not thrust himself into the strait-jacket that he did. As it is, his book is too little, too soon.

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Punishment and Politics. The Maximum Security Prison in New Zealand. By Greg Newbold. Oxford University Press, Auckland. 1989. x, 310pp. NZ price: $35.80.

GREG NEWBOLD, a sociologist, has three objectives: to chronicle the events within New Zealand's security prisons; to place these events within the wider context of change in the penal system; and to comment on New Zealand developments in relation to those overseas. Since some of the ground has been covered by others, including Newbold himself, the account is partly one of synthesis. But it is also much more than this. Newspapers have been mined and Justice Department records used, though no archival references are given. Above all, considerable use is made of recollections of inmates and prison staff in the study of what Michel Foucault would call the micro-physics of power within a prison. The result is a wide-ranging and sometimes discursive narrative, wherein the social dynamics of Mount Eden and Paremoremo prisons are seen (mostly between the 1950s and 1970s) to be shaped and reshaped by wider changes in social climate, penal policies, and styles of prison administration. Essentially, New Zealand's experience is not perceived as unique.

The focus on the narrative is on the period since 1949. One chapter (out of 20) covers the preceding 70 years. Here the origins and development of Mount Eden (the country's only maximum security prison between 1888 and 1969) are lightly sketched within a broad account of developments in penal policy. Penal reform barely touched the stark, highly restrictive regimen of Mount Eden before the 1950s.

The advent of S.T. Barnett as Secretary for Justice in 1949 marks a major turning-point in New Zealand's penal history. Six chapters discuss the more liberal and humane 'new penal policy' of the 1950s and its effects on the administration of Mount Eden and life within it. With some fascinating detail Newbold dissects the interplay between administrative idealism, managerial weaknesses, inmate-staff relationships, and ministerial indifference (except where there was adverse publicity). Individuals and chance events bulk large as agents for change in the system.

A dominant theme in the study is the evolution of inmate society. By the 1950s, Newbold argues, the regimen of Mount Eden had inhibited a strong sense of cohesive identity and the development of any firm social structure. H.V. Haywood (Superintendent of Mount Eden 1951–1963) relaxed routines and improved conditions. At the same time he fostered an informal system of control through an inmate hierarchy. However, as Newbold puts it, the 'era of conciliation in the fifties was transposed in the early 1960s to one of unrest and anarchy'. It seems that Haywood's regime could not last. Growing prison musters increased tensions at Mount Eden. Escapes, especially those of the bandsmen in 1958, led to the breakdown of the inmate élite system — signalled by the growth of assaults on staff in 1959 and 1960. Discipline was tightened, privileges removed, and the 'co-operation of the powerful disappeared'.

From about 1960 a new phase began in inmate social relationships, seen in increasing solidarity and readiness to rebel. This tendency was reinforced by a more restrictive style in the administration of Mt Eden from 1963. Newbold sees this reversal of policy as fuelling inmate discontent, expressed in violence reciprocated by staff, and culminating

in the destructive riot of 1965. The mounting crisis at Mount Eden, and its catharsis, are discussed at some length.

A new institution for maximum security, envisaged from the early 1950s, planned from 1960, became an immediate priority after the riot. Paremoremo (opened in 1969) is the subject of the last eight chapters. In its security, 'Parry' has been an outstanding success (with only one short-lived escape); in material conditions, it represented a substantial improvement on Mount Eden; as a social environment, it proved to be a disaster — though Newbold does not draw this conclusion explicitly from his evidence.

According to Newbold, solidarity with a powerful social code amongst the maximum security inmates was hardened by experiences after 1965, and this was transferred to Paremoremo. So, too, was a repressive style of administration. From the outset, then, there was inmate resistance, violence, and rising tension resulting in official inquiries and a new managerial regime. Relaxation of control brought a weakening of overt resistance, and for Newbold (who was an inmate between 1975 and 1978) the mid-1970s were the most tranquil period the gaol has known. Again, however, a changing social climate outside the prison changed the inmate relationships within it: in particular, inmate solidarity came to be fragmented by gang affiliations. A new phase of resistance, violence, and repression began in the late 1970s.

The narrative ends by noting that prisons are essentially a fragile balance of power between inmates and staff: by the mid-1980s the balance at Paremoremo had shifted in favour of the staff. However, no broader conclusions on the experience of maximum security since the 1950s are drawn. An opportunity is lost, for example, to reflect on, and perhaps qualify, the insights of Foucault. Insofar as the account is critical, it is of methods of administration, rather than of the system and its structures. Secure prisons clearly neither rehabilitate nor deter (the author's career is an exception rather than the rule), yet they appear to Newbold to be inevitable and necessary.

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The Charts and Coastal Views of Captain Cook's Voyages. The Voyage of the Endeavour, 1768–1771. Edited by Andrew David. Hakluyt Society, London, 1989. lxiv, 328pp. UK price: £100.

JAMES COOK overcame severe limitations of birth and education to become the greatest explorer since Columbus. Indeed, he was greater than Columbus. His personal story is a remarkable one; his achievements as a navigator, cartographer, and ethnographic observer were outstanding; so, too, were those of the artists and scientists he took with him. Their collective contribution to knowledge was immense; as were the implications of Cook's voyages for the advancement of knowledge, for the subsequent expansion of European activity in the Pacific, and for the future of the indigenous peoples of the area. Indeed the significance of Cook and his works is ultimately to be assessed in the light of world history.

It is fitting, therefore, that matters pertaining to Cook's voyages should become the object of lavish and exacting scholarship of the highest order, and to have attracted particular attention in Australia and New Zealand, the areas (with the exception of Tahiti) most affected by contact with Cook. J. C. Beaglehole's edition of the *Journals* and Bernard Smith's work on the art of the voyages are cases in point. The volume under review is another properly monumental work. It is a fully illustrated descriptive catalogue of all the charts and drawings of geographical features made during, or shortly after,