

## THE PACIFIC CIRCLE



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## CONTENTS

PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWS .....	2
IUHPS/DHS NEWS .....	3
HSS NEWS .....	4
PSA NEWS .....	5
PACIFIC WATCH .....	13
COUNTRY REPORT: CHINA .....	20
CONFERENCE REPORTS .....	22
FUTURE CONFERENCES & CALLS FOR PAPERS .....	28
EXHIBITIONS .....	38
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES .....	39
RECENT GRANTS .....	45
BOOK NEWS .....	46
BOOK REVIEWS .....	47
Cueto, <i>El Regreso de las Epidemias</i> (1997).....	47
Frost and Samson, eds., <i>Pacific Empires</i> (1999).....	50
Wagner-Wright, ed., <i>Ships, Furs, and Sandalwood</i> (1999).....	54
NEW AND RECENT SERIALS .....	56
PACIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	57
Recent books.....	57
Dissertations completed.....	60
Recent articles.....	61
Catalogs received.....	68
SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION .....	68
PACIFIC CIRCLE STAFF, CORRESPONDENTS, & OFFICERS.....	69

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## PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWS

### FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

The Circle is still considering whether to hold a symposium at the Fourth British-North American Joint Meeting of BSHS, CSHPS and HSS, 3-6 August 2000, in St. Louis (for details, see "HSS News" and "Upcoming Conferences").

Roy MacLeod is organizing a Pacific Circle symposium at the HSS annual meeting in Vancouver on 1-5 November 2000; the session's theme will be museum representations of the Pacific and its peoples (see page 4).

*The Circle will be organizing its usual symposium at the International Congress for the History of Science in Mexico City in July 2001* (see "IUHPS/DHS News"). *Suggestions of session themes and individual papers are welcome at this time. A general meeting will be held during the Congress to elect a new Pacific Circle executive; nominations for officers and council members are cordially invited. Contact Roy MacLeod (roy.macleod@history.usyd.edu.au) or Fritz Rehbock (frehbock@hawaii.edu).*

### PUBLICATIONS

Papers from the Vth International Congress of the History of Oceanography, selected and edited by **Fritz Rehbock** and **Keith Benson**, have now been accepted for publication by the University of Washington Press. *Oceanographic History: The Pacific and Beyond* is scheduled to appear in 2000.

### NEW CORRESPONDENTS

We are very pleased to welcome **Frédéric Angleviel** from the University of New Caledonia (formerly the French University of the Pacific, Noumea Campus) as our correspondent for New Caledonia. He has been Maître de Conférences en histoire contemporaine since 1993 and was Président fondateur du Groupe de Recherche en Histoire Océanienne Contemporaine. He is interested in Christianization and identity, and has published extensively on French exploration and missions to Wallis, Futuna, New Caledonia and other areas of the western Pacific.

Dr. Angleviel is compiling a bibliography of historical research about New Caledonia since WWII; history of science items, and any other references to historical articles, books, theses, etc., are all welcome.

## MEMBERS' NEWS

Many thanks to **Staffan Müller-Wille** of the Linnaeus and Hygiene-Museum for the following (excerpt):

"I have finally published my book on Linnaeus and I use the opportunity, to write about my whereabouts to all people I had to do with in this context. I am now working on a new and exciting project. Together with colleagues here at the Hygiene-Museum at Dresden, which earned some international fame with a large Darwin exhibition in 1994, I am setting up a permanent exhibition on a philosophical topic, namely "Der Mensch". In English, I guess, this should translate into "the human being". Notwithstanding the essentialist title, we will try to draw a picture of man in all his modern complexity and elusiveness, using the human body as the point of departure. The exhibition will deal with this subject on all levels of existence—molecular, cellular, organic, psychological, technological, social, ecological, and evolutionary. I am getting more and more interested in "subconscious" links between genetics and anthropology, which I see at work in the discussions around incest taboos in ethnology from Freud to Levi-Strauss (which indeed were closely tied to the results of ethnographic field work in the Pacific area)".

Staffan has kindly provided an address for those who would like to correspond with him:

Staffan Müller-Wille  
German Hygiene-Museum  
Lingnerplatz 1  
01069 Dresden  
Germany  
Phone: ++49-351-4846-260  
Fax: ++49-351-4846-591  
Email: [mueллер-wille@dhmd.de](mailto:mueллер-wille@dhmd.de)

## IUHPS/DHS NEWS

**8-14 July 2001.** The **XXI International Congress of History of Science** will be held in Mexico City and is sponsored by the Mexican Society for the History of Science and Technology (see *BPC3*). **The Pacific Circle plans to host its usual symposium and general meeting during the Congress at which time it will be electing new executive officers.** Suggestions of symposium themes, and nominations for offices, are welcome. The First Circular for the Congress has already been sent out. The

deadline for acceptance of abstracts is 30 April 2001.

The Congress announces that its web page is now available, which can be accessed to consult the First Circular (available also in French and Spanish) as well as the necessary registration forms for the Congress:

<http://www.smhct.org>

The Congress office team is presently working at full capacity with a system of communication that includes fax, Internet and telephones. They are now in the best position possible to attend to the needs of the Congress participants in an efficient and reliable manner. Additionally (through the website) you will have access to information about the Mexican Society for the History of Science and *Quipu*, the Latin American Journal of History of Science and Technology (including index of the volumes published since 1984). If needed, you may request printed material from:

Prof. Juan José Saldaña

Chairman of the Organizing Committee

XXIst International Congress of History of Science

Apartado Postal 21-873

04000, Mexico D.F.

Fax: (525) 519 98 10.

Email: [xxiichs@servidor.unam.mx](mailto:xxiichs@servidor.unam.mx)

## HSS NEWS

**3-6 August 2000.** The fourth **British-North American joint meeting of the BSHS, CSHPS, and HSS** will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on the theme "What is to be done? History of Science in the New Millennium" (see *BPC3*). The deadline for proposals was 15 December 1999. News: the keynote lecture will be from **Jan Golinski** (author of *Making Natural Knowledge: Constructivism and the History of Science*, 1998). For more information about the conference, see the updated conference website at:

<http://depts.washington.edu/hsexec/2000/joint2000.html>

**1-5 November 2000.** The HSS **annual meeting** will be held in Vancouver, as announced in *BPC3*. **Roy MacLeod is organizing a Pacific Circle symposium for this conference on the topic of "displaying the Pacific" in museums. If you are interested in contributing a paper to this session, you are urgently asked to contact Roy as soon as possible at:**

[roy.macleod@history.usyd.edu.au](mailto:roy.macleod@history.usyd.edu.au)

Additional information about the conference is available at the HSS website (above). Abstracts and session proposals are due **3 April 2000.**

**7-11 November 2001.** The History of Science Society annual meeting for 2001 will take place in Denver, Colorado.

## PSA NEWS

The **XIXth Pacific Science Congress** held its opening ceremony at 5pm on Sunday, July 4<sup>th</sup> 1999, in the concert hall of the famed Sydney Opera House. Welcoming addresses by local, provincial, and Pacific Science Association (PSA) dignitaries alternated with musical and dance performances featuring native Aboriginal instruments played by Colin Offord & Company. For those unaccustomed to the sound of the *dijeridu*, this was an enrapturing experience. A reception followed in the Opera House's Northern Foyer overlooking Sydney Harbor, which at night gave the feeling of being aboard a cruise liner *in* the harbor.

Visitors to Sydney were treated to splendid winter weather (sunny, cool) throughout the week. Explorations of the Botanic Gardens, the Australian Museum (Natural History), Sydney Harbor and other sites in the city's environs, not to mention expeditions further abroad—to the Blue Mountains, Ayers Rock, or the Great Barrier Reef—were richly rewarded.

Scientific sessions began Monday morning (5 July) at the University of New South Wales campus. During the luncheon break, **Roy MacLeod** and **Fritz Rehbock** jointly delivered a plenary address on the early history of the Pacific Science Congresses, focusing on the political and geological motives of the first congress held in Australia, in 1923.

Two days later (7 July), the Pacific Circle symposium, "Historical Perspectives on Pacific Science," got underway with an opening paper by **John Gascoigne** (University of New South Wales) on the mixed motives for Pacific exploration in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. John gave special attention to the Enlightenment's transition from traditional secrecy to scientific openness concerning commercially valuable navigational knowledge. **John Andrews** (Victoria University of Wellington) followed with an analysis of the differences in scientific style of early German, French, and British explorers in New Zealand.

Next, **Ruth Barton** (University of Auckland) spoke on the "center vs. periphery" competition in the 1860s between Richard Owen and Julius Haast over fossil specimens of the Moa—unique to New Zealand and therefore appropriate for interpretation as well as collection by naturalists in New Zealand. **Mark Merlin** (University of Hawaii) completed the morning session with a richly slide-illustrated talk on the history of ethnobotanical

research in the Pacific since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, giving special attention to efforts in Micronesia. John Gascoigne then led participants to the dining room of the university's School of Management, where an excellent buffet luncheon was available.

With **David Oldroyd** chairing the afternoon session, **Robert Kiste** (University of Hawaii) began with an assessment of the research programs carried out in the Pacific by American cultural anthropologists since World War II, based on his recently published book, *American Anthropology in Micronesia*. **Donald Avery** (University of Western Ontario) then discussed the missions of neurosurgeon Wilder Penfield to provide medical information and assistance to the U.S.S.R. and China during and after World War II. Finally, **Roy MacLeod** (University of Sydney) related the fascinating tale of the central Pacific bird migration surveys undertaken by the Smithsonian Institution in the 1960s under contract from the U. S. Army's chemical weapons center.

See below for abstracts of the papers presented. A selection of the papers will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Pacific Science*.

At the close of the symposium, participants were invited to proceed by taxi to a Pacific Circle reception at the impressive Australian National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbor. Free entry to the exhibits was followed by abundant sherry and cheese refreshments in the museum's stunningly appointed conference room—a replica of the captain's cabin of a great sailing ship. Many thanks are due to the museum's visitor programme manager, Diane Fenton, for organizing the reception, and to Roy MacLeod and Kimberly Webber for its conception, as well as for hosting a sumptuous and congenial buffet dinner for symposium speakers at their home the preceding evening. Looking beyond the Pacific Circle's events to the Congress as a whole, a general sense of the issues currently confronting Pacific scientists can be gleaned from the numbers of papers devoted to each of the 18 themes in the Congress program. As listed in the official program, these range from "Biodiversity" (60 papers), "Public Health in the Asia-Pacific Region" (46), "Science and Community Knowledge: Partners for Sustainability" (34), and "Global Environmental Change" (33), down to "Lessons from the Past: Messages for the Future/Heritage Conservation" (6), and "Implications of the Asian Currency Crisis" (6).

Participation at this congress was much diminished relative to previous years. Lu Eldredge, Executive Secretary of the Pacific Science Association, reports only about 450 registrants, compared to 1480 at the 1991 congress in Honolulu. Twenty-seven countries were represented, as com-



*Pacific Science Congress, Sydney, July 1999. Speakers at the symposium "Historical Perspectives on Pacific Science" (l. to r.): David Oldroyd, Fritz Rehbock, Mark Merlin, Ruth Barton, John Gascoigne, John Andrews, Bob Kiste, Don Avery, Roy MacLeod. (Photo by Karen Rehbock)*

pared to 55 in Honolulu. As a result, organized post-congress tours had to be cancelled. Much of the decline is attributed to the Asian economic recession, ongoing since 1991. Also, it may be that Australian fund-raising was made difficult locally by prior commitments in support of next year's Olympic Games in Sydney. Preparations for the latter were clearly evident throughout the city.

The PSA, now approaching its 75<sup>th</sup> birthday, is at a major turning point, according to Eldredge at the PSA's home office in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu. He reports: "The Executive Board itself is not really changing; however, the Strategic Plan will make quite a difference to the day-to-day operations of PSA.... There will be a bit more governance by PSA with Congresses and Inter-Congresses; some new committees will be formed; the Secretariat will be strengthened; PSA is in the process of working with UH Press to have 'Pacific Science' be a membership journal for PSA members."

The following officers were elected to 4-year terms: **Gerry Ward** (Australian National University), President; **Fu Congbin** (Beijing) Vice-President; and **Nancy Davis Lewis** (University of Hawaii), Secretary General/Treasurer.

The next (XX<sup>th</sup>) Pacific Science Congress is scheduled for 17-21 March 2003 in Bangkok, when the theme will be "Science and Technology for Lively Environments." Further information is available at the congress

website: <http://web.nrct.go.th>

An Inter-Congress, is being planned for Guam in 2001.

Fritz Rehbock  
University of Hawaii

## ABSTRACTS FROM THE PSA CONGRESS

“The 1923 Pan-Pacific Science Congress: Developing a Sense of the Pacific,” by **Roy MacLeod** (University of Sydney) and **Philip F. Rehbock** (University of Hawaii)

In the summer of 1920, Honolulu hosted a “Pan-Pacific Science Conference,” drawing a hundred professional scientists from around the Pacific Rim and beyond for two weeks of scientific discourse and fellowship. The instigators of this event were the colorful, entrepreneurial journalist, Alexander Hume Ford; and the Yale geologist and recently arrived director of the Bishop Museum, Herbert E. Gregory. Though a small gathering by recent standards, the success of this conference motivated its leaders to establish a committee to organize a second conference, three years hence, this time in Australia.

