

people tramped through Taranaki on impressive protest marches in the mid-1880s. Protest spread beyond Parihaka through Taranaki after 1887 when rents were reduced and confirmed leases were unilaterally altered by the Public Trustee. A war of petitions slowly mounted. The last of the ploughing protests did not occur until 1897-98. If we study the Taranaki experience there does not seem to be a denouement of rebellion in 1881. Sinclair is, then, selective in what he defines as 'not giving in'. He is not interested in the Nga Puhī and the Ngai Tahu people who were not directly involved in fighting nor in their movements such as Kotahitanga. This is fair enough but his selectivity, even in his sphere of interest, limits his revisionism.

Sinclair delays the timing rather than demolishes the late nineteenth-century alienation thesis. Belich has shown that Māori offered one of the most impressive military resistances of tribal people against Europeans but he is not much concerned with the peace. Sinclair begins to show that Māori also offered one of the most sustained and impressive political and legislative resistances of indigenous peoples but he cautiously stops short.

In the end, for all his questioning, Sinclair accepts Riseborough's view that Parihaka protest ended in 1881 and so on. He retains a very short dark age somewhere in the 1880s and 1890s.

Despite the limits of his revisionism, Sinclair's book stands out. Above all, his book is written with vim. There is great depth in nineteenth-century race relations historiography and Sinclair's book contributes to it with its enthusiasm, wit and, dare I say it, debate.

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Te Iwi Māori: A New Zealand Population, Past, Present and Projected. By Ian Pool. Auckland University Press, Auckland, 1991. xvi, 271 pp. NZ price: \$29.95.

TEIWI MAORI supersedes Ian Pool's earlier book entitled *The Māori Population of New Zealand, 1769-1971*, carrying forward arguments about the size and nature of the Māori population to take account of the findings of more recent investigations and simulations, and then assessing current population trends and evaluating future implications of change, particularly of age composition.

This is not a book for the fainthearted: it brings together the complex issues of Maoritanga and demographic principle (with Pool himself acknowledging the inherent difficulties of being a Pakeha writing on Māori population changes) and explores this facet of the Māori world in a densely written and closely argued text supported by 76 tables and 20 maps and diagrams.

The book is divided into four equal parts. The first and fourth sections are very short. Part One, entitled Interdependent Demographic Transitions, deals with basic demographic concepts and processes, and the complex definitional issues of being Māori. Part Four, the final section, is even shorter and is a brief review of the aims and findings of the book. The substantive discussion is largely confined to the second and third parts, each of which comprises four chapters. Part Two, Māori Population from First Settlement to 1945, analyses and evaluates the evidence for Māori population growth in the prehistoric

period and up to 1840, and then devotes three further chapters to the chronological decline and recuperation of the Maori population over the next 100 years. Part Three, *Transition and Beyond, 1945-2011*, deals with the application of the concept of demographic transition to the Maori population, examining systematically the major components of mortality, rural-urban and international mobility, fertility, labour force and, in the fourth chapter of that section, the future compositional changes in the population and their implications.

The first major issue discussed in Part Two of the book is the size, spatial distribution and dynamics of the population in the periods from first canoes to 1769, and from then until 1840. An evaluation of the new extensive literature on Maori numbers at the stage of European contact and the possible causes of the subsequent decline in Maori numbers persuades the author to settle on a total of 100,000 or less in 1769 and of 70,000-90,000 at the time of the Treaty of Waitangi. These observations are further supported by many similarities in demographic characteristics and circumstances in an analogous volume by J-L. Rallu (still in press at the time of publication of this volume) on the population of Polynesian islands in the Pacific, which Pool cites frequently throughout his discussion of the historical material.

The other broad issue addressed in the first half of the book is the decline and recovery (which Pool terms 'despair' and 'recuperation') in Maori population numbers over the century between the Treaty of Waitangi and the Second World War. Again he analyzes and debates the views and arguments of numerous writers on the subject, in the process exploring many sub-themes relating to immunity, survivorship, mortality and fertility dynamics and significant variations by region and iwi. As the chronology develops, this section also benefits from progressively more definitive census data which permit a fairly comprehensive analysis of the major parameters of demographic change, particularly towards mid-twentieth century.

