

photographs, drawings and pepeha that are, in the main, new to published works on Ngāi Tahu. Like a fine cloak, this book will be treated as a taonga by Ngāi Tahu descendants for many generations. Historians, though, will need a degree of cultural understanding to fully appreciate some of the finer points, especially the motivations of the various protagonists.

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#### NOTE

1 I have used 'clan' following the Green/Te Wanikau usage as both Ngāi Tūhaitara and Kāti Kurī were subdivided further into subsidiary hapū. At the time of the migration to Te Wāipounamu, each was perhaps in the process of ramifying into an emergent, independent, though closely related iwi.

*New Zealand in World Affairs IV 1990–2005*. Edited by Roderic Alley. Victoria University Press in association with the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs, Wellington, 2007. 336pp. NZ price: \$40.00. ISBN 978-0-86473-5485.

THIS FOURTH VOLUME in the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs' surveys of New Zealand's foreign relations since 1945 brings the series up to the near present. Like its predecessors, it aspires to provide a 'fair and accurate record' of the major foreign policy challenges that confronted the country in the 1990–2005 period and to assess the extent to which they were met. Unlike earlier volumes, however, there is only one academic historian amongst the contributors, Emeritus Professor W. David McIntyre, and the essays in the collection are almost entirely based on published sources. As a consequence, the analysis of official decision-making and assessments of its effectiveness are perforce limited in scope.

Like their counterparts in other capitals, policymakers in Wellington had to respond to dramatic changes in the international order in these years. These included the ending of the Cold War and associated disintegration of the Soviet bloc, the repercussions of the terrorist attacks on the United States in September 2001, the meteoric rise and descent of American unipolar primacy, the arguably similar trajectory of United Nations' effectiveness, two Iraq wars, the remarkable growth of so-called emerging economies (and their occasional faltering, as in the 1997 Asian financial crisis), mounting concerns about climate change and sundry manifestations of regional dislocation, often highlighting the very uneven geographical impact of globalization. Roderic Alley's introduction offers a succinct *tour d'horizon* of these paradigm-shifting trends in international affairs, as well as summarizing the contributions. In turn, the contributors touch on many of these broader developments in tackling their specific topics, but there is little evaluation of the country's relative performance in addressing these challenges when compared to other small states.

While Alley concedes that there are areas of omission in the book's coverage, the contributions encompass a balanced range of significant dimensions of New Zealand's international engagement in this period. There are chapters on the country's bilateral relations with Australia, the United States, the European Union, East Asia and Oceania. New Zealand's involvement in the United Nations and the Commonwealth is also examined. The remaining chapters cover defence policy, trade policy, international law and the environment, with a useful conclusion by Les Holborow evaluating what the collection's essays suggest about New Zealand foreign policy in these years and likely future directions.

The contributions are notably even in quality and approach. All of them offer readable and informative narrative introductions to their respective subjects, which will be especially useful for undergraduate students. Disappointingly, few of the authors combine these qualities with originality of reflection and some have adopted too mechanistic an approach to their brief. There are few flashes of interpretative boldness or probing analysis of the underlying dynamics of New Zealand foreign policy-making, especially with respect to the interaction between domestic and external forces. In part, this weakness may be due to the near absence of primary research and of historians amongst the contributors.

Some chapters, however, stand out as refreshing exceptions. As one of the country's most respected journalists for some four decades, Colin James offers a characteristically insightful assessment of the diplomatic, political, economic and security dimensions of Australian–New Zealand relations from 1990 to 2005. He traces the dashing of high hopes about the consummation of a single market and Closer Defence Relations and the refocusing on a more realistic 'single objective' interaction between the two countries. Noting that having governments of different ideological persuasions on two sides of the Tasman has not been a complicating factor in the relationship, James concludes that there is likely to be a continued focus on areas of convergence and containment of areas of difference. If there is any quibble to make about his fine essay, it is that he possibly overstates the differences which factors such as size and demographic mix make, rather than highlighting how closely New Zealand and Australian interests are aligned as thriving multicultural democracies and like-minded members of the Asia–Pacific region. Nor does he systematically analyse the implications for the relationship of having had the equivalent of 10% of New Zealand's population living in Australia for the past two decades or so, especially in terms of how their presence affects perceptions of national interest on both sides of Tasman.

