

There is excellent material in every chapter, and the book is a worthy successor to Hawke's 1973 volume. To conclude with one example, I had not previously known of 'the Treasury bombshell' that proposed in November 1986 to turn the bank into a State Owned Enterprise, accompanied by exposure to the risk of bankruptcy, and also by a statutory limit on its freedom to create money. Chapter 5 reports that at one meeting to discuss this alternative to the Reserve Bank's own proposals leading up to the new Act in 1989, 'tempers became so frayed that a senior bank official threatened to take one of the senior Treasury officials outside and punch him' (p.154). It is little wonder that the governor later acknowledged that some staff found the bank's 'very aggressive debating culture' to be intimidating. That whole episode, however, in which the Treasury and the Reserve Bank proposed changes to the country's monetary policy framework that were equally radical but utterly incompatible, is a fitting testament to those extraordinary times of reform when anything seemed possible.

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Standing Upright Here: New Zealand in the Nuclear Age, 1945–1990. By Malcolm Templeton. Victoria University Press, Wellington, 2006. 621 pp. NZ price: \$49.99. ISBN 9-780864-735409.

RICH, SUBTLE AND SUBSTANTIAL, or narrow, dull and unsuccessful? Malcolm Templeton's keenly anticipated account of New Zealand policy-making on nuclear issues from Hiroshima to the fourth Labour government will produce contrasting reactions from different readers.

In evaluating a prior contribution from Templeton to New Zealand's diplomatic history, I criticized his near-total focus on the state-centred dimension of the topic, to the exclusion of extra-official aspects of it. A reviewer of the same work for this journal, however, noted how 'Diplomats and political leaders, and scholars of their affairs, can learn much from Templeton's patient and lucid clause-by-clause analysis.' Both reactions are as appropriate to *Standing Upright Here* as they were to the earlier work on Antarctica. Despite its overly promising and thus misleading subtitle, Templeton's aim is not to tell the story of 'New Zealand in the nuclear age', but rather one part of it: 'a factual account of the development of governmental policy and the conduct of intergovernmental negotiations'. And he certainly succeeds in doing so.

In always elegant and occasionally pithy prose, Templeton offers a number of important contributions to historians' understanding of his topic, which was so decisive for the development of New Zealanders' late-twentieth-century (and contemporary) identity. Amongst them, I savoured the trans-Tasman sniping and rivalry on the issue; of when and why nuclear issues began to become more and more of a problem between New Zealand governments and those of their allies; and of the tenacity and sincerity of officials and some politicians in seeking to reconcile pressures from the New Zealand electorate with those of other governments. Of importance for the record, too, Templeton's study casts doubt on the reliability of former Prime Minister Lange's widely read recollections of the events he decisively shaped; it shows how painstaking diplomacy from Wellington and Washington could be derailed by radical speeches from that leader; and it offers a revealing portrait of a sympathetic American actor in the story, Paul Wolfowitz, who as a 'neocon' or 'Vulcan' of the first Bush administration was a prime architect of the ongoing Iraq debacle.

However, Templeton's focus on the interplay between officials and politicians of New Zealand and other countries also misses much of the life of his story — indeed, robs it of much of that life. Although the book's title and some of its epigraphs are taken from the

poet Allen Curnow, the world beyond the state still only features in Templeton's narrative as something his real stars, officials, have to respond to (in addition to their political masters and foreign interlocutors). As a result, it is difficult for readers to appreciate either the ebbs and flows in the public's and peace movement's interest in the issue, or the permanency of some officials' views.

By building his account around descriptions of one thread in the story after the other, the overall effect of *Standing Upright Here* is to present the participants in it as mostly reacting to immediate and ever-changing contexts — and, arguably, to reinforce the perception that the diplomats of the time whose sources Templeton depends on were themselves more attuned to the governments they had to relate to than their compatriots' emotions over the bomb. Just as seriously, too, there is the question of whether Templeton's state-centred approach fully sets up his conclusions. While it most certainly enables him to wonder whether the 1980s' 'negotiations were doomed from the start', one would be harder pushed to argue that it allows him to prove as much as earlier authors like Kevin Clements or Elsie Locke that 'New Zealanders' antipathy to all things nuclear has become deeply embedded in their collective psyche', or that the issue showed how 'New Zealand has finally mastered "the trick of standing upright here"'.

One could make other criticisms of this foundational work. Most obviously, Templeton has not delved as widely into secondary sources on his topic as he could have: there is no attempt, for instance, to draw on Barry Gustafson's interpretation of Sir Robert Muldoon's views on nuclear questions, or Malcolm McKinnon's reflections on the ANZUS crisis. Also, one could ask whether the 1970s deserve to dominate the book as they do, given the dramas of the 1980s. These criticisms will not be what gives or does not give this book entry into future reading lists for history or politics courses: it is on the merits or otherwise of Templeton's approach that readers will divide. For some, it will offer a remarkable case study of diplomacy in action. For others, it will leave too many stories yet untold.

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Making a Difference: A History of the Auckland College of Education 1881–2004. By Louise Shaw. Auckland University Press, Auckland, 2006. 275 pp. NZ price: \$50.00. ISBN 978-1-86940-370-6.

THIS BOOK WAS TIMELY, appearing as it did in the year the Auckland College of Education ended its days as an institution in its own right having merged with the Faculty of Education at The University of Auckland. While this merger is part of a national trend to amalgamate colleges of education with local universities, the concept of university-based teacher education is not a new idea. It was, however, always a controversial one and the often troubled relationship between the two Auckland institutions since the 1880s is skilfully interwoven throughout Louise Shaw's text. As in other New Zealand cities, key differences in Auckland rested with the provision of college-based practical teacher training focusing on producing first-rate classroom teachers and the university-based academic and theoretical foundations taught as an education major for the Bachelor of Arts degree. For a great many students the two aspects were not mutually exclusive, but once the Auckland College moved from its inner city Wellesley Street site, adjacent to the university, and out to suburban Epsom in 1926, the sheer logistics of travel to university to attend lectures was the bane of their lives.

This is not the first time that a history of teacher education at Auckland has been produced. In 1981, Bill Trussell produced *Auckland Teachers College: Reflections on*