

(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 His *Poenamo* is well known and readily available and his unpublished reminiscences have been used by several historians.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

desire to return to a homeland is well established in most studies of migration and it is easy to observe that many successful settlers in New Zealand in the nineteenth century died in Britain. A distaste for the idea of parents settling close-by is not unusual among young men, and is often expressed with considerable euphemism in their letters to those parents. It is, after all, a feat of some sensitivity to provide suitable reassurance to the family about the fortunes of their son or brother without encouraging them to become a nearby encumbrance. But this is one of a number of areas where judgement has to be suspended. Dr Stone is much better informed than anybody else about the development of Campbell's views after 1860 and his conviction about the strength of Campbell's attachment to Europe might be substantiated in his next volume.

This is true too of themes such as Campbell's attitudes towards Maoris and towards politics. It is the 1860s that will tell us how Campbell reconciled his early appreciation of Maori culture, within limits even then, and the ambitions of himself and his associates. Similarly, Dr Stone shows that Campbell appreciated the political efforts and antics of his partner and friends but genuinely felt some reluctance to be involved himself; his evaluation of the importance of politics was still to be formed in 1860 if more than a reaction of the moment was ever needed. There is some frustration in having to wait for another volume to pursue such questions, but there is enough interest in this book for one to be willing to believe that Dr Stone was right in his judgement that Campbell deserves a two-volume biography.

The interest extends beyond Campbell personally. For example, Dr Stone has provided a useful account of the early economy of Auckland, showing the importance of the capital imports associated with officials in the 1840s in a different light, and setting out, more or less in passing, the links between Auckland and Australia and the Pacific which differed from an early date from those of other New Zealand settlements.

*Young Logan Campbell* will also become a standard reference for the way in which the mortgage market worked before the expansion of trading banks in the 1860s. These examples reflect the reviewer's interests and there would be no difficulty in providing others from various perspectives. The book deserves a wide readership and its sequel will be awaited with eagerness.

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*A History of Australia, vol. 5: The People Make Laws. 1888 - 1915.* By C. M. H. Clark. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1981. xv, 448pp., N.Z. price: \$30.60 hard cover, \$21.08 soft cover.

I WAS never a student of Manning Clark's. It is worth making this clear, as those who beheld him face to face in the classroom tend, paradoxically it might seem, to see his work as through stained glass darkly. One suspects that when they read the words of the master they are overpowered again by the magic of student days when history became alive.