

ended prematurely by his death, at the age of 47, in November 1861. The Godley family background is itself well detailed in the opening essay, written by John Robert's great-grandson, Lord Kilbracken, perhaps better known to New Zealand readers as the editor of Charlotte's *Letters from New Zealand 1850–1853*, published in 1951. And as with other chapters throughout this book, well-captioned photographs and paintings complement the text while endnotes and a bibliography provide the basis for further exploration.

Remembering Godley succeeds in its objective of providing contemporary readers with a fuller understanding of the ideals, achievements and life of an extraordinarily able Victorian. The complementary nature of these two new works is manifest. Godley's task was a complex one, made all the more challenging by the particular personalities, issues and interests that existed within the Canterbury settlement in its foundation years, an amalgam well described by Amodeo. Colonial achievements, and their consequences, still need to be much more widely known. These two accessible and attractive books should facilitate that process.

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One Flag, One Queen, One Tongue: New Zealand, the British Empire and the South African War, 1899–1902. Edited by John Crawford and Ian McGibbon. Auckland University Press, Auckland, 2003. 225 pp. NZ price: \$39.99. ISBN 1-86940-293-6.

The Impact of the South African War. Edited by David Omissi and Andrew S. Thompson. Palgrave, Basingstoke and New York, 2002. 313 pp. US price: \$79.95. ISBN 0-333-77699-2.

ANNIVERSARY often prompts history. The centennial of the South African War (1899–1902) has provoked many to reassess the war's military, social and cultural impact upon South Africa and in the rest of the British Empire. Both collections reviewed here claim the South African War as the first real empire-wide conflict since the war brought together British and colonial troops from South Africa, India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in common cause. Both therefore emphasize the need to investigate the wider imperial impact of the South African War. And they draw contributions from historians of former colonies as well as Britain to reinforce this point.

One Flag, One Queen, One Tongue is a collection of 13 essays arising from a symposium held as part for the official commemoration of the departure of the first New Zealand contingent for the war. The volume begins with Ian McGibbon's discussion of the origins of New Zealand's involvement in the war in which he reminds us just how much New Zealand's security was bound up with the fate of the British Empire. Military history is a focus of the collection. In a welcome piece of transcolonial history Stephen Clarke assesses the influence of British officers in Australasia; John Crawford investigates the training and battlefield experience of the New Zealanders at war; Colin McGeorge examines the social composition of the New Zealand troops and British historian Thomas Pakenham discusses the contribution of imperial forces at the front. The role of New Zealand women in both supporting and opposing the war is investigated by Megan Hutching and Ellen Ellis, Ellis's essay highlighting the role of New Zealand teachers in the concentration camps. Although officially a 'white man's war', Ashley Gould's interesting essay points to the small but significant contribution of Maori as soldiers. And Malcolm McKinnon's thorough and provocative essay investigates opposition to the war, finding little and concluding that a comparative history approach is required if we are to understand the enthusiastic imperialism that swept the empire. Finally there are

contributions from three foreign historians each discussing their countries' perspective. Carman Miller considers a Montreal riot; Ian van der Waag South African historiography of the war and Craig Wilcox the Australian perspective.

The strength of this collection lies in the way it interrogates a variety of issues surrounding the war. Remarkably little has been written about the war in New Zealand and we not only await a full narrative of the conflict (as the editors point out) but also smaller studies on topics or themes raised by this volume. But topics not included also need investigation. There is no chapter on the remembrance of the war; the impact of the war on gender relations is overlooked and a greater emphasis on comparative and trans-national approaches would have placed New Zealand's experience in a wider context. The editors rightly claim the South African war as an important but neglected conflict, pointing out that a similar commitment today would mean sending 30,000 New Zealanders overseas with 1000 fatalities. Hopefully, this interesting collection will stimulate further historical investigation.

The Impact of the South African War examines the consequences of the war in Britain, South Africa and the Dominions. The volume is organized into three parts reflecting these concerns. It begins with four essays on South Africa (by Albert Grundlingh, Bill Nasson, Iain R. Smith and Saul Dubow) that examine the legacy of the war in white and black South African communities. Dubow's chapter on the developing South Africanism as opposed to English or Boer identities in South Africa is a valuable discussion of the deliberate creation of identity. In the next section, on Britain, the British peace movement is examined by Paul Laity; financial imperialism by Peter J Cain; the lessons of the war for military and imperial policy by Geoffrey Searle; the war and Wesleyan Methodism by Greg Cuthbertson and newspaper coverage by Jacqueline Beaumont. Andrew Thompson's chapter on propaganda, war charities and memorialization provides a welcome if brief discussion of war memory. The final section provides three essays on the war from colonial perspectives. David Omissi examines the Indian contribution and impact; Philip Buckner the Canadian, while Luke Trainor considers Australia and New Zealand, with a focus on Australia. Donal Lowry, in a stimulating contribution, examines the worldwide impact of the war noting how the war often confirmed stereotypes of imperial Britain in what Lowry describes as the 'first age of globalization'. John Darwin ends the volume with a summary of the contributions.

Identity is an important theme in both collections. Reading these two volumes reveals that there is no consensus about the way issues of identity should be approached. Some contributors continue to see the growth of nationalism in the dominions as incompatible with imperialism or imperial loyalty. Others emphasize what they term colonial nationalism or colonial imperialism, in other words a hybrid identity. Still others stress that identity often consists of multiple and layered characteristics where loyalty to empire and the emerging nation can, but not always will, coexist happily. This last approach seems the most fruitful because it recognizes the complex interplay between local, national, imperial and racial identity that marked societies at the turn of the twentieth century. But to some extent, these volumes fail to chart these complex interactions because they continue to analyse the war from within modern national frameworks; the fluidity of identity at the time of the war is lost. Few authors make genuine or sustained efforts to evaluate the war as an imperial conflict instead being satisfied with examining the war from their own national standpoints. Despite the attempts to include the perspectives of dominions these volumes lack a sense of the connective tissue of empire, particularly the way perceptions of identity and war flowed along networks of empire during the war and in its aftermath. Both recognize the South African War as an imperial fight but a greater emphasis on the truly imperial and interconnected impact of the war would have been welcomed.

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