

Reeves was not a minister when he wrote on socialism and he did not write it up to Marx but up to Sidney Webb (p. 189). Nor did he introduce compulsory arbitration in 1890.

Despite this sort of thing, *A New Britannia* is the kind of book which any bold and able young historian would like to have written. I shall recommend it to my students. The author, like the diggers, will then grow rich and respectable. But there is one sobering thought he should consider. What if his communist millenium arrives? If it is of the Russian sort, and that is what Australia, as he describes it, is likely to get, he will find himself living in a militaristic, racist, anti-semitic, expansionist, imperialist, undemocratic, piano-playing utopia.

KEITH SINCLAIR

*University of Auckland*

*The Collected Works of Edward Gibbon Wakefield.* Edited with an Introduction by M. F. Lloyd Prichard. Collins, Auckland, 1969, 1040 pp. N.Z. price: \$13.95.

DR PRICHARD'S stated purpose in compiling the collected works of Wakefield ('this remarkable man') was to allow 'a fuller assessment of his worth' through a reading of 'his printed works'. The introduction was 'to give further understanding of Wakefield' by quotations from 'his own words from speeches, letters and articles'. Her intentions were good and for individuals and libraries attempting to increase collections of nineteenth century materials, the volume is an addition. It will allow students and scholars to come to know the theories of systematic colonization better by making available to them in one volume some of the publications on the subject.

In the tradition of Garnett, Harrop, O'Connor and Bloomfield, Prichard glorifies Wakefield and gives an unquestioning credit to him as author of the pamphlets and works in the collection, including Appendix B of the Durham Report. The evidence for such claims is questionable. She includes *A Letter from Sydney The Principal Town of Australasia* as Wakefield's work, conceding only in her introduction that it was edited by Robert Gouger (p. 13). In the same paragraph Prichard mentions *Sketch of a Proposal for Colonizing Australasia* as Wakefield's first pamphlet but adds that 'Outline of a System of Colonization', the appendix to *A Letter from Sydney*, 'was a modified version of his first pamphlet'. Were the changes only a modification or did they embody a fundamental shift from a set of specific proposals to a series of abstract 'principles'? The author of *Sketch of a Proposal for Colonizing Australasia* stated quite specifically that colonial land was to be sold at £2 per acre and that British emigrants selected for assisted passage were to be between 18 and 24 years of age, married couples without children or single persons in equal numbers between the sexes. In 'modifying' those specific proposals, Wakefield (or Gouger?) omitted them entirely in 'Outline of a System of Colonization' in favour of an unspecified amount to be charged for land and a vague statement that selected emigrants should be young persons.

Prichard's unqualified inclusion of *England and America A Comparison of the Social and Political State of Both Nations* as entirely Wakefield's work ignores the difference in style internally and also between it and *A Letter from Sydney*. The National Library of Australia holds a copy of *England and America* inscribed 'To Edward Jerningham Wakefield with the Compliments of the Author' — not in Wakefield's hand. Particular notice should be taken of the South Australian Association Letter Books (C. O. 386/10) and Douglas Pike's 'Robert Gouger's South Australian Association Letter Books, 26 November 1833—6 April 1835', *South Australiana*, VII, No. 1 (March 1968), regarding the authorship of most of the pamphlets concerning South Australia.

Helen Taft Manning's article 'E. G. Wakefield and the Beauharnois Canal', *Canadian Historical Review*, XLVIII, 1 (March 1967), indicated Wakefield's greedy nature. His rejection of the principle of imperial control of colonial land as advanced in Appendix B of the Durham Report in favour of colonial control of waste land as stated in *The Southern Colonies; Their Municipal Annexation, or their National Independence* (1849) (not included by Prichard) revealed Wakefield's political opportunism.

Prichard does not explain why Wakefield could write under his own name *Facts Relating to the Punishment of Death in the Metropolis* (1831) and *The Hangman and the Judge* (1833), but was forced to remain the anonymous author of *A Letter from Sydney* (1829) and *England and America* (1833). Certainly three years' imprisonment in Newgate Gaol would qualify a man as an expert on colonial matters as well as on penal reform. Neither does Prichard include the evidence Wakefield gave to the several Select Committees on colonial matters which was at least as important as some of the items included in the 'Collected Works'.

The lengthy introduction to *The Collected Works of Edward Gibbon Wakefield* contributes nothing new to scholarship on the man or the writings attributed to his pen. The pages so used should have been devoted to publication of additional writings attributed to Wakefield. While it is convenient to have some of the works attributed to Wakefield's authorship collected into one volume, it would have been more accurate to entitle the volume 'A Collection of Works Attributed to Edward Gibbon Wakefield'. Lastly, since there is little 'editing' in the volume, a complete index of ideas and topics discussed in the text would have been useful.

R. J. SHULTZ

*La Trobe University*

*Gladstone and Kruger*. By D. M. Schreuder. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1969. xviii, 558 pp. U.K. price: £4.50.

THE CORE of this book is a meticulously detailed narrative of the excursions, shifts and slips in the policy of the cabinet towards the Boer intransigents during the second Gladstone government. Dr Schreuder beautifully sorts out the pressures and ambiguities helping to shape Kimberley's, Gladstone's and Derby's decisions. Their aim throughout was to maintain British paramountcy in South Africa, partly in hopes of protecting the