

Asia, in peacekeeping and in the Antarctic. The chapter dealing with the development of army catering, 'If You Can't Cook, Wear a Big Hat' is interesting and amusing. Millen also discusses the increasingly important role of women in the corps, although this significant aspect of the corps' history would have benefited from a more analytical approach and statistics about the proportion of women.

Salute to Service is a well-produced book, with useful appendices and many previously unpublished photographs. Throughout, the author strikes a good balance between anecdotal material and technical and organizational matters. She displays a good eye for telling anecdotes which bring to life important figures and interesting personalities in the history of the corps. The book is, however, marred by a number of factual errors; mostly of a minor nature, they occur principally in the sections sketching in the background to the activities of the corps. There are certainly areas of the corps' history which could have been given more attention, but without doubt *Salute to Service* fulfills the needs of its intended audience, and is a useful contribution to the rather sparse historiography of the New Zealand army.

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Jayforce: New Zealand and the Military Occupation of Japan, 1945–1948. By Laurie Brocklebank. Oxford University Press, Auckland, 1997. 262 pp. NZ price: \$39.95. ISBN 019-558362-0.

THE EXPLOITS of New Zealand's Occupation Force in Japan, Jayforce, have long been neglected by military historians. Not surprisingly the battle-rich activities of the Second Division in Greece, Crete and the desert in Italy, and the Third Division in the Pacific, have attracted the spotlight. Few New Zealanders know that 12,000 New Zealand troops served in Japan from 1945 to 1948, as part of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. The RSA regarded Jayforce as veterans of dubious status and did not allow them membership until 1964. The New Zealand government refused Jayforce veterans the War Veterans' Pension until 1995. Since they fired few shots in anger they were deemed to be 'garrison troops'.

Laurie Brocklebank's well-researched history tells of the confused origins of Jayforce, with Peter Fraser's necessary conscription of Second Division troops from Italy to augment an initial insufficiency of New Zealand volunteers. He describes how Jayforce was deployed, what its duties were, and how its personnel behaved. Boredom, sex and booze make a trinitarian appearance, and with delightful whimsy he tells of Private Apiata's refusal to allow his colonel into camp without a password the colonel did not have, on the ground that the private was obeying the colonel's orders. Brocklebank describes 'Bombay Bloomers' as 'more like tentage than underclothing' and presents a delightful doggerel on womanly disenchantment after a hard night's drinking.

This is scholarship presented in a readable style. Official records, personal diaries and interviews are well used, and photographs ably chosen. What he has done is done well. But where are the 'Brits', 'Aussies' and 'Yanks', with whom Jayforce inter-related? Has

some censor removed a chapter telling in detail of the rackets and of the padre's parade ground challenge of the opening of inspected brothels? The Japanese appear and disappear, forever cardboard. This reviewer, ex-soldier cum historian, is left with the suspicion that as good as this history is, and it is good, some sanitising has taken place. If it has, by whom?

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Landmark Productions, *The New Zealand Wars*, a five-part television series, screened on Television One, June–July 1998. (Video forthcoming.)

DURING a Historical Branch seminar last year, James Belich debated with visiting television directors the idea that good documentary television did not make good history. Television New Zealand's previous *New Zealand at War* series might be weighed in this light. However, Gaylene Preston's feature-length film, *War Stories Our Mothers Never Told Us*, which also made it to the small screen, was trenchant and disarmingly good video history. Both productions were primarily targeted at film or television audiences and only published in book-form after public screening. In contrast, Belich's recent five-part *New Zealand Wars* documentary was based on his acclaimed previously published history, *The New Zealand Wars and the Victorian Interpretation of Racial Conflict*. The series charts a chronological course of military encounters between Maori and European forces during the nineteenth century. In spite of some weaknesses, the series succeeds, in bull-roaring fashion, to present New Zealand history as we have not seen it before.

The New Zealand Wars series seems to have been inspired by the recent ten-part US television series, *The Civil War*. The preface to the 1998 edition of Belich's book declares 'this is a book about New Zealand's great "Civil War"'. Still, there are anomalies in the selection and definition of events under focus in the television series. While the original text fixes the New Zealand wars as conflicts between 1845 and 1872, the television series ranges wider. For example, the inclusion of the 1843 Wairau 'incident' in the second episode is inconsistent with Belich's prior treatment of this event, presented in his book as background to the wars proper. Events occurring after 1872, such as John Bryce's attack on Parihaka, the 1898 Dog Tax Rebellion, even the 1916 armed seizure of Rua Kenana at Maungapohatu (describing Rua as the last casualty of the New Zealand wars), have also become the subject of the television series. There is considerable dissonance between Belich's exclusion of these and other post-1872 events from his book, as compared with their noted inclusion in the television series. We are left confronting a paradox, confused as to how Belich defines the New Zealand wars and whether, perhaps, the New Zealand wars are different from New Zealand's great 'Civil War'?

Coverage of the central conflict in the New Zealand wars, the invasion of Waikato, seemed comparatively swift. As presenter, film crew and audience hot-footed it through the Rohe Potae, there were some curious omissions. Most surprisingly, the series discounted all but indirect mention of the New Zealand Settlements Act and the Suppression of Rebellions Act. The effect of these two pieces of 'confiscation legislation'