scientists Firth, Keesing and Sutherland, though Dr Miller and other historians were happy enough to adopt it. But Dr Miller is now almost alone in sticking to it. He does so by ignoring virtually everything that has been written on the subject since 1950. For instance, one could note the work of three visiting American scholars, Harrison M. Wright, *New Zealand, 1769-1840: Early Years of Western Contact* (1959); Robin M. Winks, 'The Doctrine of Hauhauism' (*Journal of the Polynesian Society*, September 1953); and John A. Williams, 'Maori Society and Politics, 1890-1909' (a thesis which is available in New Zealand). Their studies show that Dr Miller's comments on early mission conversions, Hauhauism, and Maori attitudes after the wars are far from adequate.

Instead of coming to grips with the work of recent scholarship, Dr Miller has hidden behind the coat-tails of von Ranke. Dr Miller has marshalled his facts and sent them into battle against recent scholars: he regards his Supporting Material as a useful device, 'especially when the waters have been muddied by controversy' (p. 139). But history thrives on controversy; Dr Miller ought to lead his facts into battle not prod them from the rear.

Shorn of its pretensions, *Race Conflict* is a useful restatement and elaboration of Dr Miller's earlier works. It contains a concise summary of the events leading to the Taranaki and Waikato wars. The book is simply written and nicely designed. All the more pity then that it can serve no very useful purpose. Future historians of the topic will have to go beyond the limited range of documents used by Dr Miller; and they will have to approach their task with an open mind.

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Dusky Bay. By A. Charles Begg and Neil C. Begg. Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd., Christchurch, 1966. 239 pp. N.Z. price: $5.50.

IN our country of diverse and remote regions there is a case for close studies. These can sustain editors' narratives; they can provide pioneers' interpreters; they can place human activities in context with the wild life and the natural history of the environment; they can map and illustrate the area to illuminate it for students and for the general reader.

Some regions have been fortunate in their chronicles. For example, Hawke's Bay farming gained a near-immortality when H. Guthrie Smith wrote his memorable regional study *Tutira*[1] where the emphasis was on station life and management, local history and Maori legend, all in an ecological nimbus, so to speak. Rapport with land, inhabitants and fauna has seldom been so clearly expressed by geographers and historians as by the squatter-naturalist.

Fiordland, with its natural boundaries of sea and mountains, was an obvious choice for regional study. Four books have recently focused on this area. Jack McClenaghan has handled the theme superficially and not accurately in *Fiordland*[2] Rupert Sharpe gives a magnificently subjective account of a bush drover's life in *Fiordland Muster*[3] which for genuine enthusiasm and power of writing is equalled by George A. Howard in *The Heart of Fiordland*.[4] The book, *Dusky Bay*, chosen for this review,

[1] 3rd edition, London, 1953.
[2] Wellington, 1966.
[3] London, 1966.
[4] Christchurch, 1966.

takes part of Fiordland; on that area it lavishes scholarship, research, and observation with fascinating detail. The authors, two Dunedin doctors, have taken Captain James Cook and his naturalists as the centre of their attention.

The plan of the book is simple: part one has ten chapters, each concerning a particular feature such as a harbour, island, or cove, where the accounts of the authors' travels enable them to explain the doings of their forerunners: Cook, Doherty, Reischek and Henry. Part two has seven chapters; the topics include the Maoris, the birds, the animals, maps and a journal by the sailor Robert Murry in 1792 and 1795.

The descriptive personal part by the Beggs has its limitations. Although it is explicit about the National Park ranger and the pilot who helped them, it does not tell us much about the authors themselves, who could have been human and humorous in their own right much in the way in which Sharpe and Howard excel. The Beggs are inhibited by their peculiarly ingenuous approach and do not come to life till they defend with a pleasing vehemence the Forsters of Cook's expedition from charges of scientific piracy. Yet the Beggs shine from sheer diligence; they have combed the world for relevant gleanings and have found their wheat below the chaff. The breadth of their interests has given a satisfying depth to their conclusions. The reader is left with a complete picture; except perhaps if their book goes to a second edition they should consult at the Alexander Turnbull Library the impressive photograph albums taken by Russell Duncan in January and February 1910, *Places of Historic Interest.* These albums included many photographs of Dusky Bay by a man who followed Cook's footsteps with as much pertinacity as the Beggs.[5]

With *Dusky Bay* on one side of the table, and Cook's *Journals* on the other side, a student of Fiordland history could feel that he had visited the region for himself and dream of lonely coves with overtones of waterfalls, taste the spray and shiver in the wet bush amid clouds of sandflies.

The production of *Dusky Bay* is a model of its kind. One can take good binding and printing for granted. The addition of superb colour photographs and plentiful maps is excellent; still further colour reproductions of vivid paintings and drawings, some hitherto unpublished, make the book a landmark of distinction. The appendices and list of references are orderly and concise; the acknowledgments are full. A good index completes the care which went into this production.

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The New Zealand Doctor and the Welfare State. By J. B. Lovell-Smith. Auckland, Blackwood and Janet Paul, 1967. 222 pp. N.Z. price: $3.25.

THIS is a piece of the social history of New Zealand, spread over the years 1935-1950, with appropriate fringes before and after. The story is that of the institution of the medical and allied benefits under the general concept of Social Security promised and carried out by the Labour Govern-

[5] The albums were accessioned in 1934: Vol II (42052) ten photos; Vol III (42053) fourteen photos; Vol IV (42054) four photos; Vol VII (42057) one photo. These all show places of historic importance in Dusky Bay, and would compare well with photos taken recently.