The Second Pan-Pacific Science Congress was a much more elaborate affair. It lasted several weeks, took place in both Melbourne and Sydney, and was attended by 580 scientists representing 16 countries. Sir David Orme Masson, chemist and then president of the Australian National Research Council, presided over the congress. At the close of the Sydney sessions, U.S. delegate T. Wayland Vaughn (the newly appointed director of Scripps Institution of Oceanography) proposed that a permanent organization be established to organize future congresses, and, during congress intervals, to encourage the scientific initiatives set during the congresses. At the next congress, held in Tokyo in 1926, a constitution was ratified and the Pacific Science Association (PSA) was born.

This July, three-quarters of a century later, the PSA returns to Australia for the XIXth Pacific Science Congress, providing an opportune moment to revisit, and reassess, the circumstances—scientific, political, institutional, personal—that gave rise to the early congresses, and to the Association. The PSA has always stood for science in a broad sense, openly encompassing a concern for the social problems and future prosperity of the region. In the minds of the PSA’s early proponents, science should assist in

the development and protection of island peoples and resources; and scientific congresses should be a handmaiden to international relations.

The Australian Congress of 1923 was a determining moment for the future PSA: the organization's future course was set at this time, more than at any other. Interestingly, the Australian congress differed substantially from its Honolulu predecessor. It was government sponsored—quite generously—by both the Commonwealth Government and the state governments of New South Wales and Victoria. Each of the 80 foreign delegates was assigned as a personal guest of local citizen. Pre- and post-congress tour arrangements were set up so that a participant might visit, in turn, each of the nation's metropolises, from Perth and Adelaide to Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.

Clearly, the Australian organizers regarded this event as a major enterprise from the standpoints of economics and international good will, as well as scientific nationalism. Comparisons with the 1914 meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, also held in Australia, reveal how scientific attitudes and agendas in the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century had changed from those of the pre-World War I era. Analyses of participation by country indicate national agendas for continuing involvement in the Pacific. And extracts from the papers of Gregory, Vaughn, and A.P. Elkins illuminate how personal influence was deployed in the making of Pacific science policy.

“Exploration, Enlightenment and Enterprise: The Motives for European Exploration of the Pacific,” by **John Gascoigne** (University of New South Wales).

The object of this paper is to examine the motives for the European exploration of the Pacific focussing particularly on the expeditions of the late eighteenth century. While the paper will outline the extent to which great power rivalry acted as a spur for such expeditions, its chief focus will be the ways in which the ideals of the Enlightenment and interest in science shaped the conduct of Pacific exploration.

“National Character and the Exploration of New Zealand Zoology,” by **John R.H. Andrews** (Victoria University of Wellington).

The post-contact cataloguing and description of New Zealand animals was initially undertaken by a series of largely European exploring expeditions, coming from England, France and Austria, as well as one from the United States. Also, individuals from these and other Northern Hemi-

sphere countries made their own way to New Zealand to contribute to this process. Without drawing too much from national stereotypes, it is possible to discern a different character and approach being exercised by individuals and groups from the different countries. The paper examines these differences and some of their possible causes.

“Haast and the Moa: Reversing the Tyranny of Distance,” by **Ruth Barton** (University of Auckland)

The moa was described by Richard Owen in a paper to the Zoological Society of London in 1839 and given the scientific name *Dinornis* by Owen in 1843. Thus Owen asserted intellectual ownership, the right to interpret the moa, and from this followed real ownership as collectors sent their moa bones to the expert. By 1845 there was a moa skeleton on display at Owen’s museum at the Royal College of Surgeons. The rights of such leaders of imperial science were challenged by Julius Haast in the late 1860s when he insisted that Owen pay for moa skeletons or regard them as loans.

Using concepts elaborated in many histories of colonial science, this paper analyzes the ways in which Haast used moa bones and moa skeletons to advance his career in colonial New Zealand. The exchange and sale of moa bones and skeletons stocked his museum; gifts of moa skeletons brought him honors; and, finally, when he began to challenge the credentials of Owen, he claimed that being at the periphery gave him specific advantages over those at the imperial center who had not seen the moa bones in situ.

“The History of Ethnobotany in the Remote Tropical Pacific Region,” by **Mark D. Merlin** (University of Hawaii at Manoa)

Ethnobotany owes its early origin to Western explorations beyond Europe. Until the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the study of traditional use of plants focused on economic resources that might be exploited by colonial governments and companies. Several events in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century prepared the ground for conceptualization of ethnobotany as a science, especially studies of native Americans. For example, the term ethnobotany was coined by J.W. Harshberger in 1895; and B.P.

Barrows’ study of the Coahuilla Indians of Southern California used the word “ethnobotany” for the first time in the title of a Ph.D. thesis (University of Chicago, Anthropology, 1900). Several ethnographic studies of remote tropical Pacific islands societies in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century have

revealed various aspects of the traditional importance of plants in the region. More recently botanists, anthropologists, chemists, entrepreneurs and others have focused on indigenous use of native and introduced plant species in these societies, often with different objectives. The sole or main focus of some has been the commercial exploitation of medicinal and other economic resources. Others have documented uses for science, as well as helping preserve rapidly declining traditional ethnobotanical knowledge and supporting local environmental education.

“American Anthropology in Micronesia: An Assessment,” by **Robert C. Kiste** (University of Hawaii).

This paper is a synopsis of the major findings of a book of the same title, edited by anthropologists Robert C. Kiste, University of Hawaii, and Mac Marshall, University of Iowa, and published by the University of Hawaii Press, March 1999.

Prior to World War II, relatively few American anthropologists had worked in the Pacific outside of Hawaii, and Micronesia was virtually unknown. Immediately after the war, the Coordinated Investigation of Micronesian Anthropology (CIMA), the largest research initiative in the history of American anthropology, was launched. Some of the CIMA participants became well known in their discipline and sent students to Micronesia. Almost 100 doctoral dissertations have now been based on fieldwork in the area, and a fourth generation of researchers is currently at work in the islands.

Research trends in Micronesia over the past half-century are discussed in relation to matters of disciplinary interests, gender issues, colonial policy, and of sources of funding. Topical areas neglected by researchers are identified. Current social and economic trends suggest future research possibilities. The significance of Micronesian research for the discipline of anthropology, the social sciences, and the study of Pacific Island societies is examined.

“Wartime Medical Cooperation: Wilder Penfield and the 1943-44 Anglo-American Medical Missions to the Soviet Union and China,” by **Donald Avery** (University of Western Ontario)

In July 1943, Wilder Penfield, an internationally renowned Canadian neurosurgeon, led a group of high profile Anglo-American surgeons for a three-week tour of Soviet medical facilities and battlefield hospitals. This

was followed by Penfield's separate mission to China in an attempt to expand medical assistance to the Chinese government of Chiang Kai-shek. Both these ventures were representative of wartime scientific cooperation between the western democracies, and their two major allies—the Soviet Union and China. By 1947, however, the advent of the cold War, the reappearance of Stalinist Science, the evolving Red Scare in the United States, and the imminent Communist victory in China meant that future relations between the two sides were sharply reduced. This paper examines how the international exchange of medical research between Soviet and Chinese doctors, and their counterparts in Canada, Britain and the United States, was affected by political factors between 1939 and 1947.

“‘Strictly for the Birds’: Science, the Smithsonian and the Military in the Pacific Ocean Biological Survey, 1963-1971,” by **Roy M. MacLeod** (University of Sydney)

Between 1963 and 1970, a group of naturalists working for the Smithsonian Institution were given grants by the US Army to investigate the migratory patterns of pelagic birds in the Central Pacific. For over six years, the Pacific Ocean Biological Survey (POBS) collected a vast amount of data from a part of the globe difficult of access, and not well known to science. In 1969, however, the project unexpectedly ran into a hail of publicity. It was alleged that the Smithsonian, by accepting the military's coin, had imperiled its own integrity; and by declining to inquire into the military's purpose, had violated its own rules of conduct. Further investigation revealed a close, if cloudy, relationship between the terms of the POBS, and the Army's interest in testing chemical and biological weapons.

The Army contract came to an end. What had begun as a routine case of inventory science, became a *cause célèbre*. The Pacific Survey continued (and continues, in its documentation of migration patterns) to serve the interests of science. However, the ensuing controversy became a watershed in Smithsonian-military relations. The story of its resolution, in the midst of the Vietnam War, reveals a rare moment in which the Institution, historically committed to the “increase and diffusion of knowledge,” became complicit in the secret motives of military agencies having very different reasons for its support.



## **PACIFIC WATCH**

Hawaii continues to make astronomical history with the recent installation of two new state-of-the-art telescopic facilities at the 13,796-foot summit of Mauna Kea. On June 25<sup>th</sup> the Gemini Northern Observatory was formally dedicated at a major ceremony which brought not only state and national dignitaries to the mountaintop, but international representatives from the six Gemini partner nations: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, and the UK. On hand to extend British royal greetings was H.R.H. **Prince Andrew**. Dr. **Rita Colwell**, director of the US National Science Foundation, presided over the ceremony.

The Gemini Project involves the placement of an identical pair of 8.1-meter telescopes, for optical and infrared observing from both hemispheres of the planet. Gemini North on Mauna Kea, which saw “engineering first light” in February, will be joined next year by Gemini South, now under construction at Cerro Pachón, Chile, at an elevation of 8,907 feet in the Chilean Andes. Together the Gemini telescopes are expected to outperform—in both clarity and data collection—other telescopes, including the Hubble Space Telescope in many instances.

For the dedication ceremony only the principal participants could be accommodated in the limited space and rarified atmosphere of Mauna Kea’s summit. A large secondary party witnessed the event by direct satellite link to the sea-level Mauna Kea Support Facility in Hilo.

On September 17<sup>th</sup>, the Japanese National “Subaru” Telescope was dedicated. This is an 8.2 meter optical-infrared telescope, and is the first major Japanese-sponsored scientific facility to be constructed outside of Japan. Dr. **Hiroshi Karoji** of the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan (NAOJ) was master of ceremonies at the dedication. Her Imperial Highness **Princess Sayako** represented the Japanese royal family.

In the evening a memorable reception and dinner for several hundred guests was hosted by NAOJ at the University of Hawaii-Hilo. In his after-dinner remarks, Dr. **Robert McLaren**, Interim Director of the UH Institute for Astronomy, noted that the first discussions about a Japanese telescope on Mauna Kea had taken place in 1979, so that this dedication marked the culmination of twenty years of work. Dinner guests were presented with stunning souvenir photographs of “first light” images taken by the Subaru Telescope earlier in the year.



*Subaru Telescope, Mauna Kea, Hawaii, 1999. (Courtesy of National Astronomical Observatory of Japan)*

The IfA website has links to all the telescope facilities on Mauna Kea and Haleakala:

<http://www.ifa.hawaii.edu/>

Gemini website:

<http://www.gemini.edu/>

Subaru website:

<http://www.naoj.org/>

Fritz Rehbock  
Karen Rehbock  
University of Hawaii

The island of **Tahuata, Marquesas Islands**, has a new museum in the village of Baitahu: *Ta Ana Pe'ua* (The Cave That Is Open). The museum's primary purpose is the display of artifacts from the 1984-1986 excavations at the Hanamiai dune site (c. 1000-1840 CE), but it also includes presentations about voyaging and settlement patterns. Museum highlights include four spectacular stone *tiki*.

The Mayor of Tahuata, Tehaumate Tehaiotupa, and Barrie Rolett, archaeologist with the University of Hawaii at Manoa, worked together to raise funds and to design the new facility. Displays and labels are in both French and Marquesan in order to make the museum accessible both to islanders and tourists.

Funding for the museum was provided by the French government, the Institute for Polynesian Studies at Brigham Young University (Hawaii Campus), and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Stanford University's **Program in History and Philosophy of Science** and the **Center for Biomedical Ethics** began a nine-month workshop series in the Medical Humanities in September 1999. The aim of the workshop is to explore these and related issues in a dialogue between health care workers and those active in the humanities. Interested Bay Area physicians and health care workers are invited to participate in the series with faculty and graduate students. Meetings will be on Monday evenings at 7:00 p.m. in the Lane History Building, room 307, Stanford University.

There is a natural association between medicine and the humanities, one that has been insufficiently explored, and only occasionally put to use in contemporary medical practice. In spite of the mutual advantages of an alliance between medicine and humanistic disciplines such as literature, history, and philosophy, one seldom encounters an interdisciplinary program of this type.

Much can be learned about how patients confront death from *The Death of Ivan Ilych*, much can be discovered about the reaction to epidemic disease from Defoe and Camus. Reading Randy Shilts's *And The Band Played On* demonstrates in ways not encountered on hospital wards how words can be a matter of life or death. Discovering how philosophers from centuries gone by view the responsibilities of the powerful when dealing with the powerless can shed tremendous new light on the ethical responsibility of physicians in an age of limited resources. Exploring European history can reveal how the British Parliament's refusal to provide money for relief of victims of the bubonic plague during the seventeenth century puts an entirely new perspective on Shilts' description of the government's initial response to AIDS when it was labeled the "gay plague."

