

and the *Pride: New Zealand War Memorials* (Wellington, 1991). His major point is significant: 'The erection of war memorials was an opportunity to make New Zealand self-evidently more like the mother country and to pay tribute to the Imperial connection. It was not an opportunity to mythologise in stone elements that were distinctive.'

Ashley Gould's 'Soldier Settlement in New Zealand after World War I: A Re-appraisal' discusses the assault of shock troop veterans on undeveloped country and the post-World War I years. Gould assesses the claims that the veterans were hard-done by the government. His well-evidenced piece concludes that the yeoman soldiers maintained a special identity as soldier settlers rather than as members of the farming community. The falsity of the assumption that New Zealanders naturally make good soldiers and good farmers may be better addressed in his doctoral thesis than it is in this article. The contrast with the preparation and support services provided to rehabilitation farmers after World War II could be well made.

Duncan Waterson's 'ANZAC Day in the New Zealand Countryside' is a frankly nostalgic revisiting of ANZAC days in Matamata; in 1938, 1942 and 1950. There are some fascinating reflections: 'The male digger warriors, by their presence, were an antidote to class conflict and urban-rural strains'. 'The Maoris were still divided into what were termed "good" (i.e. respectable, loyal, hardworking and thrifty) and "bad" (feckless, discontented, in ill-health and politically suspect). Needless to say, those Maori who had served overseas were in the ranks of the "good" and were encouraged to march'. This is a fascinating and provocative contribution.

All in all, the New Zealand contributors to these two Australian publications have usefully assisted in the difficult task of making a trans-Tasman older sibling aware of the history of its distant and outlandish little sibling. The absence of operational military history is unfortunate and creates an internal imbalance in presentation. Hopefully, this imbalance will be repaired by increased trans-Tasman awareness of the books, articles, and theses emerging with increasing frequency from a small group of academics and from the University of Waikato's programme in Defence and Strategic Studies.

Laurie Barber

University of Waikato

Who's Who in Pacific Navigation. By John Dunmore. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, 1991. xv, 312pp. US price: \$34.00.

A MORE ACCURATE title for this book might be *Who was who . . .* since it covers 'navigators' in the Pacific from the sixteenth to the end of the nineteenth century. The author explains that he has concentrated on 'navigators' rather than the more amorphous term 'explorers' and thus the emphasis 'naturally and unavoidably falls on captains and leaders of expeditions'. With few exceptions these are Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, Russian, French and English/American. Indigenous 'navigators', who were crossing the ocean long before these travellers, are omitted since they have become enmeshed in mythology 'so that truth and fiction are impossible to disentangle.' (But I did note one exception — Tupac Inca Yupanqui, 'presuming he is not a mythical figure', who is alleged to have sailed into the Pacific from Peru in the fifteenth century).

Having established these narrow criteria for inclusion, which will not please everyone, Dunmore provides biographies of some 270 'navigators'. Again, not everyone will

approve of who gets in and who doesn't. But the coverage seems to be fair and balanced. The information is generally purposeful and unembellished. It tries to cover careers from birth to death with emphasis on contributions to Pacific discovery and exploration. It is designed to help readers identify names they might come across in their Pacific readings, not to provide specialized, comprehensive biographies. The briefest entries (such as for Butler) are only the few lines, the longest (such as for Cook) are no more than three pages. On average most 'navigators' get about one page. A very useful bibliography then directs readers to more specialist works.

This book is a most useful, if slightly esoteric, reference tool. I certainly wish it had existed years ago. Dunmore is to be congratulated on what must have been a painstaking building of biographic files during his own extensive navigating through the literature of Pacific exploration. And it is somewhat refreshing that someone can write about European discoveries without a hint of the tortured posturing that has been so much a feature of Columbus quincentenary studies.

K.R. HOWE

Massey University

The National Register of Archives and Manuscripts in New Zealand. Compiled and edited at the Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, Wellington, 1991. C. Series, Instalment One, 250 entries, index. NZ price: \$27.00 (\$35.10 with blue binder).

THE *National Register of Archives and Manuscripts in New Zealand* was first published by the Alexander Turnbull Library and National Archives in 1979. The A-Series was the first instalment of the *National Register* and succeeded the *Union Catalogue of New Zealand and Pacific Manuscripts in New Zealand Libraries*. The *National Register* contains information about documents now available for research purposes. The intended aim is to alert 'researchers to New Zealand's archives and manuscripts collection and to assist curators with the cataloguing of collections.'

Since 1979 there have been eight instalments of the *National Register*. The C-Series is the ninth and latest instalment. The format of the *National Register* is clear and methodical. An introduction briefly backgrounds the *National Register* and provides general information for the researcher. A list of contributing institutions, which in effect is the table of contents, is followed by 250 entries. Each entry includes the name, record type, dates covered, quantity, location, reference and description of archives and manuscripts held throughout New Zealand. Other information includes access conditions, location of original manuscript and finding aids.

The names of archives and manuscripts entered in the *National Register* show the diversity of the collections held. For instance, there are papers which belong to Rita Angus and Sir Arnold Nordmeyer, a diary by Thomas Gabriel Read and a notebook by Te Kooti. Many different organizations are represented. These include records ranging from the National Council of Women, the Society for the Protection of the Home and Family, to documents belonging to the New Zealand Cricket Umpires Association, Limbs Dance company, and the Mangapakeha Billiards Club.

The dates covered by the archives and manuscripts are extensive. A letter by Charles Wilson, a missionary from the London Missionary Society dated 1801, is one of the oldest documents entered in this instalment. Amongst the more recent documents is a parish history belonging to the Palmerston Presbyterian Church compiled in 1990. Also