

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. 1xiv, 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,

Cook's first circumnavigation. It is of large format, impeccably produced and thoroughly edited.

This is a work for the specialist enquirer (and likely to be used even so only on rare occasions). Yet it serves a larger purpose: it makes available, easily and in definitive form, the documentary evidence (most of it previously unpublished) on which the standard generalizations about the quality of Cook's navigation and his 'opening up' of the Pacific are based. In partial recognition of that the book also commemorates the bicentennial of continuous European settlement in Australia, and the Australian and New Zealand governments contributed money to assist its publication. If an 'occasion' is required to stimulate the production of companion volumes covering Cook's second and third voyages, and high scholarship warrants patronage, it should not be too much to hope that the New Zealand sesquicentenary would provide the necessary stimulus.

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Two Voyages to the South Seas. Volume I: Astrolabe 1826-1829; Volume II: Astrolabe and Zélée 1837-1840. By Captain Jules S.-C. Dumont d'Urville. Translated and edited by Helen Rosenman. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1987. NZ price: \$155-\$185.00 approx.

OF ALL French explorers in the South Pacific, Dumont d'Urville is the one whom New Zealanders can most readily call to mind. He had already visited New Zealand in 1824 on the *Coquille*, under the command of Louis Duperrey, before returning three years later as captain of the same ship, renamed the *Astrolabe*. He left his mark in Cook Strait, discovering French Pass and naming D'Urville Island, and was no less active on the south-east coast of Australia. Returning to France, he was the driving force behind the publication of the official account of the voyages, writing up the five volumes of the historical section from his own journal and those of his officers.

This work, published in 1835, is the object of the first volume of Helen Rosenman's translation and adaptation. Prohibitive printing costs made the translation of the entire work impossible, and Rosenman has chosen to present only the Australian and Vanikoro sections of the historical account in full. The rest of the voyage is treated in summary form, with selected passages translated from d'Urville's own text.

Dumont d'Urville's ambition to make a third voyage to the Pacific was fulfilled by 1840, but death prevented his completing the official account. Editing was continued by his friends, Charles Jacquinot, who had captained the *Zélée* on the 1837-40 voyage, and Clément Vincendon-Dumoulin, hydrographer on board the *Astrolabe*. Rosenman has followed the same principles of selection in presenting their work, translating fully the text relating to exploration of Antarctica and Torres Strait and condensing all but pertinent excerpts of the rest.

Her lively introduction gives a rapid overview of earlier French exploration around the coast of Australia. A reasonably full biographical sketch of Dumont d'Urville follows. In spite of a lack of personal papers, Rosenman has pieced together opinions from contemporary death notices and eulogies and from the testimony of his fellow officers. He emerges as an exceptionally gifted and resourceful man, but rough and aloof in his manner. The most discordant note comes from the naturalist René-Primevère Lesson. Interestingly, an unpublished thumbnail sketch written by Lesson's younger brother Adolphe, botanist on the *Astrolabe's* first voyage, is more acid still, casting doubt even