Central to the workshop will be a speaker from the humanities or medicine, graduate student or faculty—on issues of history, literature, philosophy, linguistics, anthropology, and biomedical ethics that relate to medical practice and research and that deserve an interdisciplinary approach. Following this presentation will be a commentary by a participant from the related field.

The new **Centre for the Contemporary Pacific**, part of the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, was launched at the Australian Na-

tional University in December by the Samoan High Commissioner, HE Leiatua Dr. **Kilifoti Eteuati**. The first head of the new Centre is **Brij Lal** and his objectives are:

- developing and promoting Pacific Studies within the ANU;
- developing links with government agencies, institutions and universities within Australia and the Pacific region;
- facilitating contact and communication between Pacific scholars in Australia and elsewhere through active co-operation with other centers and institutes for Pacific studies;
- undertaking an outreach role in the Pacific region on behalf of the ANU and more generally for Pacific studies within Australia.

The Centre will be establishing visiting fellowships for senior Pacific Island scholars and civic leaders, holding annual workshops, and initiating collaborative projects with island scholars in the humanities. Its definition of “contemporary” includes historical, and even prehistorical issues. For more information contact:

Professor Brij V. Lal

Centre for the Contemporary Pacific

Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies

Australian National University

Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia

Phone: (61) 2-6249-4189

Fax: (61) 2-6249-5525

Email: [ccp@coombs.anu.edu.au](mailto:ccp@coombs.anu.edu.au)

Web: <http://coombs.anu.edu.au/CCP>

A number of historians and philosophers of biology, including Dr. **Joe Cain**, are planning a trip to the **Galapagos Islands** during the last half of July 2000. He is looking for colleagues to join the tour (which is limited to 14 people). The package begins in Quito, includes a return flight to the Islands, and two week guided tour of both inner and outer islands. The package is likely to cost about GBP2,000, plus airfare to Quito. Group discounts can apply if we book a full complement on the tour. The tour provider will be Galapagos Travel: <http://www.galapagostravel.com/>

As is well known, the Galapagos Islands serve both as subject and icon in the history of evolutionary and ecological studies. Joe's own interest is in the icon; others are undertaking various re-tracing projects (Darwin being only one).

Joe welcomes questions from those interested:

Dr. Joe Cain  
Science and Technology Studies  
University College London  
Gower Street  
London, WC1E 6BT, UK  
Phone: 0171-419-3041  
Email: J.Cain@ucl.ac.uk  
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/sts/cain/

Many thanks to **Keith Benson** for the following information on the OSU Horning Lecture and Conference Series "Science and Politics Past and Present" 1999-2000:

The first of this year's OSU Horning Lectures will take place Thursday afternoon, October 14. The lecture is one of seven lectures and a March conference on the theme "Science and Politics Past and Present" (see Upcoming Conferences). **James R. Bartholomew**, a specialist in modern Japanese history at Ohio State University, will speak on "Japan and Nobel Science Prizes: The First Half Century" on Thursday, 14 October, at 4:00 p.m. in Weniger 151. His lecture is co-hosted by the Physics Department with the Horning Endowment and the History Department.

In keeping with the general theme, speakers in the "Science and Politics" series will examine how the work of scientists has been affected by the problems and expectations of the political states in which scientists live. Lecture themes include the effects of political constraints, in combination with scientific knowledge, on technological decisions, as well as the exercise of civic and social responsibility by scientists and engineers.

During the Fall term, two speakers follow Bartholomew in the "Science and Politics" series. **Tore Frangsmyr**, a member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences and Professor of the History of Ideas at the University of Uppsala, will speak on "Alfred Nobel: Technician, Inventor, Donor," Thursday, 11 November, 4:00 p.m. in MU 206. Professor Frangsmyr's work includes definitive studies of the eighteenth-century Swedish naturalist Linnaeus.

**Michael S. Roth**, a historian and director of the Getty Research Institute at the Getty Center in Los Angeles, will speak on "Making an Exhibition Historical: Freud, Conflict, and Culture," Thursday, 2 December, 4:00 p.m. in MU 206. Dr. Roth was the organizer of the recent exhibition on Sigmund Freud at the Smithsonian Institution and at the Jewish Museum.

Additional Horning Lectures on "Science and Politics Past and Present" are:

- 10 February: "Talking about the Weather: A History of Science and Politics," by **Spencer Weart**, American Institute of Physics, 7:00 p.m., LaSells Stewart.
- 2 March: "Lavoisier's Balance: Between Chemistry and Politics," by **Bernadette Bensaude-Vincent**, University of Paris, 4:00 p.m., Gilbert 324.
- 27 April: "Learning from Las Vegas and Silicon Valley: Science and Politics in the Postmodern City," by **Stuart W. Leslie**, The Johns Hopkins University, 4:00 p.m., MU 206.
- 4 May: "Little Alvin and the Bomb: The Military Roots of Basic Science," by **Naomi Oreskes**, University of California at San Diego, 4:00 p.m., MU 206.

Also scheduled in the Fall term are two Horning-sponsored lectures on 1-2 November by **David M. Knight** of the University of Durham, England, on the logic of experiments in chemistry and on science and religion.

The OSU Horning Lecture Series is funded by the Mary Jones and Thomas Hart Horning Endowment in the Humanities, which was established through a gift by the late Benjamin Horning, an OSU graduate who received an M.D. from Harvard and directed the Kellogg Foundation's division for improving health care in Latin America.

Lectures and conferences are free and open to the public. Further information about the "Science and Politics Past and Present Series" and about other Horning Lectures can be obtained from the OSU History Department:

Phone: 541-737-3421

Email: MBethman@orst.edu

Web: <http://www.orst.edu/dept.history/horning>

A new speaker series "Authority, Authorship, and Trust in the Sciences" is underway at **St. John's College, the University of British Columbia**, Vancouver. The following papers will be given in the new year:

- 20 January: **John Angus Campbell**, Department of Communication, University of Memphis, "Why was Darwin Believed? The Origin of Species and the Problem of Intellectual Revolution."
- 24 February: **Peter Dear**, Department of History and Department of Science, Technology, and Society, Cornell University, "Authority, Trust, and the Self-Evidence of the Intelligible."
- 16 March: **Evelyn Fox Keller**, Department of Science, Technology, and Society, MIT, "Theory and Practice in Contemporary Biology."

- 6 April: **Steven Shapin**, Department of Sociology, UCSD, "Like Anybody Else: A History of the Idea of the Scientist's Moral Equivalence."
- 4 May: **Lorraine Daston**, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin, "The Morals of Objectivity."

All talks are on Thursday evenings, 7:30-9:00 p.m., in the Social Lounge of St. John's College. Funds for this series have been provided by St. John's College, the Dean of Arts, the Department of Philosophy, and the Department of English. More information is available from Alan Richardson:

Email: [alanr@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:alanr@interchange.ubc.ca)

or Judy Segal:

Email: [jsegal@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:jsegal@interchange.ubc.ca)

**Jim Fleming** of Colby College invites **collaborative teaching arrangements** with environmental historians in the Southern Hemisphere. Colby College has a new video conference center through which scholars with video links of their own could discuss their work with his students (and perhaps vice-versa). He might have access to funding to defray connection charges.

His seminar course, to be offered in Spring 2001, is titled, "History of Global Environmental Change: Perspectives from the Southern and Northern Hemispheres." It will be conducted as a regular Colby seminar with special meetings to be held in the distance learning center where international experts on environmental history who live and work in the Southern Hemisphere will join Jim's class via interactive video. For more information contact:

Jim Fleming

Associate Professor

Colby College

STS Program

5881 Mayflower Hill

Waterville, ME 04901 USA

Fax: (207) 872-3074

Email: [jrflemin@colby.edu](mailto:jrflemin@colby.edu)

Web: <http://www.colby.edu/sci.tech>

The **Pacific Oceanological Institute in Vladivostok** is being named after the late **Victor Ilyichev**, who was (nominally at least) our Russian correspondent during the years of PCN. Many thanks to **Arkady Alekseev** for this information.

## COUNTRY REPORT: CHINA

### **New Department of History of Science Established**

Succeeding the establishment of the first department of history of science in a Chinese university (Shanghai Jiao Tong University), the Department of History of Science & Technology and Archaeometry was recently established at the University of Science & Technology of China (USTC) in Hefei, a beautiful city in Eastern China, on 25 August 1999.

The new Department is based on two research groups at the USTC: the Research Section of the History of Science, and the Research Section of Scientific & Technological Archaeometry. The former group has existed for 18 years and trained over 100 postgraduate students. Now the two groups will be combined to form a department supervised by the USTC, the Institute for the History of Natural Science of CAS (IHNS), and the Institute of Archaeometry of CAS (IA). The director of the department is Prof. ZHU Qingshi, the president of the USTC. Prof. XI Zezong (IHNS) is the honorable director; Prof. JIN Qiupeng (IHNS) is the vice-director; and Prof. LI Xueqin (IA) is the head of academic committee of the department.

Professors from the two institutes, IHNS and IA, will also take part in the teaching of the department. The department will open to domestic as well as foreign students and train undergraduate students for B.S. degree, and postgraduate students for both M.S. and Ph.D. degree in the future.

### **Conference Reports**

Nearly 50 Chinese scholars attended the **Ninth International Conference on the History of Science in East Asia (ICHSEA, 23-27 August 1999)** held at Singapore. The conference was organized by the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and the East Asian Institute of the National University of Singapore. Over 130 scholars from different countries attended the meeting. Thirty-six lectures in total were arranged in the 5-day conference, which related to ancient, modern and contemporary history of science, mathematics, technology and medicine, as well as the history of the policy and development of science and technology, scientific and cultural exchange, science and society, etc.

An International Colloquium on **“Transmission and Transformation of Mathematical Thought: A Comparative Approach”** was held in

Wuhan, a large city in central China, on Oct. 4-8. The meeting was organized by the Chinese Society of the History of Mathematics and the Central China Normal University. About 18 scholars from England, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Russia, USA, and 50 Chinese scholars attended the meeting and had a fruitful academic exchange and discussion on the topic. Seventy-three abstracts were collected in a book of abstracts. Those wishing more information about the Colloquium should contact:

Prof. GUO Shuchun

Institute for the History of Natural Science

137 Chao Nei Street

Beijing, 100010

P. R. China

Phone: 86-10-64043989

Fax: 86-10-64017637

An Academic Forum by distinguished Scientists from China and abroad was held in Beijing in Celebration of the **50th Anniversary of the Chinese Academy of Sciences** from November 1-3, 1999. The following papers were given:

- Dr. **Lu Yongxiang** (President & member of CAS): A glance at the development of S&T in the past 100 years and prospects for the new century.
- Dr. **Harold Varmus** (Nobel Prize Laureate and Director of National Institute of Health, USA): Biology and medicine in the 21st Century.
- Dr. **C. N. Yang** (Nobel Prize Laureate, State University of New York, the Chinese University of Hong Kong): Quantization, Phases and Symmetries—Melodies of Twentieth Century Physics.
- Dr. **Ferid Murad** (Nobel Prize Laureate, University of Texas): Novel Mechanisms for Cellular Communication with NO, a Free Radical and Gas.
- Dr. **Wang Pinxian** (Member of CAS, Tongji University): Deep Ocean Research and Earth Sciences of the New Century.
- Dr. **T. D. Lee** (Nobel Prize Laureate, Columbia University): Challenge of Physics.
- Dr. **Uil Schwarz** (Chinese International Science Cooperation Prize Winner, Max Planck Institute of Developmental Biology): The Sciences of Life Today and Tomorrow—A Personal View.

- Dr. **Wang Kui** (Member of CAS, Beijing University of Medical Science): From Molecular Response to Cell Response—Approaching the Complexity of Biological Systems.
- Dr. **Samuel C. C. Ting** (Nobel Prize Laureate, MIT, CERN): The Experimental Physics I Encounter in the 20th Century.
- Dr. **Hartmut Michel** (Nobel Prize Laureate, Max Planck Institute of Biophysics): The Future of the Molecular Biosciences: Consequences of the Massive Parallel Approach.
- Dr. **HU Wenrui** (Member of CAS, Institute of Mechanics, CAS): Looking Forward to the Future Development of Space Science.

Yu Cao

China Correspondent

## CONFERENCE REPORTS

21-23 May 1999. The School of Humanities and Sciences, Department of Asian Languages, and the Program in History and Philosophy of Science at **Stanford University** presented “Rethinking Science and Civilization: The Ideologies, Disciplines, and Rhetorics of World History” at the Littlefield Center, Stanford University. The principal organizers were **Roger Hart** and **Haun Saussy**.

Claims about the relationship between science and civilizations—in particular the identification of science with the West—have often played an important role in the telling of world history, the debates over multiculturalism, and the teaching of Western Civilization. Work in science studies over the past twenty years has radically revised our understanding of the sciences, and cultural criticism has fundamentally questioned the notion of civilizations. This conference will explore the consequences of these changes for the study of world history.

