

THE PACIFIC CIRCLE



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PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWS

Business Matters

The Circle web site is up and running at <http://thepacificcircle.com>. This and all subsequent *Bulletins* will be uploaded to the site; it currently includes many back issues and we are working on completing that collection. Please contact Prof. Hoffenberg with any requests or comments about the web site.

The Circle also now has its own email address: thepacificcircle@gmail.com. Please feel free to contact the Editor and/or Editorial Assistant should you have any questions, concerns or requests.

The University of Hawai'i Foundation requests that dues or contributions made by check be made payable to "The U.H. Foundation" with "Pacific Circle" in the memo space. The rate for individuals is US\$20.00 and for institutions, US\$30.00. Thank you.

New Members

Miao Tian is Professor of History of Science at the Institute for the History of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Dr. Tian's research interests center on mathematics and mechanics in Europe and China during the 17th to 19th centuries, including their transmission and interaction. Her book, *The Westernization of Mathematics in China* (in Chinese) was published in 2005. She also published *Transmission and Integration: A Research and Collation of Qiqi Tushuo* (in Chinese), with Zhang Baichun, Mattias Schemmel, Peter Damerow, Juergen Renn, and Jiansu Keje Chubanshe. Dr. Tian is now working on an English version of the second volume. She served her post-doc at Technology University Berlin (2000-2001) and Paris 7th University (2001-2002) and was also an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Fellow at the Needham Research Institute and a Senior Research Fellow in the TOPOI Research Group "Historical Epistemology of Space" at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science. As a Local Committee member, she assisted with the 22nd International Congress of the History of Science.

Publications, Honors & Scholarly Activities by Circle Members

Alan L. Bain is organizing panels for the upcoming meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pacific Division, to be held at the University of California–Riverside on June 17-20, 2014. The panels are: (1) the California Expositions, including San Francisco, 1915, and San Diego, 1915-1917 and (2) German and Austrian anthropologists in Poland during World War II and the use of their records to find survivors, and Japanese anthropologists in Asia during Japan's colonial period and World War II, including discussion of Unit 731. Please contact Alan for more information at Baina@si.edu.

Emanuel J. Drechsel recently published *Language Contact in the Early Colonial Pacific: Maritime Pidgin before Pidgin English* (Cambridge Approaches to Language Contact Series), Cambridge University Press, 2014 and “Ethnohistory of Speaking: Maritime Polynesian Pidgin in a Trilogy of Historical-Sociolinguistic Attestations,” in Isabelle Buchstaller, Anders Holmber, and Mohammad Almoaily, eds. *Pidgins and Creoles Beyond Africa-Europe Encounters*, John Benjamins Publishing Company, Inc., 2014, 7-40.

Mark Merlin has authored two publications: R. Clarke and M. Merlin, *Cannabis: Evolution and Ethnobotany*, University of California Press, 2013 and M. Merlin and C. Fleetham, “The Sandalwood Rush: Historical Perspectives of Commercial Extraction in Remote Oceania,” in M. Nageswara-Rao, J.R. Soneji, and D. Harbaugh-Reynaud, eds. *Proceedings of the International Sandalwood Symposium 2012*, Lulu Press, Inc. 2013.

Youngsoo Bae and Buhm Soon Park published *Bridging the Technology Gap: Historical Perspectives on Modern Asia*, Seoul National University Press, 2013.

Gregory Todd Cushman’s *Guano and the Opening of the Pacific World: A Global Ecological History* (Cambridge University Press Series in Environment and History, 2013) was released in a paperback edition in January 2014. He also published “The Imperial Politics of Hurricane Prediction: From Calcutta and Havana to Manila and Galveston, 1839-1900,” Erika Bsumek, David Kinkela, and Mark Lawrence, eds. *Nation-States and the Global Environment: New Approaches to International Environmental History*, Oxford University Press, 2013, 137-162.

Christine Winter has collaborated with Barry Craig and Ron Vanderwal to publish *War Trophies or Curios? The War Museum Collection in Museum Victoria*, forthcoming from the Melbourne Museum.

Research Notes from Circle Members

A Letter from Japan: Internationalism and Pacific Oceanography in the Early 20th c. Antony Adler, University of Washington.

While I was recently conducting some archival research at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, I came across a letter that may be of interest to members of the Pacific Circle. Dated January 13th 1921. It had been sent by the Japanese marine scientist Kamakichi Kishinouye, professor of fisheries in the faculty of agriculture at the Imperial University in Tokyo, to Scripps oceanographer George McEwen. In his letter Kishinouye provides a short account of “oceanographical work in relation to fisheries” in Japan.

Very little has been written (or at least translated into English) about the history of marine science in early 20th century Japan. Thus, Kishinouye’s letter sheds light on a little known chapter in the history of Pacific exploration and provides an early example of international scientific cooperation between Japan and the United States. In the most relevant section of the letter, Kishinouye provides the following summary of Japanese marine investigations:

The oceanographical work in relation to fisheries was done at first in 1892 to know the direction of ocean currents round our islands by drift bottles. In 1900, observations of the temperature, salinity, meteorological data, plankton, etc. were undertaken at five stations (Funakoshi; Tsushima; Ogi in the Peninsula of Noto on the Japan-sea coast; Same; Somori-ken; Shionomisaki, Wakayama-ken; Hososhima; Miyazaki-ken, on the Pacific coast), four times a year, at the beginning of February, May, August, and November. Besides this several trips of a steamboat were tried in the sea near the Tokyo Bay to carry on intensive oceanographical investigation. In 1918, a special steamboat was constructed for the oceanographical investigations, and since 1919 she is engaged in this work. Thus so far we are observing our coastal waters, ocean-currents near our coast, and the plankton in these waters; but the observation and the study of the high seas are very [scarce?]. Therefore we hope that someone would undertake expeditions to explore such region minutely.¹

