provide the spirit that will give life to the scheme and make the Territorial Force a national institution.

The peace organization of the Forces, shown in greater detail, will form the subject of a separate article.

(Contributed by the General Staff, Headquarters, Wellington, 26th April, 1911.)

APPENDIX G.

MEMORANDUM ON TRAINING, 1911.

Now that the organization of the New Zealand Military Forces under the Defence Act is an accomplished fact, it remains to consider how the training of the Forces can be carried out. It is not intended in this memorandum to lay down any detailed syllabus of training—these can be seen in the Imperial training-manuals—but it is intended here to put forward general principles as a guide in assisting District Commanders to evolve a syllabus, and commanders of units in carrying it through. Our regulations lay down the broad principle that all training should be progressive, leading up to and culminating in the annual camp of seven days' continuous training. If efficiency is to be hoped for, this broad principle must be steadfastly kept in view by all concerned in the training of the Forces. The efficiency of an army has its foundations on the bed-rock of elementary training, otherwise the instruction is not progressive, the ultimate results are disappointing, and may in time of stress bring about a disaster more far-reaching in its effects than may be anticipated in times of peace. We have to keep this all-important fact in view: that the underlying intention of the peace training of an army is the ultimate object, if the necessity arises, of bringing it into the field in such a state of efficiency, in organization, training, &c., as may lead to the certain hope that its operation will be successfully carried out and its victory over an enemy assured. This is perhaps a well-worn platitude, but, unfortunately, it is too often lost sight of, and therefore can bear repetition. Of this fact there can be no doubt—that where a country contemplates hostile operations against another, the former will think twice before embarking on them if the latter is in a high state of efficiency as regards the personnel and matériel composing its forces.

In considering the question of the training and organization of the New Zealand Forces, we must remember that any probable enemy with whom the Empire may be at grips will be one that has at his command troops of the highest efficiency in every respect, and to meet such troops we must be fully prepared. Leaving the question of the navy on one side, we may say that a part of national insurance is an efficient army. A part of the premium to be paid for national insurance is a measure of self-sacrifice, and it is this measure of self-sacrifice that the citizens of this Dominion are called on to pay in carrying the training of their Forces to a successful issue. To mention another platitude, also much lost sight of, it may be recalled that the essence of patriotism is self-sacrifice, an enduring example of which was evident among the Japanese in their late war with the Russians. Granting