Of particular interest to Pacific Circle members were the following sessions:

SESSION 1. *Post-Civilizational Futures*: **Paul Rabinow** (Anthropology, UC Berkeley), “Genetic Futures”; **Joan Fujimura** (Anthropology, Stanford), “Transnational Genomics: Transgressing the Boundary Between the ‘Modern/West’ and the ‘Pre-Modern/East’”; **Sharon Traweek** (History and Anthropology, UCLA), “Circulating Physics to the Edge of the World: Strategies for Making Weak Universities Strong in Japan and the

United States since 1950”

SESSION 2. *Ideologies of Science, Nations, and Civilizations*: **Benjamin Elman** (History, UCLA), “Reconsidering the ‘Failure’ of the Pre-modern ‘Chinese Sciences’ and the ‘Triumph’ of ‘Modern Science’ in China”; **Timothy Lenoir** (History and Philosophy of Science, Stanford), “Science and Sensibility: Fashioning the New German Idealism in the Culture Wars of Kaiserreich Germany”; **Michael Gordin** (History of Science, Harvard), “Loose and Baggy Spirits: Reading Dostoevsky and Mendeleev”; **Prasenjit Duara** with **Juliette Chung** (History, Chicago), “Spirit and Spirituality: Discourses of Science and Eastern Civilization in China, 1900-1960s”

SESSION 3. *Disciplined Imaginings*: **Roger Hart** (History and Philosophy of Science, Stanford), “The Problem of ‘Culture’ in Cultural Studies of Science”; **Lydia Liu** (Comparative Literature and East Asian Languages, UC Berkeley), “Legislating the Universal: The Circulation of International Law in the Nineteenth Century”; **Wang Hui** (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), “Scientism and Some Questions in Social Theory and Modern Chinese Intellectual History”

SESSION 4. *Rhetorics of World History*: **Vincent Pecora** (English, UCLA) “The Myth of ‘die Jetztzeit’ and the Critique of Empty Time”; **Mark Schneider** (Sociology, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale), “Rethinking the West as Scientific”; **Haun Saussy** (Asian Languages and Comparative Literature, Stanford) “Print and Permeability: The Micro-Politics of Scientific Communication between China and Europe, ca. 1600.”

Further information can be obtained from:

<http://www.stanford.edu/dept/HPS/RethinkingSciCiv/>

4-9 July 1999. The XIX Pacific Science Association Congress **Science for Pacific Posterity: Environments, Resources and Welfare of the Pacific Peoples** was held in Sydney. Sponsored by the Pacific Science Association and the University of New South Wales, with supporting funding from many sources, the conference hoped to scrutinize the role of science in its broadest sense to ensure that following generations will not inherit an environmentally devastated region. History was deemed a major sub-theme of the conference: learning from history both recent and on a geological time-scale.

14-17 July 1999. The **Society for Philosophy and Technology** held SPT/99, its 11<sup>th</sup> Biennial Program, in San Jose, California. The conference in-

cluded a session titled "Perspectives on and of the Asian-Pacific" chaired by **Yoko Arisaka** and featuring the following papers:

- **Sheila Hones**, British & American Studies Dept., Keisen University, Tokyo, "Virtual Invasions: Technology and the Image of the Asia-Pacific Region in the USA, 1980-95"
- **Benjamin Wage**, St. Scholastica's College, Manila, Philippines, "The web of life in the life of web: the Philippine experience"
- **Junichi Murata**, Philosophy Dept, Tokyo University, "The Nature of Technology and its Interpretive Flexibility"
- **Kiyotaka Naoe**, Philosophy Dept., Kyushu Kango University, "Technology as a Form of Action."

16-18 September 1999. **The British Society for the History of Science, the Royal Historical Society and the National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside** presented "On Time: History, Science, Commemoration," noting, with Charles Babbage, that "Time and change are great, only with reference to the faculties of the beings which note them."

The conference was held at the Merseyside Maritime Museum, Albert Dock, Liverpool, and included the following sessions:

- *History and Time*: **Rolf Petri** (University of Halle) "The creation of historical time"; **Adrian Wilson** (University of Leeds) "History and Time"; **Penelope Corfield** (Royal Holloway) "Patterns in history: medievalism, modernity, postmodernity?"; **Pnina Abir-Am** (CNRS, Paris) "The problematics of history, memory and commemoration in the natural sciences."
- *Instrumentation and Time*: **Sara Schechner Genuth** (American Institute of Physics) "Time well spent: early modern sundials as evidence of time pressures and consumer culture"; **Ann Harper Fender** (Gettysburg College) "From steeple to pocket: the economic causes and consequences of time measuring devices in Great Britain, 1700-1850"; **Anita McConnell** (Independent Scholar) "Writing their own record: the development of self-registering scientific instruments."
- *Early-modern Time*: **Robert Poole** (University College of St Martin, Lancaster) "Time awareness in early modern England"; **Erhard Chvojka** (University of Vienna) "Time and society in early-modern Europe"; **Robert Iliffe** (Imperial College) "The past and the future in early modern English natural philosophy."
- *Constructing Time II*: **Debra Yantis** (San Jose State University) "Nostalgia—the artifice of time"; **Nik Brown** (Anglia Polytechnic Univer-

- sity) "Organising Breakthroughs"; **Michael T. Bravo** (University of Manchester) "How did time become 'social'"; **Sven Widmalm** (Uppsala University) "Science, Neutrality and Modernity in 20th century Sweden."
- *Confronting and Visualising Time in the 19th and early-20th centuries*: **Crosbie Smith** and **Ian Higginson** (University of Kent) "'Time's Arrow': thermodynamics in early 20th century cultures"; **Robert M. Brain** (Harvard University) "Self-registering instruments and the rise of dynamics in the 19th century"; **Michael Roberts** (Independent Scholar) "Genesis and geological time from Archbishop Ussher to Bishop Wilberforce."
  - *Instrumentation and Time II*: **Greg Wallenborn** (University of Brussels) "Physicists as timecreators and timekeepers"; **Jeffrey D. Tang** (University of Pennsylvania) "Timely success: the genesis of the south-west Lancashire watchmaking industry"; **John M. Simpson** (Centre for the Millennium and Time Gun Exhibition, Edinburgh) "Time, guns and Charles Piazza Smyth."
  - *Time and Identity*: **Angela Schwartz** (Gerhard Mercator Universitat Gesamthochschule Duisberg) "A new age dawning: conceptions of a new era in late 19th century popular science in Britain and Germany"; **Klaus Thien** (Protestant Academy of Vienna) "Time-myths and national identity"; **Patricia Fara** (Max-Planck Institute) "Sir Isaac Newton lived here: sites of memory and scientific heritage"; **Jonathan R. Topham** (Cambridge University) "Time and meaning: the long history of the Bridgwater Treatises."
  - *Annihilating Space Through Time*: **Gijs Mom** (HTS-Antotechniek, Arnhem) "The culture of the 'adventure machine': speed and speed change in personal transportation during 19th century 'fin-de-siecle'"; **Jennifer Tann** and **Christine MacLeod** (University of Birmingham) "Time and tide: the measurement of steam boat speed, 1813-30"; **Iwan Rhys Morus** (Queen's University) "'The nervous system of Britain': space, time and the electric telegraph in Victorian England"; C.K. Raju (Centre for Study in Civilizations, New Delhi) "Relativity: history and history dependence."
  - *Forging time in 19th century Britain and the USA*: Timothy L. Alborn (Lehman College, City University of New York) "Time's thievish progress: Anglo-American finance and the end of atonement"; **Graeme Gooday** (University of Leeds) "Ironizing industrial time: machinery, secularity and subversion"; **Ben Marsden** (University of Kent) "Analy-

sis, architecture, anatomy: Robert Willis and the cultural apparatus of mechanics teaching in Cambridge and London 1837-1870.”

**20-23 October 1999.** The Twenty-Fourth Annual University of Hawaii Pacific Islands Studies Conference **Out of Oceania: Diaspora, Community, and Identity** was held in Honolulu. The conference focused on the expanding diasporic communities of Pacific Islanders in New Zealand, Australia, the United States, and elsewhere, as well as the complex flows of people, goods, and ideas that link them to their homelands.

**3-7 November 1999.** The **HSS Semisesquicentennial Anniversary and 1999 Annual Meeting** took place in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was a resounding success with over 670 registrants. At the annual awards banquet, HSS honored several books and individuals for their contributions in the history of science; further information can be found at:

<http://depts.washington.edu/hsexec/about/awards/index.html>

Pacific Circle members might be particularly interested in the following sessions:

*Localization of Scientific Knowledge*, Chair: Keith R. Benson, University of Washington

- **Margaret Meredith**, University of California, San Diego, “How Knowledge Travels: Collaboration and Credit in Early American Natural Historical Inquiry”
- **Maria M. Lopes** and **Silvia Fernanda de Mendonca Figueiroa**, Instituto Geociencias-Universidade de Campinas-UNICAMP, “Natural Sciences in Brazil: Local Aspects of the ‘Mondialization’ of Sciences in the 19th Century”
- **Andrew Zimmerman**, Columbia University, “Nature and Knowledge-Power at the Hamburg Colonial Institute”
- **Mina Kleiche**, Université Paris7-CNRS (France), “To Convert the Morocco into a Vast Orchard: To Introduce New Agricultural Methods from California to Morocco During the 1930’s”

*Making Science Travel, Travel in the Making of Science: The Role of 17th- & 18th-century Corporate Networks*, Chair: **Steven J. Harris**, Wellesley College & Boston College

- **Harold J. Cook**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, “Introducing Asian Medicine to Europe: The Dutch East India Company and its Rivals”
- **Gerald A. Ward**, Dibner Institute and Boston University, “From Merchant Adventurers to Merchants of Light: The Advent of English Joint-

Stock Trading Companies and the Making of Bacon's Great Instauration"

- **Florence C. Hsia**, Northwestern University, "Cherishing Observations from Afar: European Contexts for Jesuit Astronomical Work in China"
- **Steven J. Harris**, Wellesley College & Boston College, "Cumulative Representations: How Corporate Networks Help Make Science Globally Mobile & Locally Progressive"

5-6 November 1999. The University of California, Los Angeles, recently launched a "cluster program" for 1999-2000 titled "**The Global Eighteenth Century: The Four Corners of the Earth.**" This program consists of a year-long series of lectures and informal workshop sessions, including works-in-progress, organized by Professor **Felicity Nussbaum** (Dept. of English) and hosted by the CULA Center for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Studies and the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library.

The second session of the program was of particular interest to Pacific Circle members. Titled "Mapping the Eighteenth-Century World," it was held at the Clark Library, 5-6 November 1999 to explore the conceptual frameworks for imagining the larger symbolic and material spaces of the eighteenth century. This session sought to explore the cognitive and literal mapping of civilization and commerce in the Enlightenment when distant geographical origins (such as the West and East Indies) were often popularly construed to be interchangeable. Perhaps more significantly, the program also sought to understand how the non-European world described, imagined, or ignored Europe. In querying the Eurocentricism of disciplinary knowledge at its formation, the program organizers hope to consider circuits of influence and exchange around the globe rather than less permeable categories such as metropolis versus periphery, or "us" versus "them."

A workshop on 6 November focussed specifically on the Pacific dimension. **Nicholas Thomas** (now at Goldsmiths College, University of London) spoke on "Mapping Oceania: European and Indigenous Artifacts;" **Glyndwr Williams** (Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London) gave a paper titled "Tupaia: Polynesian Navigator, Chartmaker – and Artist?" and **Greg Dening** (Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, Australian National University) spoke about "Encompassing Oceania: The Theatre of *Endeavour* and *Hokule'a*."

For more information about future programs see "Future Conferences & Calls for Papers" or contact:

<http://www.humnet.ucla.edu/humnet/c1718cs/calendar.htm#core>

## **FUTURE CONFERENCES & CALLS FOR PAPERS**

**9-23 January, 2000.** "Technology and Cultural Values: On the Edge of the Third Millennium," the eighth **East-West Philosophers' Conference**, will be held at the University of Hawaii at Manoa (see *BPC3*).

**12-14 January 2000.** The **Maritime Strategic Studies Institute** is organizing "Sea Power at the Millennium: Trade, Navies, Resources, Environment and Society not forgetting Science and Technology" in Portsmouth, England.