Both of these men were prominent scientists of their time. Dr. Kishinouye's obituary in *Science*, published Feb. 14th, 1930, describes him as one of the "leading scientific men of Japan" remembered as "a good example of the courteous Japanese gentleman of the old school." We learn that he died in November of 1929 while on a research trip to China and that he had been regarded as an expert on both coral and mackerel. McEwen, who had come to Scripps as a graduate student in 1908, was a leading figure in the development of that young institution. His influence was crucial in transforming what had been previously but a small seaside laboratory into the vanguard center for the scientific investigation of the Pacific. Eric Mills writes that no other North American oceanographer "could match the combination of ability and opportunity that met in McEwen, allowing him to apply mathematical physical oceanography to North American waters."² Like his mentor, William E. Ritter, McEwen was vocal in his advocacy for the promotion of international cooperation in Pacific waters. As he was quick to point out, a successful model for international cooperation in marine science had already long been established for the Atlantic basin in the form of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas, founded in 1902. In a paper delivered at the 1919 meeting of the meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, McEwen bemoaned the fact that no similar international organization existed for the Pacific: "for every paper pertaining to the Pacific, there are scores of voluminous reports devoted to the North Atlantic and neighboring seas and gulfs."³

That a Japanese marine scientist should have been in correspondence with an

¹ Scripps Archives, George McEwen Papers and Correspondence (MC21), Box 7, Folder 6. Note that he states "five", but seems to list nine stations.

² Eric Mills, "Useful in Many Capacities. An Early Career in American Physical Oceanography," *Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (1990), 268.

³ George McEwen, "The Distribution of Temperature and Salinities, and the Circulation in the North Pacific Ocean," *Bulletin of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California*, No. 9 (December 15, 1919), 63.

American marine scientist at Scripps in the early 1920s should come as no surprise to readers of the *Pacific Circle Bulletin*; still, it is an important reminder of efforts made in the early 20th century to build a program for international scientific cooperation in the Pacific prior to World War Two. Many Japanese scientists visited and studied at scientific institutions in the United States, and American scientists traveled to scientific institutions in Japan. For instance, Scripps founder William Emerson Ritter, George McEwen's mentor, traveled to Japan as part of a world tour in 1906 and en-route visited the University of Tokyo's marine biological laboratory at Misaki.⁴

In the 1920s and 30s considerable headway was made towards a cooperative program for oceanography in the Pacific; the Pacific Science Association was created in 1926 and a meeting of the Pan-Pacific Science Congress was held in Tokyo later that year. Mills has noted that the oceanography sessions at the Tokyo meeting were overwhelmingly composed of Japanese and American scientists.⁵ With the outbreak of World War Two, however, this dream of international scientific collaboration in the Pacific collapsed, at least for a time. The Misaki marine station Ritter had once visited was taken over by the Japanese Navy in 1945 and repurposed to build military submarines.⁶

In the final days of the war, as the station was being evacuated ahead of the arrival of American troops, the last scientific staff member to leave, marine biologist Katsuma Dan, quickly scrawled a note and posted it on the main door.⁷ This note was recovered by U.S. troops and subsequently published in *Time* magazine under the title "Appeal to the Goths:"

This is a marine biological station with her history of over 60 years; If you are from the Eastern Coast, some of you might know Woods Hole or Mt. Desert or Tortugas; If you are from the West Coast you may know Pacific Grove or Puget Sound Biological Station; This place is a place like one of these: Take care of this place... save the civil equipments for Japanese students; When you are through with your job here, notify the University and let us come back to our scientific home.
—THE LAST ONE TO GO.⁸

⁴ "To Make Tour of World," *San Francisco Chronicle*, (January 28, 1906).

⁵ On international cooperation and pacific oceanography during this period see Eric Mills, "The Oceanography of the Pacific: George F. McEwen, H.U. Sverdrup and the Oriin of Physical Oceanography on the West Coast of North America," *Annals of Science*, 48 (1991), 241-266. See also Philip Rehbock, "Organizing Pacific Science: Local and International Origins of the Pacific Science Association," *Pacific Science*, Vol. 45, No. 2 (1991), 107-122.

⁶ A history of the Misaki marine station is available on the station's web site. <http://www.mmbs.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/overview/history/history1.html> (accessed Jan. 22, 2014).

⁷ For more on Katsuma Dan and his American wife, Jean Clark, see Gary M. Wessel, "On the shoulder of giants: Some called her God," *Molecular Reproduction and Development*, Vol. 77, Issue 11 (November 2010). See also Caitlin Sedwick, "Shinya Inoue: Lighting the way in microscopy," *Journal of Cell Biology*, Vol. 194, No. 6 (19 September 2011), 810-811.

⁸ "Appeal to the Goths," *Time* magazine, Vol. 46 Issue 24, (December 10, 1945), 92.

Katsuma Dan's appeal (which has since been reproduced and posted in marine stations throughout the United States) can be read as the final iteration of an earlier internationalist vision for scientific cooperation in the Pacific. Although the scientific study of the Pacific made exponential advances in the Post-war period, it was overshadowed by the specter of Cold War tensions and shaped by military financial backing. The cooperative program that McEwen and Kishinouye might once have envisioned was gone forever.

Antony Adler is a Doctoral Candidate in history of science at the University of Washington. Part of his dissertation examines Pacific oceanography during the inter-war period. He can be reached at adlerant@uw.edu.

Roy Macleod is looking for information about the history and role of the plant sciences in Hawai'i during the two World Wars. In particular, what were the roles of Hawai'i in 'military botany.' Were there professors or government scientists working in that field? Please contact Roy at roy.macleod@sydney.edu.au.

HSS NEWS

The joint Biennial Meeting of the Philosophy of Science Association and History of Science Society will be held November 6-9, 2014, in Chicago, IL. Information about the meeting and HSS is available at <http://www.hssonline.org>.

FUTURE MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, and CALLS FOR PAPERS

17-20 June 2014. Annual Meeting of the AAAS Pacific Division, to be held at the University of California, Riverside. This year's theme: "Innovation for a Changing World." Information is available at <http://pacific.aaas.org>.

19-21 June 2014. Pacific Futures: Past and Present, to be held at the University of Otago. The meeting is co-hosted by Race and Ethnicity in the Global South (University of Sydney) and the Centre for Research on Colonial Culture (University of Otago). For information, please contact Miranda Johnson at miranda.johnson@sydney.edu.au.

3-6 July 2014. British Society for the History of Science Annual Conference, to be held at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. Information about the meeting is available at <http://www.bsos.org.uk/conferences/annual-conference/2014-StAndrews>.

6-10 July 2014. 39th INHIGEO Symposium and 2014 Annual Conference, to be held at the Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove, California, USA. This INHIGEO meeting is co-sponsored by the Geological Society of America, History and Philosophy

of Geology Division. For information about proposals and arrangements, please contact Prof. Kenneth Taylor at ktaylor@ou.edu.

