

THE PACIFIC CIRCLE



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PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWS

RECENT MEETINGS

The Pacific Circle held its general meeting at last July's XXIst International Congress of the History of Science in Mexico City. About twenty members attended the meeting, jointly hosted by the Commission on Oceanography and jointly chaired by **David Stoddart** and **Michael Osborne**. **Ronald Rainger** did yeoman's work taking notes after he had ensured that the Circle's panels went smoothly.

Members approved the minutes of the previous meeting, held in Liège on July 25, 1997, and heard a report on Circle activities since that time. Additional discussion concerned the administrative organization of the Circle, its continued vitality by building upon the efforts of **Roy MacLeod** and **Fritz Rehbock**, and publication of Circle papers delivered at conferences. Members also discussed ways to publicize the Pacific Circle and encourage new members to join.

The following officers and council members were nominated and elected:

President:	E. Alison Kay University of Hawaii
Northern Vice President:	Michael Osborne University of California-Santa Barbara
Southern Vice President:	Roy MacLeod University of Sydney
Secretary-Treasurer:	Ronald Rainger Texas Tech University
Editor:	Peter H. Hoffenberg University of Hawaii
Council Members:	Marcos Cueto Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia John Gascoigne University of New South Wales Juan José Saldaña Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

Please contact Peter Hoffenberg at <peterrh@hawaii.edu> if you would like a copy of the Agenda and Minutes from the meeting.

Our correspondent from Germany, **Walter Lenz**, who was on hand in Mexico City, has been kind enough to forward the following report of the Congress:

“As decided at the XXth Congress of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science/Division of History of Science (IUHPS/DHS) in Liège, Belgium, in 1997, this Congress took place in Mexico City, which had announced its application for hosting the Congress already in 1989 at the XVIIth Congress in Hamburg and Munich, Germany. The Congress was organized by Prof. Juan José Saldaña of the Sociedad Mexicana de Historia de la Ciencia y Tecnología. At the end of the Congress, he was elected the new Secretary General of IUHPS/DHS. In general speeches, it was emphasized more than once that this Congress was the first one outside of the ‘western’—the so-called, high-developed or high-technologized—countries.

“The venues of the Congress were the Palacio de Minería, the Palacio de Medicina, and the Palacio de Bellas Artes, all located in the historical district of Mexico City and about 15 walking minutes apart from one another. Participants could also use one of the shuttle buses commuting between those palacios.

“At the opening ceremony, Prof. Roshdi Rashed from France gave an inaugural lecture (in French, a printed English version was distributed among participants) on ‘History and Diversity at the Beginning of the 21st Century.’ He stressed the point that the discipline of history of science has broadened its scope to social research on the sciences and recommended that it should also deal with the cultural phenomenon of science in the future (which, by the way, is a prioritized objective of our *Historisch-Meereskundliches Jahrbuch*). In consequence, later during the congress, the General Assembly agreed upon the establishment of a new Scientific Section on Science and Cultural Diversity.

“The joint session of the Pacific Circle and the Oceanography Commission of IUHPS/DHS, chaired by Mike Osborne and myself, was surprisingly well attended by about 20 persons, including some of the meteorology branch, which has now established its own Commission on History of Meteorology. Unfortunately, five of the twelve speakers listed in the program had been unable to come, which gave us unexpected extra time in the very tight schedule for extensive discussions. Since it was not proposed to publish the contributions of this session, three speakers are interested in seeing their papers published in the *Historisch-Meereskundliches Jahrbuch*.

“I attended the General Assembly on behalf of the Commission of Oceanography of DHS. The extension of the presidency of the Oceanography Commission of **Eric Mills** was accepted for a further four-year period without comment. Two Commissions were discontinued due to inactivity for a couple of years. By a vote of 37:29:1, Beijing was selected as the venue for the next Congress in 2005 against an alternative proposal from Budapest. With some hesitation due to the human rights

situation in China, I did vote for Beijing because it had applied for the third time to host the Congress and it would bring the Congress to Asia for the first time. I would have wished that this question had been brought up in the discussions within our Commission before. All council members were elected according to the proposal of the nominations committee, except Kirsti Andersen, from Denmark, the only woman elected, who had been proposed by Joan Mason of the Royal Society, England.

“I also attended an ad hoc meeting of the Council on the very last day on future perspectives, at which national delegates from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States presented critical opinions on the present activities of the Division, such as decreasing participation, lack of transparency and communication within the Council and national delegates, missing bridges to other fields of the Union, and poor promotion of young scientists.

“Finally, it should be mentioned that the organizers arranged social-cultural events for every evening, a very effective way to promote contacts among participants of different disciplines. The most exciting ones were a Fiesta Mexicana with mariachi music, excellent food and tequila, as well as the visit to the Ballet Folklorico de Mexico.”

One additional development at the Mexico Congress of possible interest to Pacific Circle members was the initial meeting of the “Earth and Environment Forum.” **Stephane Castonguay** was elected its chair.