Evolutionary technological innovations over the past half century, many of them evolved from defence systems, have transformed our relationship with the sea and the oceans. The range of activities—scientific, commercial and military—that are now conducted on, below and above the waters has greatly increased, as has our scientific knowledge. Many of today's diverse peaceful activities are addressed in the conference programme, together with an examination of Defence issues. For more information about this important international conference see:

<http://www.royal-navy.mod.uk/mssi/>

**19-21 February 2000.** The twelfth annual Symposium on the **Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawaii and the Pacific** will be held at the Hawaii Maritime Center, Honolulu Harbor, Pier 7 (see *BPC3*). More information can be found at the Marine Option Program website:

[www2.hawaii.edu/mop/](http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/)

**25-26 February 2000.** The UCLA "cluster program" for 1999-2000 titled "**The Global Eighteenth Century: The Four Corners of the Earth**" continues (see "Conference Reports"). Session 3 is titled "From China to Peru": East/West Interminglings." Giambattista Vico in *The New Science* (1725) described poetic geography as mankind's making "use of the semblances of things known or near at hand" in "describing unknown or distant things." More recently Edward Said's influential *Orientalism* has characterized the way that the West's shaped thinking about itself in relation to the East was formative for modern notions of divisions of the world. But more recent scholarly thinking and research has shifted from the binaries of East/West to a recognition of the way that these heuristic oppositions are mutually constitutive between the Americas and Europe on the one hand, and the Levant, India, China, Japan, and Formosa on the other. "From China to

Peru": East/West Interminglings" will re-examine "representations" of the East which perpetrated notions of the Ottoman Empire as despotic, barbaric, and sexually charged, of China as polite and inventive, or of Hindu India as offering an ascetic ideal as well as Eastern ideas of the West. How is the concept of "representation" itself a problem? In the circuits of religious, sexual, and trade relationships emerging in the Enlightenment, how do indigenous traditions produce distinct national histories that interplay within an increasingly global eighteenth century?

Registration fees: \$10 for UC faculty and staff; \$20 for others; free of charge to students. Registration deadline: February 18. For more information contact:

<http://www.humnet.ucla.edu/humnet/c1718cs/calendar.htm#core>

**3-5 March 2000.** The **Columbia History of Science Group** is holding its annual meeting at Friday Harbor in Washington State. There is still room for more papers; to propose a paper, or obtain registration details, contact:

Keith R. Benson

Phone: 206 543-6358

Fax: 206 543-7400

Email: [krbenson@u.washington.edu](mailto:krbenson@u.washington.edu)

**10-11 March 2000.** The conference "Science and Politics: What Is To Be Learned from the Russian Experience" will take place at LaSells Stewart Center at Oregon State University. It will begin with a keynote lecture "Which Is More Important to Science, Freedom or Money? (Some Sobering Thoughts from the Russian Experience?)" by **Loren Graham**, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, 7:00 p.m., LaSells Stewart. Morning and afternoon sessions on 11 March will include eight speakers and commentators from Russia and the United States. For more information contact the OSU history department at:

Phone: 541-737-3421

Email: [MBethman@orst.edu](mailto:MBethman@orst.edu)

Web: <http://www.orst.edu/dept.history/>

**16-19 March 2000.** "Into the Next Millennium: The Past and Promise of Environmental History." The **American Society for Environmental History** invites proposals for its 2000 meeting in Tacoma, Washington (see *BPC3*).

**10-12 April 2000.** The Universities of Sheffield (Centre for Nineteenth-century Studies) and Leeds (Division of History and Philosophy of Science)

announce **Science in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Periodical**, an interdisciplinary conference organized by the SciPer Project to be held at the University of Leeds (see *BPC3*). A full version of the provisional program is now available at:

<http://www.shef.ac.uk/uni/academic/D-H/el/sciper/Programme.htm>

**18-19 May 2000.** The **British Society for the History of Science** will hold its ACE 2000 conference at the Science Museum of London (18 May) and the National Physical Laboratory (19 May). ACE 2000 will mark the 50th Anniversary of the Pilot Model Automatic Computing Engine, London's first computer. Speakers at ACE 2000 include leading historians of computing and the pioneers who constructed and programmed Pilot Model ACE and its derivatives; a conference programme is available at the conference website:

<http://www.AlanTuring.net/>

The conference organizer is:

Jack Copeland

The Turing Project

University of Canterbury

New Zealand

Email: [bjcopeland@canterbury.ac.nz](mailto:bjcopeland@canterbury.ac.nz)

For registration information please contact:

Wing Commander Geoffrey Bennett

Executive Secretary to the British Society for the History of Science

31 High Street

Stanford in the Vale

Faringdon, Oxon SN7 8LH, UK

Fax: +44 -1367-718963

Email: [bshs@hidex.demon.co.uk](mailto:bshs@hidex.demon.co.uk)

**18-21 May 2000.** The **American Association for the History of Medicine** is organizing a conference in Bethesda, MD, is planning sessions on topics related to the history of health and healing; of medical ideas, practices and institutions; the history of illness, disease, and public health from all eras and regions of the world. For more information contact:

Harry M. Marks

Dept. of the History of Science, Medicine & Technology

The Johns Hopkins University

1900 E. Monument Street

Baltimore, MD 21205 USA

**23-24 June 2000.** The **British Society for the History of Science** and the National Portrait Gallery are holding their “Portraiture and Scientific Identity” conference in London, UK. The conference will coincide with an exhibition of scientific portraits at the Gallery, and will explore portraiture in relation to practitioners of science, medicine and technology since the seventeenth century in Britain. The exhibition will open in late March. The conference will feature four plenary sessions and a number of shorter sessions organized by Professor Ludmilla Jordanova who can be contacted at:

School of World Art Studies and Museology

University of East Anglia

Norwich, Norfolk NR4 7TJ UK

Email: [l.jordanova@uea.ac.uk](mailto:l.jordanova@uea.ac.uk)

The deadline for abstracts has passed, and the final program will be drawn up early in the new year. Those wanting a copy of the program should send a stamped, self-addressed envelope marked “BSHS Conference” to:

Education Department

National Portrait Gallery

St. Martin’s Place

London WC2H 0HE UK

**26-29 June 2000.** The **Pacific History Association’s** conference titled “Bursting Boundaries: Places, Persons, Gender, and Disciplines” will be held in Canberra at the Australian National University. There will be panels on indigenous identities, Pacific history beyond the boundaries of history, multimedia history, missionary activity and missionary activity. For more information contact Professor Donald Denoon by email:

[dxd@coombs.anu.edu.au](mailto:dxd@coombs.anu.edu.au)

**6-9 July 2000.** The **History of Philosophy of Science Group (HOPOS)** announces the Third International History of Philosophy of Science Conference at Vienna (see *BPC3*, p. 21). For more information see:

<http://scistud.umkc.edu/hopos/index.html>

**12-13 July 2000.** “Science Communication, Education, and the History of Science”: a conference at the Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London W1 to be arranged by the British Society for the History of Science with support from the Royal Society.

*This meeting comes at a time of re-appraisal of the ‘public understand-*

ing' of science, of renewed discussion about the form and purposes of science education in schools, and of increasing popular interest in history of science, catalysed by Dava Sobel's *Longitude*, Michael Frayn's *Copenhagen* and various other works. Since the way we represent its past plays a significant role in framing contemporary attitudes towards science, it is important to examine critically the role of history of science in these public contexts. This conference will bring together leading science communicators, educationists and historians of science for a critical examination of the ways in which history of science is used in popular writing, in the media, in museums and in schools. It will also ask whether public representations of the history of science adequately reflect current historical scholarship, and explore various initiatives worldwide which seek to promote improved communication of recent work in the history of science.

Conference themes will include:

- Science and its publics: an historical overview
- History of science in popular science writing
- Perspectives encountered in museums and science centres
- Science, history of science and the media
- Schoolbooks and syllabuses: recent developments and future plans
- Using history to represent 'other voices' in communication about science.

A session on history of science in literature and the arts will be held at the British Academy, when academics and authors will join a panel discussion of the current interest in this field. Participants are also invited to attend Prof. **Roy Porter**'s Royal Society Wilkins Lecture on the evening of 11 July (title: 'Reflections on scientific and medical futurology since the time of John Wilkins').

More details of the programme and associated papers will be made available on the BSHS web site:

<http://www.bsbs.org.uk>

In addition to the contributions already arranged the organizers are inviting proposals for papers related to the themes listed. After review, those papers which are accepted will be made available in the a pre-conference web-based collection of papers. To propose such a paper, e-mail your abstract of not more than 300 words to:

Jeff Hughes

Email: [hughes@fs4.ma.man.ac.uk](mailto:hughes@fs4.ma.man.ac.uk)

from whom further details are also available. Registration information is available through the BSHS website or from the conference office:

31 High St  
Stanford in the Vale  
Faringdon, Oxon.  
SN7 8LH, UK  
Email: bshs@hidex.demon.co.uk

**17-18 July 2000.** The **SSHM Annual Conference** takes place in Southampton, UK, on "Medicine-Magic-Religion". The conference wishes to reassess the boundaries and intersections between medicine, magic, and religion in the light of premodern medical history, the epistemological status of science/medicine, "colonial medicine", in/compatibilities of different cosmologies and healing systems, postcolonial and subaltern perspectives, and alternative medicine in western countries. The organizers hope to bring together historians and social scientists from a wide range of specialities; papers offering interdisciplinary and comparative perspectives are particularly welcome.

Paper proposals must be received by 31 January 2000 and should be sent by e-mail to: WER@soton.ac.uk. Information about registration (deadline 1 April 2000) can be obtained from:

Dr. Waltraud Ernst  
Department of History  
University of Southampton  
Southampton SO17 1BK UK  
Email: WER@soton.ac.uk

**1-3 August 2000.** A historical symposium, to take place in Helsinki, Finland, will celebrate the centenary of the founding in 1902 of the **International Council for the Exploration of the Sea** (see BPC3). For more information contact:

Dr Emory D. Anderson  
NOAA/NFS, Northeast Fisheries Science Center  
166 Water St  
Woods Hole, MA USA

or from the conference secretary at:

ICES  
Palaegade 2-4  
DK-1261  
Copenhagen, Denmark  
Email: ices.info@ices.dk

**1-6 August 2000.** The **International Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies** (ISECS) invites applications from scholars in all fields of eighteenth-century studies to participate in the International Seminar on the Eighteenth Century (formerly the East/West Seminar) which will be held in Los Angeles, California, under the direction of **Philip Stewart** (Duke University) and **Byron Wells** (Wake Forest University).

The theme of the seminar will be "Interpreting Colonialism" and will focus on issues such as:

- Colonial "theory": how the process was explained and/or understood in Europe
- Rhetoric of travel literature and chronicles with respect to other peoples
- The economics of colonialization, including slavery
- Representation of the colonizer and colonized
- Autonomy of native cultures

Space in the seminar is limited to twenty participants. Lodging and meals will be provided. Subject to funding and individual need, some travel assistance may also be available. The deadline for applications has passed, but more information about the conference can be obtained from:

Byron Wells

ASECS

P.O. Box 7867

Winston-Salem, NC 27109 USA

Fax: (1)336-727-4697

Email: [asecs@wfu.edu](mailto:asecs@wfu.edu)

**6-13 August 2000.** The **International Congress of Historical Sciences** will be held at the University of Oslo (Blindern Campus), Norway. The registration circular has already been sent out. Major themes of the conference will include:

- Perspectives on global history: concepts and methodology. Organizer: **Jörn Rüsen**, Germany
- Is universal history possible? Co-organizer: **Patrick O'Brien**, United Kingdom. Discussants: **Alexander Tchoubarian**, Russia and **Jürgen Osterhammel**, Switzerland
- Cultural encounters between continents over the centuries. Co-Organizer: **Jerry Bentley**, USA. Discussants: **Natalie Zemon Davis**, Canada and **Valery Tichkov**, Russia
- Millennium, time and history. Organizer: **Reinhart Koselleck**, Germany. Discussant: **Harbans Mukhia**, India
- The construction and division of time: periodisation and chronology. Co-

- Organizer: **Masayuki Sato**, Japan. Discussant: **François Dosse**, France
- Eschatology, millenarian movements, and visions of the future. Co-Organizer: **André Vauchez**, France. Discussant: **Bernard McGinn**, USA
  - The uses and misuses of history and the responsibility of the historians, past and present. Organizer: **Georg Iggers**, USA. Discussant: **François Bédarida**, France
  - The Uses and Abuses of History in Pre-Modern Societies and the role of the Historian
  - The Instrumentalization of History and Historians in Modern Societies
  - The Critical Function of History in the Modern Period
- The conference will also feature specialist sessions and roundtables.

Inquiries to:

International Congress of Historical Sciences  
 University of Oslo  
 P.O. Box 1008, Blindern  
 N-0315 Oslo, Norway  
 Fax: +47 22 85 47 00  
 Email: [oslo2000@hf.uio.no](mailto:oslo2000@hf.uio.no)

Or see:

<http://www.oslo2000.uio.no/english/>

**27-30 September 2000.** Contributions from historians of science are especially encouraged for the 2000 **Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S)**, held jointly with the European Association for the Study of Science and Technology (EASST). The meeting will take place at the University of Vienna (Austria).

A greater presence of historians in the work of the 4S/EASST is important both for the health of Social Studies of Science in general and also for the engagement of historians of science in broader work relating to the understanding of the sciences. If historians can succeed in demonstrating to our colleagues in neighboring specialities the inseparable role of historical investigation in a fuller understanding of science, both past and present, and of the ways in which contemporary science is saturated with the past, the resulting stronger linkages between the BSHS/HSS and the 4S/EASST will immeasurably benefit both.