7-11 July 2014. 20th Australasian Mining History and 20th International Mining History Congress, to be held in Charters Towers, Australia. For further information and registration, please visit <http://www.ct2014miningcongress.com>.

4-7 December 2014. 2nd Asian Regional ISHPST conference, to be held at the Howard Civil Service International House, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan. This year's theme: "Re-examining Science: Historical, Philosophical, and Sociological Approach to Public Engagement with Science." Deadline for submission is July 15, 2014. Information is available at <http://www.sec.ntnu.edu.tw/ihpst2014>.

28-30 January 2015. "Material Encounters," to be held at The Australian National University, Canberra. This meeting is an outcome of two Australia Research Council Discovery projects: "Naming Oceania: Geography, Raciology and Local Knowledge in the 'Fifth Part of the World,' 1511-1920" and "The Original Field Anthropologist: Nikolai Miklouho-Maclay in Oceania, 1871-1883." The conference focuses on the material products of personal encounters with people and places, such as charts, maps, journals, reports, sketchbooks, and labels. For additional information, contact Bronwen Douglas (bronwen.douglas@anu.edu.edu) or Chris Ballard at (chris.ballard@anu.edu.au).

BOOK, JOURNAL, EXHIBITION and RESEARCH NEWS

"Research Platform" in the *Journal of Plant Ecology* 6 (2013) includes the following regarding Pacific Science: Enzau Du, Zhang Zhou, Peng Li, Xueyang Hu, Yuecun Ma, Wei Wang, Chengyang Zheng, Jianxia Zu, Jin-Sheng He, and Jingyun Fang, "NEECF: A Project of Nutrient Enrichment Experiments in China's Forests" (pp. 428-435).

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Engineering War and Peace in Modern Japan, 1868-1964, by **Takashi Nishiyama**, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2014.

Navigating the Spanish Lake: The Pacific in the Iberian World, 1521-1898, by

Rainer F. Buschmann, Edward R. Slack, Jr., and James B. Tueller, University of Hawai'i Press, 2014, as part of the Perspectives on the Global Past Series.

Pacific Histories: Ocean, Land, People, edited by **David Armitage and Alison Bashford**, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.

Wild Man from Borneo: A Cultural History of the Orangutan, by **Robert J. Cribb, Helen Gilbert, and Helen Tiffin**, University of Hawai'i Press, 2014.

ARTICLES and ESSAYS

“Attitudes Toward Forest Diversity and Forest Ecosystem Service – a Cross-Cultural Comparison between China and Switzerland,” by **Petra Lindemann-Matthies, Dominique Keller, Xuefei Li, and Bernhard Schmid**, *Journal of Plant Ecology* 7:1 (2014), pp. 1-9.

“Biogeographic Insights on Pacific *Coprosma* (Rubiaceae) Indicate Two Colonizations to the Hawaiian Islands,” by **Jason T. Cantley, Nathan G. Swensen, Adrienne Markey, and Sterling C. Keeley**, *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 174: 3 (2014), pp. 412-424.

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“Darwin’s Diagram of Divergence of Taxa as a Causal Model for the Origin of Species,” by **Juan L. Bouzat**, *The Quarterly Review of Biology* 89:1 (2014), pp. 21-38.

“Effect of Clear-Cutting Silviculture on Soil Respiration in a Subtropical Forest in China,” by **Yinlei Ma, Yan Geng, Yuanyuan Huang, Yue Shi, Pascal A. Niklaus, Bernhard Schmid, and Jin-Sheng He**, *Journal of Plant Ecology* 6:5 (2013), pp. 335-348.

“Evaluation of the Field Impacts of Simulated *Bacillus Thuringiensis*-Transgenic *Pinus radiata* on Nontarget Native Lepidoptera and Their Natural Enemies in a New Zealand Plantation Forest,” by **Elisabeth P. J. Burgess, Alisha M. Kean, Emma I.**

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“Four New Species of Genus *Amyntas* (Oligochaeta, Megascolecidae) from Hainan Island, China,” by **Qi Zhao, Jing Sun, Jibao Jiang, and Jiangping Qiu**, *Journal of Natural History* 47:33&34 (2013), pp. 2175-2192.

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“*In situ* Glacial Survival at the Northern Limit of Tropical Insular Asia by a Lowland Herb *Begonia fenicis* (Begoniaceae),” by **Koh Nakamura, Goro Kokubagata, Rosario Rivra Rubite, Chiun-Jr Huang, Yoshiko Kono, Hsuan-An Yang, Aurica Lopez-Feliciano, Mina L. Labuguen, Masatsuga Yokota, and Ching-I Peng**, *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 174:3 (2014), pp. 305-325.

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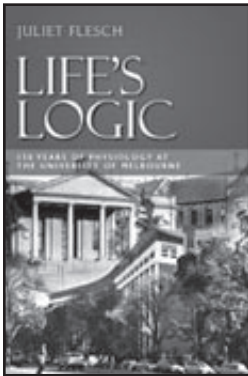
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DISSERTATIONS

Michael Stanley-Baker, “Daoists and Doctors: The Role of Medicine in Six Dynasties Shangqing Daoism,” University College, London, 2013.



BOOK REVIEWS



Juliet Flesch, *Life's Logic: 150 Years of Physiology at the University of Melbourne*, North Melbourne, Victoria: Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2012, Pp. xii + 280. B&W Photos. Notes. Appendices. Cloth AUD\$49.95 and ISBN 978-1-921875-69-4 and 9781921875694.

The author states in the Introduction that her history of the Department of Physiology at the University of Melbourne will “describe how the discipline developed ... and some of the people driving this development,” but the history is a “necessarily sketchy account of 150 years.”

She largely succeeds in this aim, and has produced a very readable account of the most important people who combined successfully to steer the Department through its first 150 years, many of whom became world leaders and innovators in physiological research, with documentation of their major contributions.

The book is divided into chapters which mirror the main stages in the development of the Department from a single Professor (George Halford) and an Attendant in 1863 through burgeoning academic and technical staff but back down to only one technical staff member and one PA to the Head of Department, as all the others had either become redundant (secretarial assistants) or subsumed into a pool of technicians who serviced a grouping of many departments. The sesquicentenary history is closed with the appointment of the Department's first female Professor (Lea Delbridge) in 2011 despite many former very successful female academics who contributed strongly over the years.