The Pacific Circle was also active at the recent History of Science Society meeting in Denver, Colorado. Members organized a panel on “Collecting, Exhibiting and Preserving: A Century of Colonial Science in the Pacific, 1850-1950.” **Michael Osborne** (University of California-Santa Barbara) chaired the session and **Janet Garber** (Independent Scholar) provided commentary on two papers: “Natives, God and Health: John Thomas Gulick Collecting in Hawaii,” by **Joshua B. Buhs** (University of Pennsylvania); and “Displacing Frontiers: The Pacific Science Board’s Campaign for Conservation in the Post-War Pacific” by **Gary Kroll** (State University of New York-Binghamton). Abstracts for those papers were published in the *Bulletin of the Pacific Circle*, No. 7 (June 2001).

Larry T. Spencer attended the Denver meeting and reports favorably about the Pacific Circle session, which was held in a small room, but included an attentive audience. Among the other high points were the book display and **Sally Kohlstedt**’s noon lecture for the Forum for the History of Science in America. Larry writes that “The title of her talk was ‘Balancing Acts,’ something I imagine many of us do with

respect to raising families, fulfilling professional and civilian duties, and keeping our mental and physical health. As Sally mentioned, though, it is just a bit harder if one is a woman.” The weather over the weekend was “superb,” though the high quality of the sessions kept Larry inside.

PUBLICATIONS

A number of the Pacific Circle papers presented at the 2000 History of Science Society meeting in Vancouver have been published in *Pacific Science*, volume 55, number 4, October, 2001, under the editorship of **Roy MacLeod**. The issue is devoted to “Museums and the Cultivation of Knowledge in the Pacific.”

Among the included authors and papers are:

Richard W. Burkhardt, Jr. “Naturalists’ Practices and Nature’s Empire: Paris and the Platypus, 1815-1833”;

Jim Endersby, “‘From having no Herbarium’ –Local Knowledge versus Metropolitan Expertise: Joseph Hooker’s Australasian Correspondence with William Colenso and Ronald Gunn”;

John Barker, “Dangerous Objects: Changing Indigenous Perceptions of Material Culture in Papua New Guinea Society”;

Alexia Bloch, “Cruise Ships and Prison Camps: Reflections from the Russian Far East on Museums and the Crafting of History.”

Marcos Cueto’s *The Return of Epidemics: Health and Society in Peru During the Twentieth Century* (ISBN 0-7546-0314-8) has been published as part of Ashgate’s “History of Medicine in Context Series.” Chapters include: “The Stigma of Bubonic Plague in Early Twentieth-Century Peru”; “Sanitation from Above: The Rockefeller Foundation and Yellow Fever”; “Public Health and the Community: Epidemic Typhus and Smallpox in the Andes”; “The Recurring Burden of Malaria”; and “Blaming the Victims: The 1991 Cholera Outbreak.” Contact Ashgate Publishing at <orders@ashgate.com> for book orders and additional information. Marcos is currently a researcher at the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos in Lima and a Professor at the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia.

Marcos has also completed *Culpa y Coraje: Historia de las Politicas Sobre el VIH/Sida en el Peru* (*Blame and Courage: A History of HIV/AIDS Policies in Peru*), which traces the evolution of policies aimed at identifying, controlling, and preventing HIV/AIDS in Peru from the first official commissions created in 1983 to the Ministry of Health’s “Program on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases,” that existed until this year. Published by the Consorcio de Investigacion Economica y

Social at the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, the study pays attention to the interaction between state agencies, local universities, NGOs, the media, and international health agencies. For more information, please contact Marcos Cueto, Facultad de Salud Publica y Administracion, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Avenue Honorio Delgado 430, Lima 31, Peru. Email: <mcueto@upch.edu.pe>.

Ronald Rainger recently published "Constructing a Landscape for Postwar Science: Roger Revelle, the Scripps Institution, and the University of California, San Diego," *Minerva*, 39 (2001), pp. 327-352.

Geoffrey Gray recently edited *Before It's Too Late: Anthropological Reflections, 1950-1970: Jane C. Goodale, Ruth Fink, Jeremy Beckett, L. R. Hiatt and J. A. Barnes*, Oceania Monographs No. 51, Sydney: Oceania Publications, 2001.

MEMBERS' NEWS

As many of you know, **Donald Thomas Fitzgerald** died of cancer at his home in Davis, California, on February 21, 2001. **Jim Williams** has been kind enough to reflect upon Donald's life and career.

"Don was born July 9, 1927, in New York City, the only child of Thomas Francis Fitzgerald and Marguerite Viola Feuge. Raised in New York City and Maryland, he joined the Naval Aviators' Training Program in July 1945. He received his Aviator's Wings and was commissioned Ensign in the U.S. Navy three years later. He served for 30 years, flying in various land- and sea-based squadrons in Hawaii, Guam, and Whidbey Island, Washington, serving in operations, training, legal, and briefing positions at various postings in Iwakuni, Japan, to Brunswick, Maine, and Stuttgart, Germany. He also earned a B.S. in political science from the University of Utah. Don was a member of the Navy's first multi-engine squadron to enter the Korean War, and he flew combat missions, earning several air medals and a Distinguished Flying Cross. In 1975, Don retired as a full Commander.