Central to the discussion of decline in Maori population numbers is M.P.K. Sorrenson's thesis that 'complex mechanisms, war, land confiscation and purchase limited the access of Maori communities to agricultural resources . . . [which] . . . would have adversely affected the relationship between nutrition, health and population' (p.62). This argument Pool espouses with considerable enthusiasm in an attempt to identify the mechanisms through which the Maori and Pakeha populations came into competition with each other to the detriment of the Maori. Eventually, 'regeneration, the securing of ethnic survival, had its foundations in the spontaneous regaining of immunity, and some degree of socio-economic equilibrium, at the end of the nineteenth century' (p.128), so that numbers then began a steady recovery and grew through the 1930s and 1940s.

Part Three of the book further advances the use of conventional demographic methodology which was already superseding the analyses of the protracted historical debate in the previous chapters. Pool identifies five disparate transitions which mark the maturation of the Maori population following the reversals and recovery, and discusses each in detail on the basis of census and vital registration statistics.

Despite the thematic titles of the chapters, the approach continues to be predominantly chronological with the major variables each analyzed in turn as they feature in the overall transition. This discussion, which culminates in the completion of the demographic transition in the Maori population, marks the end of the major discrepancies in the growth and compositional features of the population as most parameters (though not all) converge towards the characteristics of the Pakeha population. The final chapter in Part Three looks toward the future in which compositional characteristics of the Maori population (notably age) will play a more prominent role in its demographic life as the previously predominant features of growth subside.

The organization and structuring of such a comprehensive work pose major difficulties

for any author and the broad sweep of this volume from prehistory into the twenty-first century presents particular difficulties. Given the different methodological approaches necessary to review the debates on the historical population changes and their explanation and the statistical basis for analysing contemporary and future trends and characteristics of the Maori population, a chronological approach was probably unavoidable. A consequence of this choice (as opposed to a systematic evaluation of the demographic variables which form the basis of the statistical analyses) is the fragmentation (and occasional repetition) of the discussion on these topics. This is probably not a problem for most readers and where particular topics recur (there are, for example five discrete discussions of sources and quality of data in their appropriate contexts) they can readily be identified to achieve an integrated view. Some readers will also appreciate the occasional elaboration of demographic concepts and measures (together with an extensive glossary of demographic terms) and the citing of parallels in experience with various countries of Africa and with Thailand, but others may find them intrusive.

An overall evaluation must take account of Pool's own view of the task he undertook in writing this volume which, as he explains in the acknowledgements (which double as a preface), was 'to provide as rigorous an account as possible of Maori demographic trends', while regarding the analyses as hypotheses rather than definitive conclusions. He therefore regards the book as a starting point providing ideas and issues as the focus for further research and as a contribution to the review and formulation of social and cultural policy questions confronting New Zealand. While the continuing investigations into the past and the uncertainties of the future may make this book less than definitive it provides a benchmark at a significant stage in the maturation of the Maori population. It is essential reading for the specialist and an important reference for those with more selective interests.

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The Oxford History of New Zealand Music. By John Mansfield Thomson. Oxford University Press, Auckland, 1991. xii, 315 pp., illus. NZ price: \$69.95.

MUSIC is the language of many emotions — of love, of war, of worship — and communicates widely. Even so, the richness of New Zealand's musical life must astonish visitor and immigrant. My own first year here provides vivid memories of *Porgy and Bess* with Inia Te Wiata, but there were many other delights. And in 1991 — even in one city alone — one might have heard a locally-produced *The Marriage of Figaro*, and a glorious Bruckner 8, and Dame Kiri Te Kanawa as Mimi and much else besides, as well as another *Porgy*. John Mansfield Thomson's book, itself part of that rich musical experience, also chronicles it.

Opening with a chapter on the Maori world of music, it is primarily an account of music in New Zealand since Marsden's missionaries sounded out the Old 100th at Rangihoua. An authority on early music, Thomson perhaps gives undue attention to that of the early settlers, the balls, the military bands, the pianos, the choral societies (in Christchurch there were rivals): 'our sympathies are still held by those who made music in the first few decades; their occasions still hold an indefinable glow' (pp.24-25).

Working from that basis Thomson gives an account of music-making genre by genre