The main figures who contributed to the Department are given detailed coverage particularly for those historical leaders up to the 1950s. For those who came later, many of whom are still alive, the historical facts seem to have been gleaned, in many cases, from personal CVs and promotional material from research applications, and rather begs the question: were they all as ‘squeaky clean’ as they seem?

Some of the Departmental battles have been documented but I would have wished for greater details and for more of the Department's ‘dirty linen’ to have been aired. Also, the Department split off from or spawned other Major Departments (Anatomy/Biochemistry/Pharmacology/Howard Florey Institute) and the tensions that would have been inherent in these separations are barely hinted at, whilst the on-going collaborations are extolled. This is a ‘glass half-full’ approach that could also describe the history as a whole, as the author takes a very positive approach to almost all facets

of her history. I would have liked more ‘blood and thunder’ which must have existed often throughout 150 years of what was obviously a very dynamic Department in an equally dynamic University and city during tempestuous world events of two World Wars and at least a couple of major Depressions – just one example being the time when the Department was brought to its knees (as was the University itself) by a £24,000 fraud by the University’s accountant (annual salaries for 24 Professors!). This was obviously a very turbulent period for the University and its departments, and in the case of the Department of Physiology, these financial strictures almost certainly contributed to the loss to England (as Director, Lister Institute, London) of C.J. Martin, who was the heir apparent to Halford, but was getting little or no support in Melbourne. Other times of stress would also have greatly benefited from more discussion.

Nevertheless, this is a good history with detailed notes expanding on the text. One of the really good facets is the detail given to the non-academic staff. Such staff is often neglected yet provides the backbone on which the Department relies to function in its teaching and research activities. Inevitably, more emphasis is given to earlier times for these contributors when their circumstances were more florid as they performed many duties in addition to their specified roles (Department cleaning, procuring/disposing of animals, washing linen as well as glassware, paying accounts often out of their own pocket and not always reimbursed, etc.).

Prominence is given to world firsts from the time of Embley’s landmark chloroform experiments, through Rothera’s nitroprusside test for acetone, to the modern era with Bornstein’s electrophysiology properties of gut neurons. However, I would have liked more on animal ethics issues and the debate to change from experimental to computer based learning for the students (with only a privileged few able to actually experiment in the laboratory). There must once again be stories to be told of these battle lines, as I am confident there would have been fierce advocates for both sides.

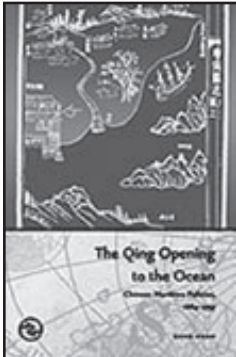
Although many women contributed substantially to the Department from the time of World War I (for example, Lili Jackson, the first female academic, and the second Professor’s wife; Ethel Osborne, who co-authored a textbook with her husband), it was almost 150 years before the first female Professor was appointed.

The book is divided into chapters roughly approximating major events. The first chapter documents the time of the inaugural Professor, who did much to set the Department on its way, but who sadly outstayed his time retiring at 72 following “a humiliating discussion of the Professor’s incapacity to perform his duties” and mention of “inebriation.” The second chapter chronicles the reign of polymath Professor Osborne during World War I and the 1930s Depression, culminating with the separation of Biochemistry. The third describes the years of Australian born “Pansy” Wright during and after World War II to 1954. Then the next two chapters describe events, still during Wright’s immensely influential reign, of a period of major University development in Australia, and cover the separations of Pharmacology and the Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine. The next

two chapters cover the last 40 years in roughly 20-year periods, and the final chapter profiles the current Department members and gazes into the possible future.

This history is very readable and interesting. It clearly documents the major contributors to the success of the Department and mentions some of the problems over the years. However, I would have appreciated more on the debates and controversies which obviously occurred during stressful times. The book is, however, a very valuable contribution to the history of one of the major academic Departments of the University of Melbourne.

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Gang Zhao, *The Qing Opening to the Ocean: Chinese Maritime Policies, 1684-1757*, Honolulu, HI: The University of Hawai‘i Press, 2013, Pp. viii + 267. Tables. Glossary. Bibliography. Notes. Index. Cloth: US\$56.00 and ISBN 978-0-8248-3643-6.

Over the past three decades, a China-centered turn has dominated the field of Ming-Qing studies and overshadowed scholarly treatment of China’s foreign trade and its relations with maritime world. Against this background, it is a welcome trend that some recent scholarship has sought to rejuvenate the discussion of maritime trade by bringing it back as a pivotal factor in Chinese history. Gang Zhao’s revisionist book *The Qing Opening to the Ocean* represents an important and a successful effort in this respect.

This book reinterprets the maritime history of China’s last dynasty – the Qing (1644-1911) – by exploring its trading policies and practices between 1684 and 1757. It focuses on the Kangxi emperor’s policy reform of 1684 and characterizes it as a “historic and revolutionary change” that inaugurated a new era in the history of China’s foreign trade. Specifically, this undervalued reform lifted the time-honored ban on private overseas trade, opened Chinese ports to foreign commerce, and ended the tribute trade system established by the founding emperor of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) – Zhu Yuanzhang – in the mid-fourteenth century. To further highlight its great significance, Zhao situates Kangxi’s reform in the *longue durée* by elucidating its continuities and discontinuities with both the preceding and succeeding eras. In particular he links the open door policy of 1684 to the rise of the Canton system in 1757 and the treaty port system after the first Opium War (1839-1842), thus throwing new light on the Qing history and the native origins of China’s modern state.

The Qing Opening to the Ocean is divided into three parts, each consisting of three chapters. Part One contextualizes the 1684 reform of open trade policy by providing a long-term historical background of Chinese policies and practices on private maritime trade from the Song (960-1279) to the Qing dynasties. Part Two takes a close look at the 1684 reform itself by examining its immediate origins and major content (the establishment of customs house system and the end of tribute trade system). Part Three explores the profound repercussions of the open-door policy in the eighteenth century by investigating how the Kangxi emperor coped with Tokugawa Japan's decision to license Chinese private traders, why he imposed a short-time limit on private trade with Southeast Asia, and what led to the establishment of the Canton system in 1757.