"While at his final duty station at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, Don was an adjunct professor in political science at Monterey Peninsula College. This experience helped lead him to return to academia for a second career. He earned an M.A. in history at the University of Rhode Island, and in 1977 joined the second class in public history at University of California-Santa Barbara as a Rockefeller Fellow. Don became an active member of the public history community,

working as a consultant on a variety of cultural resource projects in California while writing his dissertation, "A History of Containerization in the California Maritime Transportation Industry: The Case of San Francisco, 1955-1970." After receiving his Ph.D., he briefly worked for Futurepast in Spokane, Washington, and taught at Southern Oregon College in Ashland. From 1990-91, Don served as Historian for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, Honolulu, after which he moved to Washington, D.C., to do research at the Library of Congress. An independent scholar, Don also worked as a Research Associate with R & D Associates in Alexandria, Virginia.

"Don finally retired in 1996, but never one to sit still, he immediately started a three-year stint working as a volunteer counselor in the domestic abuse program of Fairfax County, Virginia. He and his wife, Marya, moved to Davis, California, in 1999.

"Don loved sailing and was a dedicated runner, competing last in the Davis Labor Day Race, 2000. He enjoyed reading and all kinds of music, and he played the Irish drum, studied the Irish flute, and sang in many community and church chorales. He was a generous and dear friend to all who knew him.

"Don is survived by his wife, Marya, his daughter, Candyss Fitzgerald of Santa Cruz, California, his son, Scott Fitzgerald of St. Ignatius, Montana, his granddaughter, Lindsay Fitzgerald of Citrus Heights, California; his stepchildren, Noah and Carl Andreen of Alexandria, Virginia, Wendy Andreen of Herndon, Virginia, his grandson, Cory Andreen, also of Virginia, and his aunt, Agnes Barbuscia of Bellair Bluffs, Florida.

"Donations may be made in Don's name to the Kaiser Hospice Sacramento, 3240 Arden Way, Sacramento, California, 95823 or to the "Fund for Public Historical Studies," Public Historical Studies, c/o Carolyn Isono-Grapard, Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106-9410. Please make those checks payable to "The U.C.S.B. Foundation" and designate your check to benefit "The Fund for Public Historical Studies." That Fund benefits students in the program by supporting research expenses, travel to conferences, and other activities."

IUHPS/DHS NEWS

"The Sciences and Empires" electronic mail list is an unmoderated list operated by the Sciences and Empires Groupe, a Commission of the International Congress of the History of Science. The group itself was founded in conjunction with an interna-

tional meeting held at UNESCO in Paris in April, 1990. The theme of that meeting was “Sciences and Empires: European Expansion and Scientific Development of Asia, Africa, America and Oceania.”

The group owes its continued existence to the energy of clusters of scholars in Europe, Asia, North America, and Latin America. Now more than a decade old, crucial support and promotion of the group has come from the following individuals, among so many others: Patrick Petitjean, Catherine Jami, Anne Marie Moulin, Kapil Raj, Deepak Kumar, Venni Krishna, Roland Waast, Mic Worboys, and Silvia Figueiroa.

Open to all who are interested in our topic, the electronic mailing list is intended to serve as the major forum for discussions by historians, philosophers, and sociologists of science, technology, and medicine who study how these activities intersect with colonialism, imperialism, and postcolonialism. It will also serve as the newsletter distribution list.

To subscribe, go to: <<https://mail.lsit.ucsb.edu/mailman/listinfo.cgi.sciemp>>.

If you have questions, please contact the list manager at <osborne@history.ucsb.edu>.

James R. Fleming reminds readers that The International Commission on History of Meteorology was established in July at the Congress in Mexico City. There are currently over 50 members from 16 different nations. The aims of the Commission are to:

- Promote the scholarly study of the history of meteorology, climatology, and related sciences including their social and cultural aspects;
- Facilitate international cooperation and communication among historians, philosophers, and scientists;
- Organize symposia at the International Congresses of History of Science, to sponsor or co-sponsor other meetings of similar character, and to disseminate the proceedings of those meetings;
- Promote the identification, collection, and preservation of and access to historical materials;
- Encourage the compilation of international historical bibliographies; and
- Support the broader goals of the DHS, IHUPS, and ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions).

The Commission’s constitution, a directory of its members, and information about membership and other activities can be accessed at <<http://www.colby.edu/ichm>>.

Membership is free and categories include ordinary (for scholars), associate, and institutional.

HSS NEWS

Next year's History of Science Society annual meeting is scheduled for November 7-10, 2002, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For information, please contact the Society's Executive Office at <hssexec@u.washington.edu>.

PSA NEWS

Proceedings of the XIXth Pacific Science Congress, held in Sydney, Australia, are now available. The publication includes the Secretary-General's official report and information about the program and participants. Contact the Pacific Science Association at <psa@bishopmuseum.org> for additional information. Please note that the journal *Pacific Science* is now the "Official Journal of the Pacific Science Association" and is received as a benefit by all PSA members.

The University of Guam was the site for last June's Tenth Pacific Science Inter-Congress, devoted to "The Integration of Natural and Social Science in the New Pacific Millennium." At the opening ceremony, the Pacific Science Association Honorary Life Fellowship was awarded to Roland J. Fuchs, formerly chair of the University of Hawaii's Department of Geography; and the Shinkishi Hatai Medal from the Japan Science Council was awarded to Howard A. Bern, a comparative endocrinologist from the University of California-Berkeley.

