

two evolving entities are never defined nor is the relationship analyzed in any depth. Young states, for example, that 'Great Britain's principal interest in China during the nineteenth century was trade', but this is nowhere demonstrated: that trade was more the propaganda of the relationship than its substance is the more tenable thesis. Too often Young's argument remains within the closed world of public record offices and there is no correlation of diplomats' opinions with other realities. How welcome by contrast the synoptic approach of the French historians, Dermigny's book on Canton, Gilbert Gadoffre's volume in the *Cahiers Paul Claudel*, or the American insight into alien systems, as in the work of the late Mary Wright on the T'ung-chih restoration.

Within its self-imposed limitations, however, Young's book is solid and serviceable, even though Mrs R. Quedsted's researches on Manchuria may eventually necessitate some modification of his assertions about Russian activity there before 1897. This is professional history at its most professional, not a layman's book, but a scholar's.

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World Catalogue of Theses on the Pacific Islands. Compiled by Diane Dickson and Carol Dossor. Australian National University Press, 1970. xii, 123 pp. Australian price: \$3.90.

IN MANY AREAS of academic enquiry but especially — and most inconveniently — in one of recent rapid growth such as Pacific studies, the amount of valuable material available in published works is exceeded by that tucked away in unpublished theses. In this situation not only may a scholar's findings remain unknown to those to whom they may be of use but wasteful duplication of research efforts is a real danger. A bibliographic tool such as the volume under review is, therefore, to be welcomed by all students of the Pacific Islands (including New Zealand), whatever their discipline. The *World Catalogue* lists about 1,000 works in Dutch, English, French, Spanish and German not only in anthropology, linguistics and history but also in medicine, geology, psychology, economics, art and literature.

The need for a disquietingly long addendum notwithstanding, such comprehensiveness does credit to the compilers. It is, however, unfortunate that they can take less satisfaction from their attempt to indicate which theses had been published up to 1967. Omissions include Parnaby on the Melanesian labour trade, published in 1964 (p. 4), Schwartz on the Paliau movement, 1962 (p. 20), Strauss on Americans in Polynesia, 1963 (p. 55), Babbage on the Hauhau movement, 1937 (p. 84), Butchers on Maori education, 1929 (p. 86), Harré on Maori-Pakeha marriages, 1966 (p. 88), Henderson on the Ratana movement, 1963 (p. 88), Winiata on Maori leadership, 1967 (p. 95), and Routledge on Mr Lundo in Samoa, *Historical Studies*, 1964 (p. 100). Future editions of the *World Catalogue* should also correct the spelling of Wiremau Tamahana in the title of M. C. Thorne's thesis (p. 94), which was presented at Canterbury in 1929 not Auckland in 1930; should state that Vayda's study was of Maori

warfare not Maori welfare (p. 95); and should resolve the confusion over authorship, title and date of presentation of the thesis on nineteenth century international rivalry in Samoa (pp. 98 and 100).

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A note on the *Auckland University Historical Society Annual 1971*, *Flinders Journal of History and Politics*, Volume 2, 1971, and *Historical and Political Studies*, Volume 1, number 2, 1970.

THESE journals are each published by student organisations. Auckland University's *Historical Society Annual* is composed entirely of student essays, and contains work ranging from Stage I through to Honours level. Probably the most important is Paul Clark's 'European Contact and the Emergence of the Tongan Monarchy' for which he won the Te Rangi Hiroa trust's prize for Pacific history. The Annual would be of particular interest to Auckland undergraduates for it includes studies of European, Asian, African and New Zealand history which are directly related to their course work.

The *Flinders Journal of History and Politics* is put out by the university's History and Politics Society. Most of the articles are written by staff members, but the journal does invite undergraduates and recent graduates to submit short papers, and includes a contribution by a geography graduate of the University of Toronto, Karen Moon. 'Aesthetic Qualities of the South Australian Landscape: the views of Early Settlers', is drawn from her Honours thesis, 'Colonial Environmental Perception and Appraisal: South Australia, 1836-1850', and deals with the colonists' mixed feelings of idealism and optimism for the future of their new land, and of homesickness for England. Most of the journal is devoted to Hugh Stretton's thesis that the social sciences cannot be separated from value judgments. There is an article by Stretton himself, and two reviews of his book *The Political Sciences*, in which he developed this theory. Keith Hancock comments very critically on Stretton's view of economics, Paul F. Bourke looks enthusiastically at the usefulness of the book to historians.

Although *Historical and Political Studies* is an annual publication of Otago University's Political Science Society, all the articles are written by university staff. Its contents range from ancient Germans to informal voting in the 1968 Auckland City Council election, but the paper of widest interest would probably be Erik Olssen's contribution, 'The Origins of ANZUS Reconsidered'. This provides an interesting contrast to W. B. Harland's article in Peter Munz's *The Feel of Truth*,¹ for Olssen argues that far from being a triumph for New Zealand diplomacy, the government entered into the treaty unwillingly. This journal is the longest of the three, but its appeal is marred by an unimaginative layout.

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¹ W. B. Harland, 'New Zealand, the United States and Asia, The Background to the ANZUS Treaty', in P. Munz, ed., *The Feel of Truth*, Wellington, 1969.