Three broad fields of inquiry demand our attention in connection with the transitions taking place in science, technology and society: citizenship, culture, and identity. Under these central themes, the conference sessions will be open to a wide variety of connected issues and approaches, includ-

ing science policy studies, technology and innovation, science and social movements, scientific instruments and practices, technology studies, cultural studies of science and technology, public understanding of science, and many more. Proposals for relevant papers are solicited until 15 February, and abstracts of 250 words should be sent by e-mail or fax to the following:

Email: 4SEASST@univie.ac.at (attached as RTF document)

Fax: +43 1 4277 9476 (attention 4S/EASST Ulrike Felt)

More information about the conference can be found at:

<http://www.univie.ac.at/wissenschaftstheorie/>

or from the chair of the Program Committee directly:

Ulrike Felt (chair of the programme committee)

University of Vienna

Email: [ulrike.felt@univie.ac.at](mailto:ulrike.felt@univie.ac.at)

**26-29 October 2000.** The **Social Science History Association** will hold its 25th anniversary conference at the Pittsburgh Hilton and Towers in Pittsburgh. The SSHA is the leading interdisciplinary association for historical research and the members of the association share a common interest in interdisciplinary and systematic approaches to historical research. The organization's long-standing interest in research methodology also makes SSHA meetings fertile ground for exploring new solutions to historical problems. The SSHA strongly encourages participation from graduate students and recent Ph.D.s as well as more established scholars.

This year's anniversary meeting, "Looking Backward and Looking Forward" will include reflective presidential and thematic sessions on the past and future of social science history. Sessions will feature founders and past presidents, critiques of social science history, the teaching of social science history, the philosophy of social science history, and Pittsburgh as a site for social science history—as well as the usual broad range of sessions proposed by participants.

Submissions are being handled electronically this year. If you wish to submit a paper, panel, or poster for presentation at the SSHA 2000 conference, see:

<http://www.ipums.umn.edu/~ssha>

The submission deadline is February 1, 2000 and SSHA has a system of rolling acceptances; it is wise to submit your panel early.

SSHA prefers submissions of complete sessions with three or four research papers or roundtable participants, a chair, and one or two discussants. You may also submit an individual paper, but you should be aware

that individual papers are less likely to be accepted than complete panels. You may also submit research to be presented in a poster session. Because the conference is unlikely to exceed its capacity for poster presentations, they will probably be less competitive. SSHA also need volunteers to serve as discussants or session chairs, so if you are interested in serving in this capacity please indicate your areas of expertise in the discussants/chairs pool on the web site.

Contributors should take note of the SSHA rules and traditions: a) The participants in a session should represent more than one institution or discipline. b) Panels that include material from more than one place and/or time are particularly welcome. c) To maximize the number of participants, individuals may present only one paper and participate in no more than two sessions. d) Panels co-sponsored by two (or more) networks are encouraged. e) Finally, preference will be given to complete panel proposals or ones that can be completed by the proposal deadline. Although most panels are designed to present and discuss three papers, four-paper panels, roundtables, poster sessions and book session are also part of the program.

Notification of acceptances or rejection of proposals will occur by March 30. At that time, all accepted participants in the SSHA program will be required to pre-register for the conference. Acceptance of panels will thus be conditional: no panel will appear in the preliminary or final program unless all of its participants have registered. Participants also normally join the SSHA.

For more information, see the website listed above or contact:

SSHA Program Co-Chairs:

Leslie Page Moch and Philip McMichael

Email: [ssha2000@mail.h-net.msu.edu](mailto:ssha2000@mail.h-net.msu.edu)

or c/o SSHA program

Department of History

Michigan State University

East Lansing, MI 48824-1036 USA

**29-30 October 2000.** The University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington (USA) is hosting "One Hundred Years of the Quantum: From Max Planck to Entanglement." This symposium marks the centennial of the birth of quantum physics, which occurred in the Fall of 1900 when Max Planck found an explanation for the spectrum of black body radiation. In doing so, Planck invoked a new physical constant-the quantum of action. "One Hundred Years of the Quantum" is a conference that will bring to-

gether physicists, historians, and philosophers of science.

Three sessions are being organized, devoted to:

- historical perspectives on Planck's work and the early development of quantum mechanics
- twentieth-century debates about the interpretation of quantum mechanics
- new topics in quantum physics, including quantum optics and quantum computing.

Each of the papers will address a significant problem in the history, philosophy or physics of the quantum. While the bulk of the program will be made up of invited papers, the organizers are reserving a small number of slots for contributed papers. The deadline for submission of contributed papers is March 1, 2000 and the deadline for conference registration is September 1, 2000. For details about the program, registration and lodging contact:

Prof. Alan Thorndike  
Dept. of Physics  
University of Puget Sound  
Tacoma, WA 98416 USA  
Phone: (253) 879-3817  
Email: [thorndike@ups.edu](mailto:thorndike@ups.edu)

## EXHIBITIONS

The **Western Australian Museum** in Perth has opened its William Dampier Exhibition to celebrate the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Dampier's voyage. The exhibition opened in Perth on 6 August 1999 and features, among other things, plant material collected on the voyage. A contemporary duplicate collection of Dampier's plants will be collected under the guidance of botanist Alex George. In 2001 the Perth Museum plans to create an exhibition commemorating the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the French expedition to Australia under Nicholas Baudin. For more information see the Museum's website: <http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/exhibit/Dampier/index.htm>

The **Center for History of Physics** (American Institute of Physics) has created two new historical exhibits on the World Wide Web: "Werner Heisenberg/Quantum Uncertainty" and "Andrei Sakharov: Soviet Physics, Nuclear Weapons and Human Rights". Both include photographs and other illustrations along with documents and audio clips, and they complement the Center's earlier online exhibitions "Albert Einstein, Image and Impact" and

“the Discovery of the Electron.”

Future exhibits will include ones of Marie Curie, Max Planck, and twentieth century cosmology. Meanwhile the Center invites your comments on the existing exhibitions and encourages the development of collaborative projects. The Center's homepage is:

<http://www.aip.org/history/>

## EMPLOYMENT AND GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

The most up-to-date source of job information in the field of history of science is found on the website of the History of Science Society:

[http://weber.u.washington.edu/~hssexec/hss\\_jobs.html](http://weber.u.washington.edu/~hssexec/hss_jobs.html)

The following entries represent information drawn specifically to the editor's attention:

**The Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine at the University of Manchester (UK)** is looking for a top-quality candidate to join its expanding and dynamic graduate programme in the history of science/technology medicine in September 2000. Applications in all areas of HSTM will be considered.

Applicants should have (or expect to obtain) a Master's degree in history of science/technology/medicine or a related subject by the time they take up the award. Undergraduates expecting to graduate with a first or good upper second class degree and with some background in HSTM are also eligible to apply; if successful, attendance at research training courses will be required in their first year.

The award will cover University fees at home/EU rate and maintenance at ESRC/AHRB rates. Paid tutorial teaching may also be available.

The successful applicant will be asked to apply for an ESRC or AHRB PhD studentship where appropriate: early application is therefore advisable (the deadline for ESRC/AHRB applications is 1 May).

Application is made by completing a form available from the address below (also available for printing on the CHSTM web-site:

[http://www.man.ac.uk/Science\\_Engineering/CHSTM/frontpag.htm](http://www.man.ac.uk/Science_Engineering/CHSTM/frontpag.htm)

The final closing date for applications is 31 March 2000, though earlier submissions are encouraged. All applicants are invited to contact CHSTM staff informally to discuss the suitability of their proposed topic. For informal enquiries, further details and application materials, contact:

Dr. J. Hughes  
CHSTM, Maths Tower, The University  
Manchester. M13 9PL UK  
Phone: 0161 275 5857  
Fax: 0161 275 5699  
Email: [hughes@fs4.ma.man.ac.uk](mailto:hughes@fs4.ma.man.ac.uk)

The **University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine** is seeking a Historian of Medicine and/or Biomedical Science. Area of specialization and period are open. Junior candidates (Assistant Professors and ABDs) will only be considered if a tenured, Associate or Full Professor is not hired. Candidates must be interested in developing collegial relations with clinicians and bench scientists, as well as with anthropologists and other social and behavioral scientists. Ability to generate grant/foundations income is highly desirable as is administrative and program building experience. Responsibilities include coordinating the History of Health Sciences Graduate Studies Program, building formal relationships with UC Berkeley's History of Science Doctoral Program, and teaching medical students as well as graduate students in allied disciplines.

For full consideration applications must be received by January 7, 2000. The search will remain open, however, until a suitable candidate is found. Senior candidates (Associate or Full Professors) should send letter of intent, CV and selected publications as well as 3-5 confidential references. Junior candidates should send a letter of intent and dossier to:

Philippe Bourgois, Chair  
c/o Susan Reneau  
Department of Anthropology, History and Social Medicine  
Suite 485, Box 0850  
UCSF  
3333 California St.  
San Francisco, CA 94143-0850 USA (Express Mail 94118)

UCSF is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. The University undertakes affirmative action to assure equal employment opportunity for under-represented minorities and women, for persons with disabilities and for Vietnam era veterans and special disabled veterans. For more information see:

[www.ucsf.edu/~history/Home.html](http://www.ucsf.edu/~history/Home.html)

**Harvard University** is seeking a Curator, Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments. Duties and Responsibilities: Participate in launching a

major new center for the study of the material culture of science; manage and develop the Collection of Historical and Scientific Instruments in support of the academic mission of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in collaboration with the Department of the History of Science. Work closely with the faculty of the Department of the History of Science to integrate the use of the collection in departmental teaching and research. Further develop and implement the strategic plan for the collection. Plan and organize new space for the collection. Oversee teaching and display space, and mounting exhibits in conjunction with the Department of the History of Science. Focused fundraising in conjunction with the Department.

**Required Education, Experience, and Skills:** Ph.D. or equivalent. 8-10 years of curatorial or related experience, including the acquisition, preservation, and restoration of objects, and preparation of museum exhibits. Experience with technical instruments, and science museum experience desirable. Proven organizational and administrative skills. History of science background highly desirable.

Submit application including: CV; description of experience and interests; writing samples (e.g., description of exhibits, catalogues, articles); list of 3 references including addresses, telephone numbers and e-mail; letters from the referees should be sent directly to the department. The deadline is 15 February 2000. Materials should be sent to:

Professor Peter L. Galison  
Chair, CHSI Search Committee  
Science Center 235  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

The **Darwin Correspondence Project** seeks an Associate Editor to work with a small team, based in Cambridge University Library, on the publication of *The Correspondence of Charles Darwin*. The candidate should hold a Ph.D. in history of science or history, with an interest in nineteenth-century science; editorial ability and computer literacy is required, and a knowledge of French and/or German desirable. The appointment is for one year in the first instance with reappointment for a further period or periods being dependent on the continuation of external funding. Salary is based on the Cambridge University academic-related Research Associate scale (16,286-24,479 pounds sterling). The closing date for applications is 28 February 2000. Interviews will be held in the week 13-17 March 2000.

Further details and an application form can be obtained from:

The Librarian's Secretary  
Cambridge University Library  
West Road  
Cambridge CB3 9DR UK  
Phone: (01223) 333046  
Email: sally@ula.cam.ac.uk

**The Institute for Science and Technology Studies, Bielefeld University, Germany**, offers nine stipends in its STS-Graduate School (Graduiertenkolleg). Details (in German only):

<http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/iwt/gk/hauptinf/ausschreibungen.htm>

or

<http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/iwt/gk/>

**THESE-PAC Competition 1999:** The THESE-PAC association awards two prizes of 100.000 CFP francs (5000 Ffr or UA/A/NZ\$1000) to reward:

- The best university work on the South Pacific islands and Australasia
- The best university work about New Caledonia

THESE-PAC will publish the winning submissions wherever possible, and awards two runner-up prizes of 30.000 CFP francs for the second and third-place entries. "University works" include all reports, dissertations, theses and other documents submitted for the award of a higher education degree or diploma.

No registration fees are required, but copies of works submitted will remain the property of the association and will be copied in collaboration with the New Caledonia Archives Department and the Berneim Public Library in Noumea.

All works submitted must have been written recently, and will only be considered once; they must be submitted each year by 31 December. To submit an entry or obtain more information contact:

THESE-PAC

BP 920

98 845 Noumea Cedex

Nouvelle-Caledonie

Phone: (687) 25 15 98

Fax: (687) 27 12 68

The Department of History at Swarthmore College seeks a **Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow** who specializes in the History of Science, Technology, or Medicine. The Fellow will teach five courses over the two year

appointment and devote the remainder of the time to research. Geographic field is open, but focus on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is preferred. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Please send letter of application, cv, proposed courses, and letters of recommendation by 1 February 2000 to:

Professor Robert Weinberg  
Department of History  
Swarthmore College  
Swarthmore, PA 19081 USA

The Chemical Heritage Foundation (CHF) invites applications for the **Glenn E. and Barbara Hodsdon Ulliyot Scholarship**. The goal of the Ulliyot Scholarship is to advance public understanding of the importance of the chemical sciences to the public welfare. The fourth annual Ulliyot Scholarship, which will be awarded for summer 2000, offers a stipend of \$3,500 plus modest travel and research support. The scholar will spend a minimum of two months in residence at CHF, conducting research on the heritage of the chemical sciences using the resources of CHF's Othmer Library of Chemical History in Philadelphia, other area libraries, and associated resources.