The opening plenary address was delivered by The Hon. Robert A. Underwood, Guam's Delegate to the United States House of Representatives. Underwood stressed the need to integrate academic and political efforts to ensure that academic efforts have a positive impact on policy making and policy makers. He said "Insular areas not only provide an interesting venue for the conduct of research and the analysis of policy formation, they frequently provide the best models for the fundamental understanding of human change and human management or mismanagement of the environment." Underwood went on to describe some of the problems academics and policy makers have in communicating with each other. Also of fundamental importance, he added, is ensuring that the social sciences and the humanities are included in what we might otherwise think of as fields limited to the natural sciences.

Session topics during the five-day meeting included agriculture, archaeology, bio-diversity, body adornment, climate variability and change, communicating science, coral reefs, environmental ethics, globalization, librarianship, and water resources. Optional island study tours were led by local authorities. The closing

ceremony included an invitation for the Twentieth Pacific Science Congress (“Science and Technology for Healthy Environment”) to be held in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 2003. More information about that Congress is provided below.

PACIFIC WATCH

Frédéric Angleviel, University of New Caledonia, reports about an upcoming international conference on archaeology in the Pacific, “Archologie du Pacifique: bilans et perspectives.” The conference will be held in Noumea during July, 2002. Additional information is available at <smp@gouv.nc>.

The University of Hawaii’s Department of Oceanography and Marine Option Program will offer MAST 2002, a maritime archaeology survey techniques course, from June 10 through July 5, 2002. This hands-on experiential field class will include lectures, field trips, and near-shore/in-water training in submerged cultural resources surveying techniques. Instructors and students will work on Lanai Island’s north shore, known as the resting place for multiple shipwrecks, notably from the 19th century. The fieldwork will consist of twelve days of camping and systematic surveying of selected shipwreck sites. Before going into the field, students will be introduced to all equipment and techniques in a classroom setting on the University of Hawaii campus in Honolulu. The course is worth six university credits. Application deadline is April 1, 2002. For more information, please contact GMAHCP, Oceanography Department, School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822. Email: <ocean@soest.hawaii.edu> or <hkvant@hawaii.edu>. A detailed description of the course and instructor can be read at <<http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/gmahcp/mast2002.html>>.

The Anthropology Graduate Program at the Australian National University, Canberra, has launched a Master of Applied Anthropology and Participatory Development. It aims to provide students with an understanding of the ways in which critical social inquiry and method, particularly as developed in anthropology, can be applied to design, development, monitoring, and evaluation processes involving community dynamics and participation. For information concerning course content and faculty, as well as application instructions, please go to the Program’s web site: <<http://anthropology.anu.edu/MAPPD>>.

Correspondent **Janet Garber** writes from southern California to let readers know about the Wednesday Evening Evolutionary Group, which meets in the Geology

building on the University of California-Los Angeles campus. Also called the Center for the Evolution and Origin of Life, this weekly seminar recently heard about the latest research in astrobiology concerning the composition of rocks and the relation between planetary orbits and the K-T boundary. For information about future meetings, please contact Andy Czaja at <aczaja@ess.ucla.edu> or Richard Mantonya at <mantonya@ess.ucla.edu>.

Janet also wanted to inform Pacific Circle members about *The Mexican Treasury: The Writings of Dr. Francisco Hernandez* (ISBN 0-8047-3963-3), the first English language translation of Hernandez's writings. Sent to New Spain (Mexico) by King Philip II, Hernandez (1515-1587) researched and described the natural history and medical usefulness of the products in the region. He submitted to the King descriptions of over 3,000 plants unknown in Europe at the time and of various animals and minerals, as well. His publications in 1577 included ten folio volumes of paintings. Simon Varey (University of California-Los Angeles) edited both the text and the accompanying volume, *Searching for the Secrets of Nature: The Life and Works of Dr. Francisco Hernandez*. Both are published by Stanford University Press.

Robert Borofsky (Hawaii Pacific University) recently edited *Remembrance of Pacific Pasts: An Invitation to Remake History* (ISBN 0-8248-2301-X), a collection of scholarly essays about history, anthropology and politics in the Pacific region. Contributors include Greg Dening, Marshall Sahlins, Patricia Grimshaw, Margaret Jolly and Edward Said, all of whom address how the "Pacific" was and is understood, studied and imagined.

The current issue of *Tok Blong Pasifik* (55:2, October 2001) includes two articles about science in the Pacific: John Tabak's "Biodiversity and Forest Conservation in Irian Jaya" and Denise Leith's "Freeport and the Environment." For further information, please contact the Pacific Peoples' Partnership Association at <sppf@sppf.org>.

Pacific Science, 56:1 (January 2002) is now available and includes the following articles:

Jared Diamond, "Dispersal, Mimicry, and Geographic Variation in Northern Melanesian Birds";

John E. McCosker, "Notes on Hawaiian Snake Eel (Pisces: *Ophichthidae*), with Comments on *Ophichthus bonaparti*";

Masanori Taru and Tomoki Sunobe, "Reproductive Ecology of the Gobiid Fish

Eviota abax at Nobeoka, Japan, with Notes on Geographic Variation”;

Patsy A. McLaughlin and Cory Pittman, “Reinstatement and Rediagnosis of *Catapagurooides setosus* and Description of a Second Hawaiian Species of the Genus (Decapoda: Anomura: Paguridea: Paguridae)”;

Jeffrey A. Crooks, “Predators of the Invasive Mussel *Musculista senhousia* (Mollusca: Mytilidae)”;

John E. Randall and Stuart G. Poss, “Redescription of the Indo-Pacific Scorpionfish *Scorpaenopsis fowleri* and Reallocation to the Genus *Sebastapistes*”;

Paul F. Hearty, “The Ka’ena Highstand of O’ahu, Hawai‘i: Further Evidence of Antarctic Ice Collapse during the Middle Pleistocene”;

Abstracts of Papers from the Twenty-sixth Annual Albert L. Tester Memorial Symposium, 11-12 April 2001.

