

dependence of most women on marriage. Very few women can maintain a middle class status on their own. The social and economic status of the overwhelming majority of women are dependent on the continuation of their marriage. This dependence and the unequal division of matrimonial property has meant that divorce has had quite different implications for men and women irrespective of the double sexual standard.

Dr Phillips is unable to develop the case for a relationship between female employment rates and divorce frequency. Employment does not, however, equate with economic independence. Most women perceive that their status depends upon their relationship to a man. Current legislation is liberal but women have responded to 'easier' divorce with considerable anxiety. The legislation is premised upon the possibility too of equal economic opportunity, but the lived reality of the overwhelming number of women denies this. 'Attitudes' to divorce cannot be understood without respect for that reality, that is without reference to sexual politics.

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Iz Dalmacije u Novi Zeland. By Ivan Čizmić. Globus, Zagreb, and Matica iseljenika Hrvatske, Zagreb, 1981. 186pp., N.Z. price: \$34.02.

PROFESSOR ČIZMIĆ is a historian working with the Matica iseljenika Hrvatske, the Zagreb-based Centre for relations with emigrants from Croatia. His major research interest is the history of Yugoslav emigration to countries beyond the European continent. In an earlier monograph of his, entitled *Jugoslavenski iseljenički pokret u SAD i stvaranje jugoslavenske države 1918* ('The Yugoslav emigrant movement in the USA and the creation of the Yugoslav state of 1918'), Zagreb, 1973, he examined the history of the Yugoslav immigrant community in the USA, and in particular its relations and attitudes towards events in the homeland. *Iz Dalmacije u Novi Zeland* focusses on the same topics but covers the period from the beginning of immigration to New Zealand in the late nineteenth century up to the present day.

Iz Dalmacije u Novi Zeland is dedicated to the centenary of Yugoslav immigration to New Zealand which was celebrated in 1979. The book is, as its subtitle says, a 'history (povijest) of Yugoslav settlement in New Zealand as seen by a contemporary Yugoslav historian. Thus, technical terms such as 'reakcionaran' or 'napredan' ('progressive') should be interpreted in the post-1945 Yugoslav context.

Ivan Čizmić's book is arranged chronologically in seven chapters starting with a brief geographical and socio-political survey of New Zealand (pp.9-14). While any short survey of this type must necessarily be somewhat general and selective, some of the author's numerical figures and comments may convey to the Yugoslav reader a distorted impression of today's Maori population. Thus, the number of Maoris is given as between '100,000 and 200,000 at the time of Cook's visit' (p.10). But then the reader is left with the figure of 40,000 for the year 1896

that Čizmić gives at the end of his paragraph on the Maori Wars, adding that 'the majority of them continued to live in the North Island, especially in reserves of the Volcanic region' ('Godine 1986. bilo ih je 40000. Većina ih je nastavila živjeti na Sjevernom otoku, osobito u rezervatima vulkanskog područja', p.11). The remainder of the first chapter is devoted to the first immigrants from Dalmatia in the late nineteenth century when they were citizens of the Austro-Hungarian empire. This survey starts, rightly so, with Dargaville, which was later to become the 'capital of the Yugoslavs in New Zealand' ('naš glavni grad u Novom Zelandu', chapter iv, p.106).

In chapters II - VI the author's main interest focusses on the political and social activities of the immigrants from Dalmatia within New Zealand and in relation to their homeland, in particular their struggle for recognition in their adopted new country, their efforts to show the host community that they were only technically 'Austrians', their support for the creation of a state for all south Slavs in 1918, and their attitude to events in Yugoslavia between 1918 and 1941 and during the Second World War. Čizmić deals at length with the political divisions within the Yugoslav community and the different groupings and clubs resulting from this, and some of his readers of Yugoslav descent will no doubt disagree with a number of his statements. Of all the leading figures of Yugoslav descent in New Zealand J. Scansie, editor of the pre-1918 New Zealand Yugoslav newspaper *Zora—the Dawn*, and a spokesman on Yugoslav issues, receives the most extensive coverage. The final, seventh chapter examines the position of Yugoslavs and their descendants in post-1945 New Zealand where Čizmić specifically emphasizes their contribution to New Zealand's intellectual, political and sports life, areas which are all too often neglected in the—justifiable—emphasis given to the Yugoslavs as gumdiggers, winemakers, and tradesmen. A six-page English summary concludes the book. The failure of the two Auckland Yugoslav clubs to merge, a fact that Čizmić regrets in this summary (p.186), is now part of history since the two clubs joined to form the Yugoslav Society in 1981.