This book highlights the role of the Qing state and its maritime policy in promoting the Chinese private traders' domination of maritime Asia until the 1820s. As key agents of historical change, these private traders contributed to the discovery of the sea route to the world of the Indian Ocean long before the Ming was founded, thus casting new doubt on the economic significance of Zheng He's famed maritime expeditions from 1405 to 1433. They also dominated the western Pacific trade networks by taking a leading role in the foreign trade of Japan, the Dutch East India Company, the Philippines, and Siam, which confirmed their important contribution to the development of what Zhao calls "early globalization (1500-1800)." While linking the Qing with the outside world, these private maritime traders also played a key role in China's domestic economy by bringing in a huge amount of foreign silver that filled the imperial treasuries and fuelled the commercialized society. All these showcase the openness and flexibility of the Qing trade regulation.

The Qing Opening to the Ocean thus challenges the Eurocentric literature which assumes the central role of the West in the development of China's foreign trade while taking the non-Western world as inert and peripheral. In particular, it takes issue with John King Fairbank's Canton-centered paradigm that equates the Qing monopolistic regulation of Western trade (through the Canton system) with the whole of its maritime policy. Furthermore, this work contributes to a new, augmented approach which considers not only China-centered factors but also transnational and global ones. For instance, it argues that China's private maritime traders became the dominant player in maritime Asia by taking advantage of circumstances fostered by both regional geopolitical change and western expansion. Zhao's work thus helps to reorient discussion of China-centered history in a more global and interactive perspective.

In tracing the unique historical path of China's overseas trade, this book compares how the Qing and the West responded to their interconnected process of "early globalization." Both of them granted a central economic role to overseas trade. In early modern Europe, nevertheless, most states had embraced the concept of maritime prowess as part of the state ideal and took overseas expansion as a necessary route toward achieving politico-economic dominance. The Qing Empire, by contrast, generally shied away from asserting its authority on the ocean and relied on a strict

hierarchical model of state supervision and merchant management culminating in the rise of the Cohong system (the government-authorized monopolistic guild that served as the only middleman between the Qing authorities and the Western merchants) after 1757. As Zhao rightly points out, it is misleading to evaluate China's maritime policy according to European standards. Yet his sophisticated approach to Chinese foreign trade needs to be strengthened by a discussion of how to assess the European experience according to the Chinese benchmarks. This can be achieved through what R. Bin Wong has called balanced and reciprocal comparisons, in which one addresses each region against the standard of the other's development.

In my view, Zhao also goes a little too far in asserting the Qing's reliance on "market principles to regulate foreign trade" after separating tribute from private trade in the 1684 reform. The relative importance of security versus revenue, to be sure, varied from time to time in the history of Chinese foreign trade. According to many scholars' studies, Qing policies on maritime trade were generally more strategic than economic. Moreover, maritime revenue did not become very important to the Qing until the late eighteenth century.

Despite some weak analyses, *The Qing Opening to the Ocean* stands as an important contribution to our understanding of China's maritime history as a whole. It uses a wide range of sources to piece together a much-overlooked dimension of Qing foreign trade, which challenges many lasting myths about traditional China. To sum up, Gang Zhao's book provides a useful guide to the major questions and themes of the field and will become important reading in both undergraduate and graduate courses on late-imperial and maritime histories.

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Kerri A. Inglis, *Ma'i Lepera: Disease and Displacement in Nineteenth-Century Hawai'i*, Honolulu, HI: University of Hawai'i Press, 2013. Pp. xviii + 268. Index. Tables. B&W Photos. Paper: US\$24.00 and ISBN 9780824836351 and ISBN 978-0-8248-3635-1.

In the reductionist sense, there are two kinds of history: big history that spits out ideas, politics, controversies and new methods, trying to smash a sacred paradigm and small history which makes big history possible by fashioning rock solid stepping stones from which the theorists leap. Kerry Inglis' *Ma'i Lepera* paves

one more stone on that path. For collectors of Hawaiiana, historians of the Pacific or historians interested in disease, science or missionaries, this volume will be a must-have. For the broader church of history, this book offers some surprising gems worth a look and possibly investment.

This volume tells the straight-forward story of the Lepers of Moloka‘i through primary source documents of American, British and Hawaiian nature. Experts worried about a political detour into the validity of Stannard or Kirsch need not be concerned. The sources are solid and conservative. This book has no ax to grind and makes the fairly subtle, perhaps profound suggestion that native Hawaiian language sources be treated like every other historical document. Hawaiian historians familiar with the prejudice some scholars bring to indigenous sources oral and otherwise will appreciate that in *Ma‘i Lepera* something extraordinary has happened. The author nails classic historiography and simply folds the Hawaiian documents into the greater milieu of the historical record when and where appropriate.

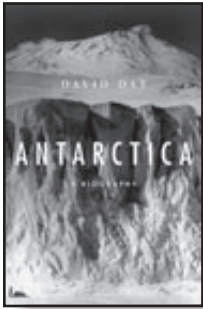
The text breaks no boundaries, makes no outrageous claims, it never dives outside its fixed locale and subject. It goes about in business-like fashion nailing down the salient facts and showing with a preponderance of well-documented evidence just how and why Hawaiians isolated lepers on their own island. It paints an in-depth portrait of the lifecycle of such an existence, from being shipped to Moloka‘i to daily life and ultimately death.

Billed as a social history that interrogates the changing sense of Hawaiian self-perception and identity, the text delivers on its historical promise sufficiently to make the powerful conclusions about colonialism, identity and the power of controlling a social narrative seem like facts rather than viewpoint. It simply makes sense as Inglis describes it and readers will find themselves wandering far into the Hawaiian psyche.

For fans of Big History, John Tayman’s questionably researched *The Colony* and David Stannard’s unquestionably political *Before the Horror* offer polemical takes on this epoch and locale. For the thoroughly modern, University of Hawai‘i at Manoa has an online oral history, “Ualapu‘e, Moloka‘i: Oral Histories from the East End,” that covers the Moloka‘i cultural milieu but in a different era. Rod Edmond’s *Leprosy and Empire* offers a global social perspective.