For copies of this and other issues, please contact the Journals Department, University of Hawaii Press, 2840 Kolowalu Street, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA.

Laurance E. Carlson has compiled and made available Nos. 20 (1999) and 21 (2001) of the “Bibliography of the History of Australian Science.” These were prepared for the *Historical Records of Australian Science* (13:1 and 13:3) and include scholarship on all parts of Australasia, the South Western Pacific region, and Antarctica. Pacific Circle members are encouraged to notify the editor at <laurance@smartchat.net.au> of any relevant material for inclusion in future issues of the “Bibliography.” Please contact Peter Hoffenberg at <peterh@hawaii.edu> if you want copies of the recent bibliographies.

CONFERENCE AND SOCIETY REPORTS

Richard Tucker reports that the American Society of Environmental History and the Forest History Society jointly sponsor annual conferences covering a wide-range of subject matter, including issues of Pacific interest. Last year’s conference was held in Durham, North Carolina, on the theme of “Making Environmental History Relevant in the 21st Century.” The full program is available at the FHS web site: <222.lib.duke.edu/forest/>. The 2002 conference meets in Denver on March 20-23. Participants will consider papers and panels on the theme of “Producing and Consuming Natures.” Advance information on the upcoming conference is available on the same web site.

Those interested in environmental history might also wish to know about the European Society for Environmental History, a companion organization founded in

2001. Its first biennial conference was held at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, and the full program for that meeting is available online at <www.stir.ac.uk/cehp/esehconferent.htm>. The next conference will be held in 2003 in Prague, but the dates and details have yet to be finalized.

Both environmental history societies are eager to expand their international membership and links with related professional societies.

Interested in the history, study and practice of Asian Medicine? The Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine (IASTAM) invites scholars and practitioners to join its international network, up and running since 1977. Scholars from diverse disciplines, such as Medical Anthropology and the History of Medicine, have benefitted from exchanges with one another as well as with practitioners of the major medical traditions of Asia. For membership inquiries and further information, please contact: Professor Joseph Alter, Department of Anthropology, 3 Hoi Forbes Quadrangle, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 USA. Email: <jsalter+@pitt.edu>. Details of IASTAM activities and the online discussion list are available on the association's web site at <<http://iastam.findhere.com>>.

FUTURE CONFERENCES & CALLS FOR PAPERS

9 February and 6 April 2002. Sessions of the Southern California Colloquium in the History of Science, Medicine and Technology, sponsored by the University of California-Los Angeles, where the meetings are held. The February session is devoted to "Statistical Maps: The Science of Social Images" and begins at 9:30 a.m. in Royce Hall, Room 314. The April session covers "Mapping the Brain" and begins at the same time, but at the Neuropsychiatric Institute. For further information, please contact Ted Porter at <tporter@history.cula.edu> for the February session, and Joel Braslow at <jbraslow@ucla.edu> for the April session.

20-23 February 2002. Meeting of the Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania, to be held at the University of Auckland. Additional information is at the conference web site: <<http://www.soc.hawaii.edu/asao/pacific/hawaiki.html>>.

8-12 May 2002. International Society for Literature and Science meeting, to be held at the University of Aarhus, Denmark. Scholars from human, social, medical, technical and natural sciences are invited to consider approaches and linkages between

culture, science and the arts. For more information, please contact Randi Markussen, Department of Information and Media Studies, University of Aarhus, Niels Juels Gade, 84, 8200 Aarhus N., Denmark. The conference web site is: ><http://imv.au.dk/SLS-Europe>>.

15-18 May 2002. North American Society for Oceanic History Maritime Conference, to be held jointly with the 14th Annual University of Hawaii Maritime Symposium, in Honolulu, Hawaii. NASOH members, graduate students in maritime history and archaeology, and interested friends are invited to attend. Papers will cover subjects relating principally to Pacific maritime and naval history and archaeology, including Polynesian and Hawaiian seafaring, whaling, West Coast shipping and Pacific Rim naval topics. For further information, please contact: Hans van Tilburg, UHM Marine Option Program, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822. Email: <hkvant@hawaii.edu>. Additional information is available at the conference web site: <http://ww2.hawaii.edu/mop/gmahcp/mop_symp2002.html>.

26-28 May 2002. Annual Conference of the Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Science, to be held at the University of Toronto. The program committee invites historians, philosophers, and other scholars of the social sciences and humanities to submit paper, panel or session proposals by January 31, 2002. The proposals and papers may be in English or French, and should include a title, brief abstract of 150 to 200 words, and complete information for correspondence. The conference web site is: http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r20430/schps_toronto-2002/.

27-30 May 2002. Third Philosophy and History of Science Meeting of the South Cone, to be held at Aguas de Lindoia, Sao Paulo State, Brazil. Organizers aim to promote a stronger interchange of ideas among Latin-American researchers, philosophers and historians of science and between that community and overseas scholars. Information can be found at <<http://ghtc.ifi.unicamp.br/afhic/3Enc-esp.htm>> [Spanish], and <<http://ghtc.ifi.unicamp.br/3Enc-port.htm>> [Portuguese].

