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who got here a few centuries before us, has been almost stripped away. A new flora—a European flora for the most part—has taken its place. A completely new fauna—notably the European ox and the sheep—is the main basis of our economy. The native fauna has largely gone with the forest flora that supported it. In total, the making of the New Zealand countryside to-day has been an enormous job—the collective work of a few generations of our people. The story of the transformation of the New Zealand countryside is something that our young people should have for the fuller understanding and appreciation of their heritage. Guthrie Smith has told us something of it in *Tutira*. Bruce Levy has contributed something to this historical geography too, in his studies of Taranaki. Cockayne and a host of others working in the specialised field of botany have given us much. Workers in agricultural science, soil survey, and geology have amassed a wealth of knowledge in their respective fields. This is the raw material of geography.

Description of the New Zealand landscape—and interpretation of the development of this landscape in its present form; the distribution of our people over the face of the country and explanation of how their lives is conditioned by the way we use our fundamental resources; the appraisal of these resources and examination of ways and means of our possible better use of them, and study of ways in which our habitat resources have been misused—all this is within the field of geography.

"Integration That We Need"

We have already, as I have remarked, amassed a great deal of knowledge in all sorts of specialised fields. It is integration of this that we need. Geography is essentially an integration of knowledge.

In my opinion, incomparably the best factual contribution yet made to New Zealand geography is the Centennial Atlas. Unfortunately the publication of this has been indefinitely held up by the war. It should have been published, whatever else was neglected. It should be in the library of every educational institution in the country.

Perhaps some of you will wonder at this stage why I have made no mention of Professor Cotton's magnificent work in geomorphology. I have not overlooked it. Geomorphology belongs to geology—and Cotton's systematic studies of geomorphology with special reference to the New Zealand physical landscape, are an outstanding contribution to that science.

Perhaps, too, some of you have been wondering whether I have overlooked the work of the Tourist and Publicity Department in interpreting us to the outside world. Their work is probably excellent in its way, but . . . infinitely more I like the ideas of John Pascoe who wants, by simple explanatory descriptions accompanied by first-class pictures, to portray the ordinary everyday living of our people. He is by instinct a geographer.

I imagine that our journal would circulate mainly among our own people. By exchange and subscription large numbers of copies would regularly go abroad. This overseas circulation would be of immense benefit to the country at

large, but the best service of the journal would be to ourselves. A public better informed and geographically-minded would see and understand their country as a whole. This would be a valuable antidote to a parochial regionalism in outlook that is a remarkable characteristic of our people.

Regions and Regionalism

Regions are to a geographer what rocks and fossils are to a geologist, plants to a botanist, or fish to a marine zoologist. The task of geographers is the explanatory description of the regions of the world. They talk a lot

that the South is an entirely different country from the Middle-West, or New England, or the Pacific Coast States.

"East Asia for the Japanese" is merely an expression of regionalism on a wider scale. So is the idea of Western Hemisphere hegemony. So is the conflict of interest and outlook between North and South.

Geography and War

The war has made us all map-conscious. Places we never heard of, like the Perekop Isthmus, and Novorossisk were for a time at least, household



"An original flora has been almost stripped away"—gorse and pines grow beside this New Zealander's crop of hay, but one clump of manuka remains, a vestige of the native growth.

about regions, and sometimes their professional jargon gets wordy and rather nebulous. But a region is simply a piece of the world that has some special distinguishing character. A region has area and distinguishing character. Anyone who pursues the business of systematic geographic description, comes inevitably to consciousness of regionalism. With a student of mine embarking on a treatise on land use in Paparua County, I made a preliminary traverse across the area. At the end of it, he had immediately clear in his mind that the county comprised a number of areas distinctly different from each other and used in very different ways. He had caught on at once to the most useful idea in geographic description—the recognition of areas with some distinctive character that marked them off from adjacent areas. This was in a small piece of Canterbury like Paparua County. Do you not think at once of New Zealand as an assemblage of distinct regions—each with different resources or potential resources of surface and soil and vegetation and the like?

But regionalism is something more than this. It is a very powerful force conditioning the lives and economic, social, and political outlooks of human groups. Its power over men in the United States, for example, seems to over-ride, at times, the force of nationalism. How often do we find the South thinking and acting in national affairs as a separate unit or bloc? Or the Middle-West? Or New England? Or the Pacific Coast? The reason is simply

words. But did not the war reveal in us an appalling ignorance of the realities of the Pacific world. Our people were not alone in this. The United States, leading the world in its teaching of geography in school and university, was, taken by and large, just as thoroughly ignorant. There, with the coming of war, professional geographers were in demand. University schools of geography became headquarters for the instruction of Army, Navy and Air Force cadets in thousands. John Leighley, leader in United States climatology and world authority in that field, went in the direction of a great new school of meteorology at Grand Rapids. Sauer, of Berkeley, went off on a goodwill mission to the West Coast of South America. For two years I was privileged to have with me at Canterbury College, Andrew Clark, a young geographer from the University of California at Berkeley. On his return, he was immediately employed in the instruction of some 300 Army and Navy cadets in cartography. He is now at John Hopkins in Baltimore busy in the instruction of young men for work with Amgot in Europe.

In Christchurch, when our young men were being taken from us as soon as they turned 18, he put up a suggestion to the Army that if our students were left with us for their first two years, we would have them equipped with everything in the way of Army cartography that could be desired. The Army sent along to see us a Captain of Intelligence who was really, it seemed to us,

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