Applications should include a curriculum vitae, a one-page description of the proposed research, and an outline of a specific product as an outcome of the scholarship. The proposal should demonstrate how the resources of the Othmer Library are relevant to the applicant's project. In addition, applicants should arrange for two letters of reference to be sent directly to CHF. The deadline is 15 February 2000. Please contact:

Leo B. Slater  
Chemical Heritage Foundation  
315 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2702 USA  
Phone: (215) 873-8224  
Fax: (215) 925-1954  
Email: [lslater@chemheritage.org](mailto:lslater@chemheritage.org)

The American Section of the Société de Chimie Industrielle, in conjunction with the Chemical Heritage Foundation (CHF), invite applications for the **Société de Chimie Industrielle (American Section) Fellowship**. The purpose of the fellowship is to stimulate public understanding of the chemical industries, using both terms in their widest sense. Applications are encouraged from writers, journalists, educators, and historians of science, tech-

nology, and business.

The second Société de Chimie Industrielle (American Section) Fellowship will be awarded for summer 2000, and provides up to \$15,000 for stipend, living expenses, and research support. The fellow will spend a minimum of two months in residence at CHF, conducting research on some aspect of the heritage of the chemical sciences or chemical process industries using the resources of CHF's Othmer Library of Chemical History, other area libraries, and associated resources.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae and a one-page research proposal outlining a specific project to be completed while in residence at CHF, and showing how the project will further public understanding of the chemical industries. In addition, applicants should arrange for two letters of reference to be sent directly to CHF. The deadline is 15 February 2000. Please contact Leo Slater at the address in the previous entry.

The Chemical Heritage Foundation (CHF) offers small **travel grants** to enable interested individuals to make use of the research resources of the Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry, the Othmer Library of Chemical History, and its associated facilities. Grants, which may be used for travel, subsistence and copying costs, will not normally exceed \$500. Applications should include a curriculum vitae, a one page statement on the research proposed and the applicability of area resources, and a budget. In addition, applicants should arrange for two letters of reference to be sent directly to CHF. Deadlines are 1 February for grants used April-June, 1 May for grants used July-September, 1 August for grants used October-November, and 1 November for grants used January-March. Inquiries:

Mary Ellen Bowden

Chemical Heritage Foundation

315 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, PA 19106

Phone: (215) 873-8228

Fax: (215) 925-1954

Email: [mebowden@chemheritage.org](mailto:mebowden@chemheritage.org)

The Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis offers **visiting research fellowships** for the purpose of facilitating scholarly research in its collection of books, journals, manuscripts, prints, and instruments. The focus of the Bakken's collection is on the history of electricity and magnetism and their applications in the life sciences and medicine. Related materials include mesmerism and animal magnetism, 19th-century ephemera concern-

ing alternative electromedical therapies, letters of various scientists, and trade catalogues. The instruments include electrostatic generators, magneto-electric generators, induction coils, physiological instruments, recording devices, and accessories.

The fellowship is a maximum of \$1,300 and is to be used for travel, subsistence, and other direct costs of conducting research at The Bakken. The minimum period of residence is one week. This year's application deadline is March 1, 2000. For further information, please contact:

David J. Rhees, Executive Director

The Bakken Library and Museum

3537 Zenith Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55416 USA

Phone: 612-926-3878, extension 213

Fax: 612-927-7265

Email: [rhees@thebakken.org](mailto:rhees@thebakken.org)

Web: [www.thebakken.org](http://www.thebakken.org)

## RECENT GRANTS

The **Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine at the University of Manchester (UK)** has granted a three-year Ph.D. studentship beginning in January 2000 for a project on the rise of experimental biology in 20th century Britain. The student will be based in the Centre and will work with Dr. Jonathan Harwood. The project will focus upon either (a) the impact of Empire upon the growth of new biological specialties or (b) the reform efforts of the Society for Experimental Biology.

The new **HSS Dibner Postdoctoral Fellow** for 1999-2000 is **Amy C. Crumpton**. Dr. Crumpton has been program associate and research archivist with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and as Dibner Fellow she will investigate AAAS's role in constructing the concept of "science in society" that has influenced the association's mission to advance science. She will also write a brief critical history of the AAAS Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare and its attempt during the 1960s to steer the association toward social activism.



## BOOK NEWS

Losena Tubanavau-Salabula, Josua M. Namoce and Nic Maclellan, eds., **Kirisimasi: Na Sotia kei na Lewe ni Mataivalu e Wai ni Viti e na akatovotovo iyaragi nei Peritania mai Kirisimasi** (Fijian troops at Britain's Christmas Island nuclear tests). Suva: Pacific Concerns Resource Centre, 1999. Pp. 202 with photos and maps. In English and Fijian. US\$10 (includes postage), ISBN 982-9018-01-6.

In 1957-8, Britain conducted nine atmospheric nuclear tests at Christmas Island and Malden Island in the central Pacific. Together with British and New Zealand troops, nearly 300 Fijian soldiers and sailors witnessed the development of Britain's hydrogen bomb. This book, published in English and Fijian, is the story of Fiji's Christmas Island veterans in their own words. It tells the history of Fijians at Christmas Island and documents the lasting health and environmental effects of Britain's nuclear testing in the Pacific. Order your copy now from:

Pacific Concerns Resource Centre (PCRC)

83 Amy Street, Toorak

Private Mail Bag, Suva, FIJI

Phone: (679) 304649

Fax: (679) 304755

Email: [pcrc@is.com.fj](mailto:pcrc@is.com.fj)

**New philosophy and history of science series:** Thoemmes Press is a small publisher in Bristol, UK, specialising in providing primary source material in the history of ideas for the academic communities. The press is looking for ideas and proposals for its new series: The Philosophy and History of Science. This series will reprint classic works in this field.

Helmholtz's *Treatise on Physiological Optics* will be the first collection in the series. A reprint of the definitive 1924/5 edition of Helmholtz's classic work on the psychology and physics of vision, originally published in German between 1856 and 1866. The new edition will contain an Introduction by Nicholas Wade, Professor of Visual Psychology, University of Dundee. The series will also be reprinting *Thirteen Books The of Euclid's Elements* translated by Sir Thomas Little Heath (1908): a monumental three-volume translation of the *Elements* by one of the world's leading authorities on Greek mathematics.

The press welcomes your responses to the following questions:

- Are there any other major figures within the philosophy and history of

science whose major works would benefit from a reprint collection?

- Does anybody have any ideas about new multi-volume collections on specific themes within the subject areas?

Thoemmes recently published (with Routledge) a twelve-volume set entitled *Works in the Philosophy of Science 1830-1914*, which includes classic works such as *Matter and Motion* by James Clerk Maxwell and *Principles of Science* by Stanley Jevons. Would a similar collection containing classic works in the history of science be beneficial to the modern scholar?

Further information about Thoemmes Press can be found on its website: <http://www.thoemmes.com>

and sample catalogues are available. The Press can also be contacted at:

Kirsten Robertson: Editor

Thoemmes Press

11 Great George Street

Bristol BS1 5RR UK

Tel: +44 (0) 117 929 1377

Fax: +44 (0) 117 922 1918

Email: [kr Robertson@thoemmes.com](mailto:kr Robertson@thoemmes.com)

**New history of science Bio-Biblio directory:** *Bio-bibliographical Directory to Writers on the Theory, History, and Culture of Science and the Humanities* is now available. This cumulative index of more than 760 writers on the theory, history, and culture of science and the humanities offers a particularly rich selection of biographical and bibliographical information about German-language authors that may be hard to trace outside Europe. Suggestions for additions and corrections are always welcome. Keep up to date by having a WWW Robot notify you when there are changes to this page! For more information see:

<http://www-user.uni-bremen.de/~kr538/directory.html>

## BOOK REVIEWS

Marcos Cueto, *El Regreso de las Epidemias: Salud y Sociedad en el Peru del Siglo xx*. Lima: IEP Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 1997. Pp. 256. Notes, bibliography, index, illustrations. Paperback. ISBN 9972-51-011-5.

*The Return of the Epidemics: Health and Society in Peru in the Twentieth Century* is a remarkable book which presents a broad vision of the history of disease and public health in a socio-cultural context. Other

studies have focused on the epidemiology of particular epidemics, but Peruvian scholar Marcos Cueto analyzes the campaigns waged against six major diseases which confronted Peru from the bubonic plague of 1903 to the outbreak of cholera in 1991, and he makes the argument that failure to address health issues means that epidemics will return. While four of the five chapters are based on previously published articles, the book stands as a cohesive whole because of the author's skillful interweaving of common themes. In each chapter, he examines three aspects: first, the impact of disease with a brief explanation of the biological and ecological factors that produced it; second, the techniques and policies implemented; and third, social reactions.

Professor Cueto, educated in Peru with a Ph.D. from Columbia University, has brought an international perspective to his Peruvian expertise. In his view, one studies epidemics not only from the traditional approach of understanding their history, but because these dramatic events provide perspectives on public health and disease not always easily found in the usual sources. Rarely do we know what the common people thought but in these crises everyone had something to say. He has based his study on the imaginative use of an impressive variety of sources ranging from government reports to newspapers and interviews.

Dr. Cueto feels that epidemics magnify the relations between economic systems and the conditions of existence, illuminating little known dimensions of the social fabric including ideologies, religious beliefs and mentalities. He demonstrates that epidemics and health policies are fundamental to explaining the history of medicine and popular perceptions of health and sickness. Further, they have an impact on social and cultural life and tend to consolidate the state's authority in health. One of his important contributions is to reconcile natural history and social history.

The first chapter, "The City and the Rats: The Bubonic Plague in Lima and the North Coast, 1903-1930" explores the grave deficiencies in urban life, the failure of basic services to keep pace with population growth, and the concomitantly ideal conditions for rats. It clearly explains the public resistance to sanitary efforts in cultural, economic and political terms. While on the one hand, the plague generated interest on the part of the state, on the other it also resulted in associating disease with the poor and some ethnic groups, resulting in strain on the social fabric.

"Health from Above: Yellow Fever, the North Coast and the Rockefeller Foundation" emphasizes the misconceptions and erroneous ideas held by health experts at the outset (e.g., key center theory) and the authoritarian

nature of imposing a North American ideal of health. In addition to cultural opposition, many reacted to a North American, Henry Hanson being in charge. As one newspaper complained, "Dr. Hanson persists in making us well in his own way." The foreigners made little attempt to understand local values and resistance.

In juxtaposition, chapter three, "Typhus, Smallpox and Indigenism: Manuel Núñez Butrón and Rural Medicine in Puno" assesses one of the rare occasions in Peru where health campaigns were undertaken with understanding of and collaboration with the indigenous people. Hygiene was successfully promoted according to cultural models and Dr. Cueto makes it clear that this is the proper approach. The campaign was assisted by the flourishing Indian movement. Dr. Núñez' health brigades were called "Rijchary", a Quechua word meaning to awaken and taken from the notion of the awakening of the Indian people. The health campaign came to an end in the 1940's when the charismatic and paternalistic Dr. Núñez became ill. The movement did give importance to intercultural dialogue, health education and the modification of habits.

Chapter four, "Regional Identity and Malaria in Peru" is a superb exploration of the ecology of malaria and why mass migration from the highlands to the coast or jungle related to economic changes meant the onset of severe problems. While those raised on the coast or jungle had some resistance to malaria, newcomers from the highlands did not. Unfortunately, this resulted in racist conclusions about the inferiority of the people from the sierra. Furthermore, the vision of government was that health was necessary for economic development rather than intrinsic well-being and it welcomed international agencies which funded the use of DDT. While at first successful, the campaign collapsed with the disillusion with DDT in the 1960's (resistant mosquitoes and environmental dangers) and when the United States cut off aid for political reasons. During the years of near eradication, the patterns of settlement in Peru changed dramatically, altering the very nature of society.

"Blaming the Victims: The Cholera of 1991" portrays in grim fashion the deterioration of urban conditions. Cholera was seen as the symbol of the abyss in the context of hyperinflation, terrorism and the collapse of authority in the eighties. Cueto's analysis of the ecology of diarrhea is lucid and shocking. In many areas, 85% of the population consumed contaminated water. Perhaps the most striking example was the hospital of Cajamarca which discharged its untreated waste into a river. The result was the highest rate of death from the disease among the population down-

stream. The author points out that the Fujimori government did not take a leadership role, immersed as it was in cutting back expenditures for social programs. More concerned with economic growth, the President even ate raw fish at a press conference to counter international fears about Peruvian products. Instead of recognizing basic problems in the infrastructure, the individual poor were stigmatized. Cholera thus brutally revealed differences in urban life.

While Cueto's purpose is to send a clear message to Peruvians that the history of epidemics reveals severe shortcomings in healthcare, the implications are also intended for an international audience. State action is vital for public health but policies which do not consider local community values and perceptions can not succeed.