26-30 June 2002. Conference of the International Small Islands Studies Association, to be held at the University of Prince Edward Island. The deadline for submission of paper abstracts is January 31, 2002. The web site for the conference is: <<http://www.upei.ca/islandstudies/islandsviii/>>.

3-7 July 2002. Third Biennial Meeting of the Religious History Society (Australian Historical Association), to be held in Brisbane, Australia. Organizers invite paper

abstracts on the conference theme "Crossing Boundaries in Religion and Science." Please contact Dr. Sarah Ferber at <s.ferber@mailbox.uq.edu.au> for additional information.

4-6 July 2002. Fifth Conference of the European Society for Oceanists (ESfO), to be held at the Institute for Cultural and Social Anthropology, Vienna University. Organizers invite papers from various perspectives and disciplines on the theme of "Recovering the Past: Resources, Representations, and Ethics of Research on Oceania" from a variety of perspectives and disciplines. The following sub-themes are recommended for those submitting papers: The Pacific in Europe, Europe in the Pacific, Pacific Modernities, Media (Self-) Representation, History and Systems: Reconceptualizing "Connectedness" in Oceania, Property Rights and Resources, Multiculturalism, Methodologies, Environmental Changes, and Regional Perspectives. Short abstracts of no more than 150 words are requested by January 15, 2002, preferably by Email to <hermann.mueckler@univie.ac.at> or <m.wolfsberger@gmx.at>. The postal address for the conference is: ESfO-Organizing Committee, Austrian-South Pacific Society/Institute for Cultural and Social Anthropology, Vienna University, Universitaetsstrasse 7/NIG/IV, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.

18-24 August 2002. Fifth International Congress of the Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine (IASTAM), to be held at Halle, Germany. Scholars and practitioners of Asian medicine are invited to consider the major theme of "Tradition, Plurality and Innovation," but presentations that focus on other issues will also be welcome. For registration and other information, please write to <info@ictam.de> and/or visit the Congress web site: <<http://www.ictam.de>>.

25-28 September 2002. Sixth Latin American Congress of the History of Science and Technology, will be held in Rosario, Argentina. If you are interested in submitting a paper proposal and/or attending, please contact Prof. Carlos D. Galles. Email: <VICongr@fceia.unr.edu.ar.> The Congress web site is: <<http://www.fceia.unr.edu.ar/VICongresoSLHCT/>>.

17-21 March 2003. XXth Pacific Science Congress, to be held in Bangkok, Thailand. Hosted by the National Research Council of Thailand, in collaboration with the Thai Academy of Science and Technology and the Pacific Science Association, this congress will examine the role of science and technology in promoting sustainable and environmentally sound economic development. If you are interested in

presenting a paper and/or poster, please contact The Pacific Science Association, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI 96817, USA. Email: <psa@bishopmuseum.org> or Congress Secretariat, National Research Council of Thailand, c/o Translation and Foreign Relations Division, 196 Phaholyothin Rd., Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand. Email: <pscbkk@email.nrct.go.th>.

EXHIBITIONS AND MUSEUMS

The Macleay Museum at the University of Sydney, New South Wales, announces the opening of its latest display, "Shaping Australia: Tracks & Trade in Pre-Colonial Australia." This exhibition illustrates and discusses traditional Australian Aboriginal trade connections before European settlement. Routes linked coastal Australia with the inland and Australia's northern shores with the Indonesian archipelago and New Guinea. Some of this trade included red ochre, utensils and a narcotic called *pituri*. In some instances, the trade in such goods followed dreaming tracks that connected the waters of intermittent rivers. "Collected: 150 Years of Aboriginal Art and Artifacts" continues at the Macleay through the end of 2002. This exhibition showcases the Museum's outstanding collection of boomerangs, baskets, bark paintings, spear-throwers and other ethnographic objects, many of which are unique in quality and decoration. Particularly notable are the bark paintings collected in the Port Essington area on the northern Australian coast before 1878. For further information about these and other events, please contact the Macleay Museum at <macleay@macleay.usyd.edu.au>.

EMPLOYMENT, GRANTS AND PRIZES

The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin announces two postdoctoral fellowships for up to two years, beginning October 1, 2002. Projects related to the history of theory formation in the life sciences to the history of model organisms are particularly welcome. Outstanding junior scholars (Ph.D. awarded no earlier than 1997) are invited to apply. The two fellowships are endowed with a monthly stipend. Candidates should send a c.v., publication list, research prospectus (1000 words maximum), and two letters of recommendation no later than February 28, 2002. Please send that material to: Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Abt. III, Wilhelmstr. 44, Berlin, Germany, D-10117.

The Royal Society of London provides grants to support publication of research in the history of science, technology, and medicine. The funds are intended to help defray the costs of publication of scholarly books that are likely to have a limited sale, or which need, for example, to be supported by expensive plates. Grants are also available for limited identifiable research in the above areas and to attend overseas conferences. Application forms and further details are available from Miss J.E.C. Lewis, The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG, England, or from the Society's web site at <<http://www.royalsoc.ac.uk>>.