It is impossible not to compare Čizmić's *Iz Dalmacije u Novi Zeland* with *Now Respected, Once Despised, Yugoslavs in New Zealand*, published two years earlier (1979; Dunmore Press, Palmerston North, 255pp.) by Dr. A. Trlin, a New Zealander of Dalmatian parentage. Both are extensive studies of the Yugoslav community in all its facets. But while Čizmić's book will be of major interest to New Zealand and Yugoslav historians, Trlin's study presents a sociologist's view and deals in much greater depth with the activities of the Yugoslavs as part of the New Zealand scene, and is of primary interest to the immigrants and their descendants. Čizmić's sources are mainly New Zealand and Yugoslav newspapers in Serbo-Croatian, as well as the material of the archive of the 'Zavod za migracije i narodnosti' in Zagreb, including J. Alach's *Kratki historijski skeč naših iseljenika u New Zelandu* to which he makes frequent reference. Trlin also refers to the Yugoslav press in New Zealand but mainly relies on English-language sources. Both books complement each other, and the Yugoslav community in New Zealand is privileged in having two extensive studies of themselves, one by an 'insider' and one by an 'outsider'.

Čizmić's book contains a number of inaccuracies, mainly concerning place names, titles and translation. For instance: the title of the record produced by the Kaitaia tamburitsa group is not 'The Band of Gumfields Diggers' Sons' (p.177) but 'Sons of the Gumdiggers', and the monument to the Yugoslav pioneers was erected not in Awanui (p.180) but in Waiharara. In the English summary

(pp.181-6) the 'kauri tree' should not be referred to as 'rubber tree' (p.181), and the English version of the *Jugoslavensko dobrotvorno društvo*, used by the Society itself, is 'Yugoslav Benevolent Society', not 'Yugoslav Charitable Society' (p.186). Unfortunately, the book contains an excessive number of spelling errors of both Maori and non-Maori proper names, including those of such well-known personalities as Ferdinand von Hochstetter (spelled 'Hochsteller', pp.14 and 181) and Bill Rowling (spelled "Bowling", p.179).

The inclusion of the book in the *Biblioteka Globus* series obviously means that the book has been written for the general reader. It contains ample footnotes, but the researcher will regret the lack of an index. But despite these flaws Čizmić's book is a valuable contribution to New Zealand history, and especially to the study of immigrant communities in New Zealand.

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Young Logan Campbell. By R. C. J. Stone. Auckland University Press and Oxford University Press, Auckland, 1982. 287pp., illus. N.Z. price: \$19.90.

JOHN LOGAN CAMPBELL is a significant figure in the history of both Auckland and New Zealand. His *Poenamo* is well known and readily available and his unpublished reminiscences have been used by several historians. Dr Stone's *Makers of Fortune* provided an admirable summary of his business activities. Yet the first volume of his biography keeps the reader interested, even though it carries the story only to 1858, leaving for a projected sequel the years from marriage at 40 to death at 94. If it adds little new information, it makes it possible to believe that fuller understanding of Campbell is available and worthwhile. And the impression of little new information probably owes much to Dr Stone's papers and conversation in recent years.

The centrepiece is obviously Campbell himself. Dr Stone has traced his Scottish origins and followed his New Zealand development in an exemplary fashion. Even more impressive is the scrupulous comparison of later recollections against contemporary evidence although for most purposes, Campbell's editing, conscious and unconscious, seems somewhat less substantial than it appeared to an author immersed in the study. Campbell emerges as one who prepared skilfully for life in the colonies, a medical degree being supplemented by training in carpentry and a handsome advance from his father. His skill continued in the choice of a partner, especially in securing one with access to further British capital, and especially as Mr Gibson who provided it was willing to have an undeclared alliance between his own partnership and the apparently competing firm of Brown & Campbell.

Dr Stone is fascinated by the conflict between Campbell's 'Father of Auckland' image and his expressions of the idea that the colonies were essentially a field for plunder that would finance life as a gentleman in Europe. There is a tension, but it is perhaps not as extreme as Dr Stone thinks. The strength of the