In every sense, *Ma‘i Lepera* delivers Small History. It does what none of the above books cares to do. But after all, for historians used to the thunder and occasional lightning of today’s culture wars, isn’t that the point? Simply doing history and creating for future generations a record that goes beyond mere chronicle into analysis and understanding used to be the end point of historiography. *Ma‘i Lepera* does this for the lepers of Moloka‘i and by proxy for Hawaiians.

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David Day, *Antarctica: A Biography*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2013, Pp. ix + 614. Index. Endnotes. B&W Photos. Cloth: US\$34.95 and ISBN 978-0-19-986145-3 and 9780199861453.

In 2008, Australian scholar David Day explored the history of modern colonialism in his book, *Conquest: How Societies Overwhelm Others*. *Antarctica: A Biography* is in many ways a continuation of this earlier work. The key difference is that rather than focus on the fates of indigenous peoples, as he did with *Conquest*, Day looks instead to the fate of the Antarctic continent and, in particular, to the question of how the ice-clad region came to be a land “with many claimants and no owners.” The answer is buried in a six-hundred-page survey of Antarctic exploration that begins in the late eighteenth century with James Cook and ends with recent developments such as the 2011 banning of large cruise ships from Antarctic waters. In this sense, the volume is not so much a “biography” of the continent – as suggested by the title – as it is the story of human engagement with the Antarctic.

Starting with James Cook, Day gives a brief account of expeditions large and small, scientific and economic, successful and not, paying particular attention to the way in which explorers have labeled and presented their findings. Day shows that it was the prestige of discovery that inspired early explorers to sail into the ice and “claim” both seen and imagined lands. Methods, he explains, included naming parts of the Antarctic for kings, sponsors, or spouses; asserting rights to parts of the land through flag-planting, cairn-raising, or structure-building activities; and, in a few cases, making claims on locations by having simply seen distant mountains or exposed rock. Highlighting these varied approaches, Day spends five chapters on the first century of Antarctic exploration (1770s-1895), followed by three chapters on the heroic age of exploration (1895-1918) and the race for the South Pole.

Day is at his best with the Australian explorer Douglas Mawson, whose Antarctic activities began with the race for the pole. Day details Mawson’s career with insights that go beyond the limited descriptions allocated most other explorers, including Mawson’s better-known contemporaries, Shackleton, Scott, and Amundsen. Whereas other scholars have typically presented Mawson as the scientific counterpart to his more adventure-oriented peers, Day describes him as “the first explorer to make the claiming of Antarctica his primary purpose.” In this sense, Mawson serves as the transitional figure in the shift from the glory seeking heroics of the earlier periods to later geopolitical maneuvering.

Day focuses most of the remaining book on the politicization of the Antarctic, detailing how explorers, scientists, soldiers, and diplomats have pursued both personal

and national interests. The result, Day shows, is that nations have veered between the extremes of claiming nearly all the continent for their own side to refusing to make or recognize any such assertions. Adding to early methods of conquest, these later explorers used aerial photography to expand their territorial claims, and issued base camp postage stamps to enhance diplomatic credibility. Day gives particular attention to the American Antarctic presence, first with the aerial feats of Lincoln Ellsworth and Richard Byrd, followed by American attempts to curtail Nazi activities during the Second World War and Soviet intrusions during the Cold War. This emphasis is much needed as most studies of Antarctic exploration end with Shackleton's final expedition or, at the latest, with Byrd.

For a fuller "biography" of the Antarctic that goes beyond the history of territorial claiming and clamoring, readers will find more in Stephen Pyne's *The Ice* (1986) than in this present work. Similarly, there have been a number of expedition or era-specific studies published over the past decade – for example, books by Max Jones, David Crane, and Beau Riffenburgh – that offer deeper insight into the complicated motives behind human exploration. That said, Day's *Antarctica: A Biography* is the only extensive survey of Antarctic exploration, doing for the southern continent what Pierre Berton (2000) did for the Arctic, albeit covering more than twice the number of years. As such, this well-researched, clearly written, and logically organized tome is an indispensable volume for students of polar exploration and is highly recommended for all interested in the history of human courage, conquest, and folly.

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Donald R. Hodel, *Loulu: The Hawaiian Palm*,
Forewords by Paul R. Weissich and William S. Merwin,
Honolulu, HI: University of Hawai'i Press, 2012. Pp. xx
+ 190. Index. Tables. Color Plates. Appendices. Cloth:
US\$48.00 and ISBN 9780824835675.

Pritchardia (*loulou* palms) are a significant part of Hawaiian forest communities, occurring in many types of environments including coastal areas, dry windward and high precipitation leeward forests, as well as high-elevation sites (Hodel, 2007).

Pritchardia palm species are found today on islands in the western Pacific, including those of Cook, Marshall, Solomon, Tuamotu, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu groups, as well as Niue, and in the more remote Hawaiian Islands, which has given rise a large majority of these species. Twenty-seven species are currently recognized based

on morphological revision of the genus (Hodel, 2007, 2009). All but three of the *Pritchardia* species are Hawaiian endemics and a majority are single-island endemics. Using the criteria of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 13 Hawaiian *Pritchardia* species are critically endangered, seven are endangered, and two are vulnerable (for example, see Chapin et al. 2004).

Donald Hodel's *Loulu: The Hawaiian Palm*, is a masterful treatment of Hawai'i's only native palm trees, the *loulu*. Winner of the 2013 *Ka Palapala Po'okela* Award for Excellence in Natural Science, this lavishly illustrated volume provides readers with a comprehensive and informative overview of these majestic native palm trees that formerly were among the more dominant large plants in the high volcanic Hawaiian Islands. The author is not originally from Hawai'i but lived in the islands during the second half of the 1970s and has returned many times since then to study the Hawaiian flora, especially the *loulu* palms.

The author's work with *loulu* palms began when he moved to Hawai'i in 1974 for graduate school and continued on throughout the time he spent living in the Hawaiian Islands as well as after he returned to California. Although much of the information published in this book was a result of Hodel's fieldwork in Hawai'i from 2006-2007, this book was inspired by his many years of interest and fondness for *loulu* and overall is an accumulation of thirty-five years of his work. It provides its readers with a magnificent case study of adaptive radiation of these two dozen *Pritchardia* species within the Hawaiian Islands, and as such it is a powerful example of why biologists and conservations alike have long recognized the value of these islands as natural laboratories to study evolution, ecology and conservation biology. Hodel is regarded as a world leader in palm taxonomy and horticulture. He has been the Environmental Horticulture Advisor for the University of California Cooperative Extension in Los Angeles for more than three decades. His research for the UC Cooperative Extension has focused on selection, planting, and landscape management of woody plants with a special emphasis on plant water use, trees and palms. The book under review here is an exceptional reflection of Hodel's extensive knowledge base and understanding of the Hawai'i's endemic and in most cases threatened or endangered *Pritchardia* palm species.