The Science, Medicine, and Technology in Culture Initiative (SMTC) at Penn State University has been awarded a US\$300,000 National Science Foundation grant for graduate training. The program will be offering six graduate fellowships for studies beginning in the fall of 2002. SMTC spans departments of History, English, Philosophy, Anthropology, Women's Studies and several leading departments of life, social and physical sciences. Please visit the SMTC web site for additional information about the program and the fellowships: <<http://faculty.la.psu.edu/ssps/smtc.html>>.

RESEARCH, ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS

The Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine (CHSTM) at the University of Manchester includes nine permanent members of staff with diverse teaching and research interests, as well as Masters and Ph.D. programs. Those graduate programs include an M.Sc. in the History of Science, Technology and Medicine; an M.A. in the history and social Anthropology of Science, Technology and Medicine; and various Ph.D. and postdoctoral programs. Visiting positions are available for faculty members and other scholars. Please consult the Centre's web site at <www.man.ac.uk/CHSTM> or write Dr. Ian Burney, CHSTM, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, England.

Interested in the history of botany and Joseph Dalton Hooker? **Jim Endersby** (History and Philosophy of Science, Cambridge University) recommends a new web site at <<http://www.jdhooker.org.uk>>.

Navigational Aids for the History of Science, Technology and the Environment is pleased to announce the relaunch of its web site: <www.nahste.ac.uk>. The new pages include a detailed breakdown of the project's methodology, information about

the collections being catalogued, sample ISAD and ISAAR records, the online newsletter, and abstracts from academic papers read at relevant meetings.

BOOK AND JOURNAL NEWS

Nicolaas A. Rupke, ed. "Medical Geography in Historical Perspective," *Medical History*, Supplement Number 20, published by the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine, contains a number of articles of possible interest to Pacific Circle members. Among those are: **Michael Osborne**, "The Geographical Imperative in Nineteenth-Century French Medicine;" **Annemarie de Knecht-van Eekelen**, "The Debate about Acclimatization in the Dutch East Indies, 1840-1869"; and **Warwick Anderson**, "Geography, Race and Nation: Remapping 'Tropical' Australia, 1890-1930."

The *Asia-Pacific Population Journal* is currently published by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). For more information, please contact John Loftus at <loftus.unescap@un.org>.

Christian Jost, ed., *The French Speaking Pacific: Population, Environment and Development Issues* is available from Boombana Publications, P. O. Box 118, Mt. Nebo, Australia, 4520.

A limited reprint of *Science in a Sea of Commerce—The Journal of a South Seas Trading Venture by Samuel Stutchbury*, edited by **David Branagan**, is available from the Editor and Publisher. Please contact Dr. David Branagan, 83 Minimbah Road, Northbridge, N.S.W., Australia, 2063. The cost is AUS\$42.00. *Field Geology of New South Wales* by Branagan and G. H. Packham is available from the New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources, 29-57 Christie Street, St. Leonards, N.S.W., Australia, 1590. The cost of that publication is AUS\$39.45.

Members interested in environmental history might enjoy reading David Lowenthal's brief essay, "Environmental History: From Genesis to Apocalypse," published in *History Today*, April 2001. Lowenthal introduces the journal's series on "History and the Environment."

Archaeological Geophysics by Jiang Hongyao and Zhang Limin, both at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is now available from Science Press. This is the first

monograph of archaeological geophysics in China. The book fully and systematically discusses the application of geophysical methods to archaeological investigations. Case histories consider the practical applications of archaeological geophysics. For further information, please contact Peng Bin, Director, Cooperation Department, Science Press, 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street, Beijing, China 10070. Email: <Binpeng@sciencep.com>.

The book reviews editor for *Science & Public Policy* is currently looking for scholars to review books touching on science and technology. The reviews are generally 1000 words long and there is a two-month deadline from receipt of the book. If interested in reviewing a particular book or in the list of books currently available for review, please contact Dr. Paul Rosen, Science & Technology Studies Unit, Department of Sociology, University of York, Heslington, York, England YO10 5DD. Email: <prj8@york.ac.uk>.

BOOK REVIEWS

Glyn Williams. *The Prize of All the Oceans: The Triumph and Tragedy of Anson's Voyage Round the World*. London: HarperCollins, 1999. Pp. 264. US\$28.49, cloth, ISBN 0-00-257125-0 and \$US14, paper, ISBN 0-13-100226-3.

In *The Prize of All the Oceans*, Glyn Williams encompasses almost all aspects of Commodore George Anson's terrible and lengthy circumnavigation of 1740-1744. It is a well-known and rich event. Setting out with eight ships and ambitious plans to challenge Spain's Pacific colonies, the expedition at its homecoming is reduced to a single vessel carrying the plunder of a captured galleon; 1,400 of the original 1,900 men die along the way. This is a far cry from attempting the invasion of Peru, yet the undertaking is hailed as a success by Anson's contemporaries. The voyage elevated Anson upwards to command of the main fleet and higher service in England's navy.