This is a major contribution to both public health and social history because of its intelligent consideration of, and interweaving of relevant issues. *The Return of the Epidemics* deserves to be made available to non-Spanish readers.

David Johnson  
University of Alberta

**Alan Frost and Jane Samson, eds. *Pacific Empires: Essays in Honour of Glyndwr Williams*.** Carlton: Melbourne University Press, 1999. Pp. xii + 334. Illus., notes, bibliography, index, maps. Aus\$29.95, softback. ISBN 0-522-84791-9.

An even dozen of Professor Glyn Williams' friends and colleagues have joined in this project to honour his outstanding contributions as scholar and teacher. Appropriately and impressively, this *Festschrift* mirrors Williams' wide ranging breadth of work, spanning the Pacific from the forests and fur-traders of Canada to the shores of Australia and New Zealand.

The volume opens with Williams' Caird Medal lecture on "The Admiralty and Pacific Exploration in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century" (reprinted from the *Mariner's Mirror*). In highlighting an emerging, albeit unofficial agenda for commercial and imperial expansion, primarily in Spanish America, as impetus for the scientific expeditions of the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, Williams offered a précis of his subsequent publications. Alan Frost's essay, "The Spanish Yoke: British Schemes to Revolutionise Spanish America, 1739-1807, pursues this theme further in an examination of sundry plans to invade Spain's American colonies, liberate the Natives and Creoles, and create a global trading network. Although wartime Admiralty and Cabinet records were rife with these proposals to throw off "the Spanish yoke," few such projects

were launched, and none succeeded.

While the “scientific” voyages of Wallis, Cook, and Vancouver were not without ulterior motive, their achievements are obvious. Andrew Cook’s essay on “Alexander Dalrymple and the Hydrographic Office” clarifies the circumstances that led to Dalrymple’s appointment as Hydrographer in 1795, and his signal achievement in collating and publishing the geographical knowledge so laboriously gleaned by the explorers. Although frustrated in his desire to command an expedition, Cook demonstrates that Dalrymple’s particular talents were far better employed in directing the early work of the Hydrographic Office.

Dalrymple’s advocacy of British commercial and imperial expansion is well known, while that of his most celebrated successor at the Hydrographic Office, Sir Francis Beaufort, is not. Jane Samson argues that Beaufort’s “Naval survey expeditions did far more than chart coastlines: they also mapped the progress of Europe’s conquest of the non-European world, cataloguing the future of empire.” The careful attention Beaufort and his surveying captains paid to the natural resources and trade possibilities of newly mapped territories exceeded the bounds of mere scientific curiosity. In “An Empire of Science,” Samson offers in evidence the secret instructions given by Beaufort to Captain Henry Kellett, commander of H.M.S. *Herald*. While engaged between 1845 and 1851 in mapping large portions of the Pacific coast from Peru to Alaska, as well as joining in the searches for Sir John Franklin and his men, Kellett was also instructed to address political, economic, and strategic issues.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the Pacific, John Lort Stokes, commanding the paddle-steamer H.M.S. *Acheron*, was methodically and accurately charting more than 4,000 miles of New Zealand’s coastline. In this task Stokes drew upon experience gained from his service aboard that much more famous survey vessel H.M.S. *Beagle*, between 1825 and 1843. R.J.B. Knight’s essay “John Lort Stokes and the New Zealand Survey, 1848-1851” stresses its importance to New Zealand’s future development, the obstacles Stokes confronted, and the imperial development he envisioned for the southwestern Pacific region.

This first section of the *Festschrift*, devoted to “Explorations, Imperial and Scientific Ventures,” is rounded out with William Barr’s account of “A Warrant Officer in the Arctic: the Journal of George Ford, 1850-1854.” Appointed ship’s carpenter aboard H.M.S. *Investigator* on her 1850-54 voyage in search of Sir John Franklin, Ford’s manuscript journals provide an important supplement to the published diaries kept by Captain M’Clure, the

ship's surgeon, and the Moravian missionary who accompanied them as Inuit interpreter. Barr employs Ford's journal to provide fuller details of shipboard life during the expedition's icebound winters, and stresses Ford's acuteness as an observer of the region's natural history and the culture and customs of the Inuit.

The book's focus shifts in the second section, "Encounters and Transformations," to the perspective of the Native people who were subjected to 'Discovery.' In an essay entitled "The Hegemony of Laughter: Pura's Theatre," Greg Denning provides an exegesis that finds special meaning in the successive and dramatic encounters between the Tahitians and the men of Wallace's *Dolphin* and Cook's *Endeavour*. In "Vancouver's Vision and Native Peoples: The Northwest Coast and Hawai'i" Robin Fisher seeks to explain why George Vancouver held differing opinions of the peoples of those two regions. He concludes that Vancouver's greater familiarity with the Hawaiians' language, and his respect for their technological sophistication, helped him overcome the antipathy engendered by the gruesome death of Captain Cook. In stressing the "reciprocity and accommodation" that existed between Europeans and Natives, Fisher rejects the "fatal impact" interpretation of European penetration into the region as an oversimplification which merely seeks to turn yesterday's heroes of exploration into today's villains of conquest and exploitation.

Fisher's criticism of the facile assumptions of the "fatal impact" school is a natural segue to Christon Archer's "Whose Scourge? Smallpox Epidemics on the Northwest Coast." Archer, a specialist in the history of Spanish America, examines the accounts of the Spanish explorers of the Northwest Coast—Pérez, Martínez, Hezeta, Bodega y Quadra, and Malaspina—and finds no references to or other evidence of smallpox or its disfigurements either among the Spaniards' crews, or among the Natives they encountered from Nootka Sound to the Alaska panhandle. The ships' logs are replete with descriptions of scurvy and other maladies, so active cases of smallpox would hardly have been ignored. Moreover, physical descriptions of the Natives stress their health and vigour, noting battle scars rather than pockmarks. Archer concludes that claims of depopulating epidemics of smallpox are both exaggerated and premature, and are based, at least in part, on historians' unquestioning acceptance of the anti-Spanish prejudice of English authorities.

The issue of race informs the last two essays in this section. Andrew Porter focuses upon "The Career of William Ellis: British Missions, the Pacific, and the American Connection." Ellis, pioneer English missionary in

Tahiti and Hawaii, later Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, and tireless defender of the missionary project, forged cooperative links with his American counterparts, first in Hawaii and later during visits to the United States. Porter stresses the internationalism and global scope of the missionary movement in contrast with the perceived shift in official, imperial focus from the Pacific, the Americas, and the Caribbean towards India and the Far East.

Whereas Ellis and his fellow Christian missionaries espoused a “unified view of creation” that held all are equal before their creator, theirs was a minority struggle to overcome commonplace views of racial superiority. Sylvia Van Kirk’s “Colonised Lives” traces the experience of five prominent families in the early history of the Vancouver’s Island Colony of Victoria. Sir James Douglas, first Governor of the new colony and former Chief Factor of the Hudson’s Bay Company, and four other Company men took Native or Métis wives, produced large families, and settled down to gentrified lives in Victoria. Prosperity bought them leisure, bourgeois British material comforts – vividly portrayed in a series of portrait photographs from the British Columbia Archives – and successful marriages for their many daughters, but could not buy them complete social acceptance. In taking Native wives, these Company men followed “the custom of the country,” and, incidentally, helped in several cases to cement their own commercial dealings with local tribes. Despite all their honest efforts to “Anglicize” their families through formalized marriages, Christian baptisms, and education for their children, they faced a degree of ostracism even in a colonial backwater.

Two final essays form the third section: “Reflections.” In “The Great Map of Mankind: The British Encounter with India” Peter Marshall reconsiders the book of the same title that he and Glyn Williams published in the early 1980s, and surveys the scholarly trends of the intervening years. He cites the criticism of British “Orientalism” (as defined by Edward Said), and its crude applications by the “deconstructionist” school, but rejects their oversimplifications, and concludes that today he would take more seriously such things as novels, poetry, painting, and music of Indian origin or with Indian themes, as evidence of a full and sympathetic embrace of Indian culture by representatives of the Raj.

Finally, in “Exploring the Pacific, Exploring James Cook” David Mackay examines the vicissitudes in the reputation and image of Britain’s greatest hero of exploration. Cast in a heroic mould from the time of his death, Cook became a particular icon and symbol in New Zealand’s colonial culture,

bereft as it was of other heroic figures, and based upon Cook's humble origins and unassuming manner. This reverence is still reflected in the biographical literature, though Mackay notes a subtle shift and gradual downplaying of the traditional heroism in the works of the late J.C. Beaglehole. In the face of the "fatal impact" critics as well as such assertions of Maori self-determination as the restoration of Maori place names for those named by or for Cook, Mackay summarizes Cook's indisputable achievements, and ably demonstrates that his reputation will withstand the current trend towards de-glorification.

This handsomely produced volume concludes with a bibliography of a full two-score of Williams' publications, notes to all chapters, and a useful index. It is a fitting tribute to a great scholar and a credit to those who produced it.

Merrill Distad  
University of Alberta

**Sandra Wagner-Wright, ed., *Ships, Furs, and Sandalwood: A Yankee Trader in Hawai'i, 1823-1825*, Charles H. Hammatt.** Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1999. Pp. Xxxii + 96. Notes, glossary, bibliographical essay, and index. ISBN 0-8248-2258-7.

The credit card owner of today, always swamped with mounting bills and offers of ever more credit with which to buy newer and shinier consumer goods, would quickly recognize the economic plight of the Hawaiian royalty in the mid-1820s. The Yankee traders who were involved in Pacific commerce pressured the chiefs (*ali'i*) to buy more ships, more cloth, more alcohol, anything, all to be paid for another time with trunks of sandalwood trees. Never mind that the *ali'i* were already overburdened by debt and had not made any significant payments for some time. If they defaulted, the gunboats would arrive and enforce all obligations.

*Ships, Furs, and Sandalwood* is the result of Sandra Wagner-Wright's discovery of the handwritten journal of Charles H. Hammatt—a young and somewhat naive agent for the Bryant and Sturgis commercial house during the years 1823 to 1825—in the back of one the firm's account books. Hammatt's duties for Bryant and Sturgis included the collection of sandalwood for debts already incurred by the Hawaiian royalty, the sale of more goods in return for more sandalwood, and management of the fur trade along the Northwest Coast. His detailed descriptions of his commercial activities and trade negotiations, as well as the social events and individual personalities of frontier Honolulu offer the reader many insights into the

machinations of both the traders and the Hawaiians in their efforts to exploit one another and survive.

Hammatt's journal covers a period of time in which the Hawaiian government loses economic and political control in the face of deals and sermons made by Yankee traders and Protestant missionaries. When he first arrived, the Hawaiians still held some degree of control in their dealings with foreigners. Hammatt complains how difficult it is doing business with the Hawaiians because "they have all realised the value of specie, and they require it for every thing they have to sell" (May 10, 1823). This note becomes a refrain for Hammatt throughout the next two years of financial losses for his firm and is particularly plaintive when he describes various methods of Hawaiian resistance. One especially amusing example occurs when Kalanimoku sends Hammatt and fellow agents on a fruitless treasure hunt from Lahaina to Waimea looking for sandalwood supposedly left for them on a beach (Oct. 11, 1823). These refrains also serve to foreshadow the demise of Hawaiian autonomy when finally, in 1826, American diplomatic muscle is exercised more firmly.

Sandra Wagner-Wright became engrossed in a diary that brought frontier Honolulu to life in a way that other primary documents have not. Because this newly-discovered journal is so well written and descriptive and covers two of the most important years in Hawaiian history, Wagner Wright believes its transcription and publication constitute a valuable addition to the scholarly discourse about this era. She is correct in this judgment for several reasons. First, the most accessible and widely-examined primary documents remain the missionaries' journals and ship captains' logs that are problematic due to their religious and/or outsider points of view. Furthermore, there are few other primary documents from early Honolulu residents or participants in the Pacific trade and most of these remain stowed away in archives.

Nonetheless, this remains a book for a specialized group of researchers interested in and familiar with Hawaiian and early Pacific maritime history. In her preface, Wagner-Wright does try to guide the uninitiated through one of Hammatt's entries. She corrects misspellings, describes the roles of some individuals, and provides some context. After what amounts to an initial translation, the reader is left alone to know names and identities of people and places. Wagner Wright does provide a glossary of some of the more awkward Hawaiian names and words. However, she also defines some words in the endnotes, leaving the reader occasionally confused about where to look for clarification. More than anything else, this valuable edi-

tion needs more context, more explanation of the activities and people Hammatt describes.

Charles Hammatt's journal is important to anyone who studies the struggles of indigenous peoples to maintain their culture in a world dominated by the Euroamerican. Wagner-Wright has done all of us a service with her transcription and publication of this journal.

Elizabeth Robertson  
University of Missouri

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Department of Philosophy

University of San Francisco

2130 Fulton Street

San Francisco, CA 94117 USA

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Bulletin of the Pacific Circle  
History Department  
University of Hawaii

2530 Dole St.

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