The style and format of *Loulu: The Hawaiian Palm* were chosen by the author with the hope that it would make the information presented in the book "readily available to all, no matter their interest or expertise." Hodel wrote this book with the expectation that it "will fill the reader with admiring awe about *loulu* and encourage the appreciation and conservation of these precious and special Hawaiian plants." With the rising tide of interest and cultivation of native Hawaiian plants, this attractive and informative book will be well received by the increasing numbers of people who want to know more about the special biota of the Hawaiian Islands.

Readers are provided a vast array of color photographs throughout the book to help identify and distinguish different species and locations of *loulu*. All of the photographs are identified by the individual *loulu* species' scientific and common names, including

binomial synonyms where needed.

Hodel divides his book into two main parts, followed by appendices. Part I: "Introduction to *Loulu*" (pages 1-66) provides general information about the plant species including its history, botany, natural history, distribution and ecology (among each of the high volcanic Hawaiian Islands), conservation status, uses, propagation and culture, and identification. Specifically, the history section introduces readers to the islands of Hawai'i and provides an overview of the early botanical collections and study of the Hawaiian *loulu*. The botany section examines the habit, leaf, flower and fruit stalks, flowers, and fruit of *loulu*. The natural history section examines the arrival and speciation of *loulu* in Hawai'i and discusses how *loulu* may have been dispersed among the Hawaiian Islands, as well as the loss of dispensability that can occur in isolated island chains. In the distribution and ecology section of Part I, Hodel looks at each of the individual high Hawaiian islands (Nihoa, Ni'ihau, Kaua'i, O'ahu, Molokai, Lana'i, Maui, and Hawai'i), examining their range of ecosystems and the species of *loulu* that are able to thrive in specific environments. Each island description is accompanied by a basic relief map that shows the island's known *loulu* distributions.

The conservation section discusses the changes in Hawai'i's fragile ecosystem that have occurred throughout history through land management practices and the introduction of non-native plants and animals. Several of the *loulu* species are listed as endangered or critically endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the 1973 Endangered Species Act and/or by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (ICUN) Red List. This section provides a multipage table listing threats to each of the species of *loulu* as well as the conservation management strategies that have been enacted in response. Hodel points out that because a majority of the threats facing *loulu* and Hawai'i's forests in general are due to human impact, *loulu* palms "will not survive in the wild without new and continued conservation management." Hodel discusses the role that cultivation may have in protecting *loulu*, and most importantly comes to the conclusion that "the only viable strategy to ensure survival of a species, including a sufficient amount of genetic diversity, is to preserve and manage its habitat so that it can produce and maintain healthy, regenerating populations."

One of the shorter sections in part I is the "Uses of *loulu*." This section describes Hawaiian usage of the *loulu*'s leaves, fruits, and trunk in both traditional and modern cultural contexts. As one who has been professionally interested in ethnobotany, I had hoped for more information in this usage section. Hodel does point out that *loulu* palms probably were a more important group of useful plants in ancient Hawaiian culture as manifested by the presence of *loulu* palms at or near Hawaiian archaeological sites; indeed Isabella Abbott (1992:17) in her book on Hawaiian ethnobotany refers a special use of *loulu* materials in the construction of "*heiau loulu*, where gods of fishing were seasonally propitiated." *Loulu* palms remain as useful ornamental species today in Hawai'i as well as in a number of subtropical or mild temperate regions.

Hodel goes on to discuss how to cultivate and care for *loulu* in the next section,

titled “Propagation and Culture.” Hodel provides specific steps for propagation, based on the life stages of *loulou*: seeds, planting media and planting seeds, potting up sprouted seeds, repotting and planting in the landscape. Hodel also provides specific steps for care of *loulou*, dividing the section on “Culture” into subsections of watering, fertilizing, general care and other considerations. Part I concludes with characteristics readers can use to identify *loulou*, providing a step-by-step key to the species of *loulou* and nonnative, naturalized palms in Hawai‘i.

Part II: “The Guide to *Loulou*” (pages 67-159) provides “individual accounts” of the *loulou* species in Hawai‘i. For each of the twenty-four *loulou* species, Hodel gives the species’ scientific name, common name(s), nomenclatural information, history, description, distribution and ecology, conservation status, and provides distinctive criteria that differentiate this species from similar *loulou*. The length of each section varies among the plant species, ranging from a short column paragraph to three columns long. Hodel also includes photos of each of the *loulou* species, providing readers with visualizations of the species habit, stalks, leaves, and fruit, as well as a color coded map showing the distribution of the species on its home island. This relatively abundant photographic component is especially helpful for readers to be able to visualize the palm itself and the environments to which they are adapted. The individual accounts also include reference to additional images of that *loulou* species published in other parts of the book.

Hodel (2007) has pointed out that the interspecific relationships within *Pritchardia* have proven difficult to define precisely, especially within the Hawaiian species, because of overlapping morphological character states; indeed *Pritchardia* is highly variable according to the individual plant’s adaptation to environmental conditions, which can make species identification problematic. In any case, accurate estimation of species limits is important to understanding the evolution and adaptive radiation of *Pritchardia* species, and is essential to conservation efforts on the Hawaiian Islands (Hodel 2007). However, it should be noted here that in his *loulou* book, Hodel does not specifically address the taxonomy of Hawaiian *Pritchardia* from a molecular phylogenetic point of view. This kind of scientific research in biology has become increasingly common and important in confirming the classifications and origins of species. In the case of the Hawaiian species of *Pritchardia*, there has been some published research which sheds light on the taxonomic problems that are associated with this palm genus in general and especially in the Hawaiian Islands where it reaches its greatest diversification by far. For example, Bacon et al. 2012 refer to the *Pritchardia* (*loulou* palm species) as the seventh largest flowering plant genus in the Hawaiian archipelago in terms of species within this genus, and point out that many of these species are of “high conservation concern.” These researchers also note that the adaptive radiation within this genus “has produced many cryptic species complexes across fine ecological gradients” which makes it difficult to be very certain about the overall number and differentiation of the Hawaiian *Pritchardia* species. The degree to

which this research and future study will support or refute any part of the taxonomy of the Hawaiian *Pritchardia* as presented in Donald Hodel's fine contribution to Hawaiian botany remains to be seen.