Terence O'Brien's chapter on New Zealand and the international system is perhaps the most interesting in the collection. He draws freely (and frankly) on his insider's perspective as the country's ambassador to the United Nations, including service as president of the Security Council during part of New Zealand's 1993–1994 term on that body for only the second time. O'Brien's chapter deftly combines broad-ranging and thoughtful explanations of the rapidly changing challenges faced by the United Nations system with forthright commentaries on both New Zealand's and the United Nations' performance in the post-Cold War environment, replete with numerous barbs directed at the major powers, especially the United States, for privileging their narrow self-interests over the advancement of a rules-based international order. It should be required reading in all undergraduate courses dealing with New Zealand's changing place in the international system.

Alley contends in his introduction that the period coincided with a bolstering of independence as a value in New Zealand's engagement with the world, 'but as much to utilise the pragmatic advantages that it offered, as to display the outward signs of assurance'. The book certainly illustrates the pursuit of those 'pragmatic advantages', but it does little to demonstrate convincingly that New Zealand diplomacy was any more 'independent' than in earlier eras and, if anything, it underlines how anachronistic the once-vaunted notion of 'independence' has become in the post-Cold War and post-ANZUS era. What does emerge from this volume — implicitly in most chapters and explicitly in O'Brien's — is that the paradigms which had guided New Zealand's engagement with the world since 1945 were definitely eroded after 1990 and foreign policymakers were obliged to confront and adopt new agendas. Most contributors to the book could have been more imaginative in contextualizing their specific topics in relation to these large-scale transformations, which are canvassed in both Alley's introduction and Holborow's conclusion. Yet, while deeper analyses of the period will await attention

from historians, this book has generally met its stated brief and will be of value for some years to come to students and the interested public as an accessible introduction to New Zealand foreign affairs from 1990 to 2005.

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*Forgotten ANZACS: The Campaign in Greece, 1941.* By Peter Ewer. Scribe Publications, Melbourne, 2008. 419pp. NZ price: \$69.99. ISBN 978-1-92121529-2.

THE 1941 CAMPAIGN IN GREECE abounds with interesting strategic and political issues, acts of great bravery and poor decision-making, and includes that most intriguing of 'near run things', the battle for Crete. All too often Australian authors have tended to overlook the 'NZ' in 'ANZAC'. Peter Ewer, the author of *Forgotten ANZACS: The Campaign in Greece, 1941* cannot be accused of this. Throughout this book he deals with Australians and New Zealanders in a balanced way. This approach results in some useful insights. Ewer clearly demonstrates, for example, how similar the experiences of the men and women of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force (2NZEF) were in their first major campaign in the Second World War. It is this Australasian viewpoint that makes this book a significant contribution to the substantial historiography of the Greek campaign.

Ewer begins by examining the rundown state of the Australian and New Zealand military forces on the eve of the Second World War, and by introducing the small group of veterans whose oral testimony forms an important element of the book. He then discusses the raising of the AIF and 2NZEF. He succinctly sets out the equipment, training and other problems the new generation of Anzacs faced between 1939 and 1941. The background to the British decision to send a force to aid Greece, which features so many instances of misjudgement, wishful thinking and shoddy analysis, is well described by Ewer. From a New Zealand perspective, it is unfortunate that he does not make use of Ian Wards's thoughtful chapter, 'The Balkan Dilemma' in *Kia Kaha: New Zealand in the Second World War*. Wards clearly sets out the thoroughly unsatisfactory background to the New Zealand decision to commit its division to what was from the outset a highly risky and questionable undertaking.

Much of *Forgotten ANZACS* is devoted to the experiences of ordinary soldiers in the front line, which Ewer handles in an assured way. He also successfully deals with high-level issues such as the performance of the senior allied commanders in the campaign. He is rightly critical of commander of the British and Dominion forces in Greece, Lieutenant-General (later Field Marshal) Henry Maitland 'Jumbo' Wilson, whose career in the British Army is a remarkable monument to mediocrity. He reserves his harshest criticism, however, for the Australian commander Lieutenant-General (later Field Marshal) Thomas Blamey. Ewer considers that Blamey was in several key respects an ineffective commander of the ill-fated Anzac Corps. He is scathing about Blamey's decision to take advantage of an opportunity to leave Greece prematurely and to take his son, who was an officer on his staff, with him. Ewer contrasts the way Blamey abandoned his men with Freyberg's dismissive response to an order that he too should leave Greece in the midst of fierce fighting involving his division. Ewer's assessment of Freyberg's conduct of the battle for Crete is a little simplistic and fails, in particular, to properly assess the impact command failures within the New Zealand Division had on the course of events.

Ewer makes good use of a wide range of published sources, a significant number of papers from the Australian War Memorial and a few papers from Archives New