The appendices of this book are essentially a summary of critical information provided throughout the text regarding *loulou*. Appendix I provides a brief look at the information provided in Part II of the text in table format (accepted botanical name, other botanical names, common name, distribution, ecology, identification, and conservation status). Appendix II provides a list of *loulou* located island by island as well as *loulou* that can be found on more than one island. Appendix III examines naturalized palms in Hawai'i. There are "at least six and perhaps more species of introduced or nonnative palms" that have escaped cultivation and are found throughout Hawai'i. These include the Alexandra palm (*Archontophoenix alexandrae*), the Chinese fan palm (*Livistona chinensis*), the Cuban or Florida royal palm (*Roystonea regia*), the South American royal palm (*R. oleracea*), the wild date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*), the Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and the coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*). Appendix IV looks at three species of *Pritchardia* related to *loulou* located in the South Pacific (*P. mitiaroana* – Mitiaro fan palm, *P. pacifica* – Fiji fan palm, and *P. thurstonii* – Thurston's fan palm). Hodel provides details for each of the three palms' heights, trunk diameters, crown, blades, flower stalks, and fruit. Lastly, Appendix V provides a listing of the nomenclature, synonymy, and types of Hawaiian *loulou*.

Donald Hodel's *Loulou* is an attractive and informative volume that should be of interest to all people who have a serious professional or amateur interest in the native, especially endemic species of Hawai'i, and the challenges of recognizing the critical conditions of their present status. It is not an inexpensive book, but the quantity and quality of the text and illustrations make this a must buy for those who want to know more about this majestic series of unique Hawaiian palms and Hawaiian Natural History.

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Michael French Smith, *A Faraway, Familiar Place: An Anthropologist Returns to Papua New Guinea*, Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2013, Pp. xi + 229. Maps. B&W Photos. Notes. Index. Cloth: US\$52.00 and ISBN 978-0-8248-3686-3 and 9-780824-836863.

This new book from Michael French Smith is not a normal academic ethnography of Papua New Guinea. Smith has a Ph.D. in anthropology, but ended up outside the academy, working as a consultant. Nevertheless, he continued to publish academic works, including his 2002 monograph *Village on the Edge: Changing Times in Papua New Guinea*, an excellent short work with strong autobiographical elements which was written to appeal to non-specialists. This has emboldened Smith to write *A Faraway, Familiar Place*, which foregrounds his personal voice even more strongly. Melanesianists will not find much that is new in this book (although there are some nice ethnographic specificities), but the book is not really pitched to them. Rather, Smith's book is a rare achievement: a readable, personal memoir that also provides a picture of Papua New Guinea that is accurate, nuanced, up to date, and a joy to read. It is not much of an exaggeration to say that with the publication of *A Faraway, Familiar Place*, we now have the one book that everyone – tourists, naturalists, development workers, and industry executives – ought to read to understand the country.

At first, this book seems a bit of a mashup. On the surface, it is a memoir of Smith's trip to Kragur village, on the island of Kairuru which lies just off the north coast of Papua New Guinea. Smith has been visiting this village since the 1970s, and so *Faraway* actually ends up being about his decades-long relationship with that village: how it has grown and changed, and how he has aged and become more frail over the years. At the same time, the book is also an ethnography. Because he has a lifetime of experience visiting the village, Smith can take us beneath the surface of daily life to explore the deeper realms of kinship and mythology that more novice researchers would miss. We are not presented with a static picture of 'life in the village' either. Smith has been around long enough that he has seen some things change even as others things have stayed the same. As a result, the picture we get of Kragur is everything an anthropologist could want it to be: historically informed, deeply contextualized, and holistic.

But perhaps the best part of this book is the way that Smith uses Kragur to convey to readers what Papua New Guinea is like as a whole. Anthropologists like myself often end up answering the same questions about PNG over and over again: Are they poor? Are they really Christian? Are they backwards or modern? Smith's book moves

systematically through the ‘PNG FAQ’, explaining for readers the truth about this remarkable country: the way that people are both physically isolated but still part of the modern world, the way their religious practices accommodate both the Catholic Church and speaking to your mother through a magical jawbone, the way customary leadership intersects with modern elected office, and the way mobile phones are ubiquitous in contemporary PNG. Smith manages to convey the complex truth about this country – warts and all – with a clarity and precision that no other author has managed, at least for the past decade. This is for me the most valuable part of the book, and the reason I recommend it to anyone who wants to learn what PNG is like today.

Faraway starts a bit uneasily. Neither memoir nor ethnography, it threatens at times to fall between genres, leaving the reader unsure what they are getting. Also, although the book is relatively well-organized, Smith skips extensive signposting. As a result less careful readers may feel the book wanders from topic to topic. But by the end of the book, I was convinced that Smith had found the right balance between memoir and ethnography, and I think readers will enjoy the tales that Smith spins enough that they won’t mind that the structure of the book – which is there, for sure – isn’t immediately obvious to them.

Smith’s prose is the reason the book is so neatly tied together. The book is more than just well-written. It is epigrammatic, full of lines like “nostalgia can be delicious, but it is a snack, not a meal.” Like other anthropological memoirists before him (such as Nigel Barley), Smith cannot help but include a touch of “Fawlty Towers” in his book, portraying himself as a fallible but level-headed narrator. And yet, given the sources of the epigraphs that begin each chapter, it seems clear that Smith is inspired by nineteenth-century writers such as Melville and Kipling, who aimed for something much grander than a light read. Perhaps we can hope, despite Smith’s own preoccupation with his fading health, that this is the beginning of a series of publications in which he more fully explores his own voice as an author.

In sum, Smith has succeeded in writing a wonderfully accessible and deeply accurate depiction of Papua New Guinea today. This book deserves to be in soft cover, and to be read widely by students, by people traveling to Papua New Guinea, and by Papua New Guineans themselves. If you had to read only one book about the country, I would recommend this one.

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SUBSCRIPTION and STAFF INFORMATION

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