Drawing from previously published accounts and important new primary sources, Williams weaves a detailed yet highly readable story of the fortitude of the Royal Navy in the face of various adversities, such as disease, shipwreck, and starvation. Anson's route cruises along the coast of Central and South America, the islands of the South Pacific, and the European factories of Canton. The settings of those locations provide a backdrop to Anson's suffering crew, whose members struggle between way points in their lengthy quest to complete what is left of their mission

and return home. It is the British Odyssey, although the grandiose plans at the outset are reduced by the elements preying on the elusive galleon for loot. The strategic aims are long gone, but victory of any sort provides a moral boost to a nation seeking good news in its struggle against Spain. And as historians know, sailors fight willingly for cash. The capture of the "Nuestra Senora de Covadonga" by the "Centurion" recalled to the public the celebrated exploits of Sir Francis Drake. Wagons of booty lined the streets to the Tower of London, the visible symbol of success. The sailors and marines, in the end, proved much more expendable.

Williams is an accomplished blue-water historian with a passion for the Royal Navy and an excellent command of the field. Here he excels in his ability to use the Anson narrative, a sea story of the first order, to reveal the broader social and physical realities of European maritime expansion. The men, tools, and naval institutions clearly were capable of projecting power on a global scale, but it was far from an easy task. The world of the mid-18th century still had no solutions for the age-old challenges of scurvy and inexact longitude. Those difficulties provide case studies for Williams. By juxtaposing his phrase "by no means unique" with narrative descriptions of Anson's trials and tribulations, the author opens the door to larger maritime issues of the deteriorating Royal Navy.

In particular, disease and distance test the capabilities of navigation and sail against the backdrop of the Pacific Ocean. It is questionable whether the Spanish were ready to cross this ocean in 1521. It was not completely assured that the British were always ready by 1740. Shipwreck, disease, contrary winds, uncertainty in finding position, rotting timbers, bad food...these were the realities faced by any Pacific expedition for hundreds of years. This lesson has broad ramifications. The technology of the sturdy and well-armed European brigs and ships, as impressive as they were in comparison with other vessels, is not as easily triumphant as some believe. Carlo Cipolla's *Guns, Sails and Empire: Technological Innovation and the Early Phase of European Expansion, 1400-1700* (New York: Pantheon Books, 1965) leaves the reader fairly well assured that European vessels sprang almost effortlessly upon the world in 1500. As Commodore Anson may have felt himself, no matter the evolution in designs, ships were still wooden splinters afloat in a vast sea, more at the mercy of the elements than any enemies of the state. To back this up, only four of Anson's men were lost to enemy action. The rest of the 1,400 of those who perished did so from poor navigation, disease, wreck and starvation. Advances in disease theory, medicine, food storage, and navigation were equally important steps in maritime expansion. Such things were accomplished much later than the overstated era of oceanic discovery in the 16th and 17th centuries. Williams provides a graphic example of this fact.

Only a few areas lack the close attention paid to topics in general. Coverage is

not consistent. For example, crew and vessels are transported from Guam to China in a paragraph, when elsewhere minute passages receive detailed treatment. And background information on East Asia proves difficult to include in the European voyage. Williams does use primary sources from the Honourable East India Company, but were those official ethnographers of Chinese culture? Williams surmises that a newly-arrived Chinese official, “who had perhaps never seen a European before, could not be expected to understand western distinctions between a merchantman, a warship, and a pirate” (p. 195). Does China not have its own history of commercial junks, imperial patrol ships, and numerous pirates? The book is really more of a global chronicle of England versus Spain rather than a multi-cultural text, but it makes no claim to be anything more than just this. Allusions to the Pacific being a “Spanish lake” must be overlooked. It is definitely an excellent example of a specific Royal Navy narrative merging into a thematic western maritime study. Two salty thumbs up!

Hans van Tilburg
University of Hawaii, Manoa

David W. Forbes, ed. *Hawaiian National Bibliography: 1780-1900*. Volume II, 1831-1850. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2001. Pp. xvii + 599. US\$100.00, Cloth, ISBN 0-8248-2379-6.

The recently published second volume of David Forbes's *Hawaiian National Bibliography: 1780-1900* covers the years 1831 to 1850. Each of the volumes of the bibliography has focussed on a specific period in Hawaiian history. The first volume focussed on early European explorers and was dominated by the voyages of Captain Cook. During this time, the Hawaiian islands were struggling for independence in the face of persistent encroachment by Europeans and Americans. By 1850, the Hawaiian islands had become recognized as an independent kingdom, but were also becoming an American town. The Hawaiians were also becoming literate, which meant that many pamphlets and some books were being published in the Hawaiian language. However, the missionaries continued to control the printing presses, and so the kinds of documents that were produced remained highly selective. Read politically, the two bibliographies suggest, if somewhat obliquely, some of the key conflicts occurring in the Hawaiian islands at the time.

The move away from the early, and primarily English, exploration that was the core of the first volume is made even more pronounced because references to those

voyages have not been included. In fact, there is not a single reference to an edition of Cook's voyages published between 1831 and 1850. Beddie's *Bibliography of James Cook*, on the other hand, lists one edition of the third voyage published in 1831 and over twenty editions that combined the three voyages (either edited or not). The references included in Beddie's text suggest, however, that between 1831 and 1850 there were almost complete reissues of the different versions of the voyages and life which had already been published. But whereas editions like these would have been referenced in the first volume of the *Hawaiian National Bibliography*, they are absent from the second. The only references to Cook's voyages in this second volume are ones that occur in the annotations to later explorers and, in particular, Beechey.

One of the primary benefits of this bibliography is the information it gives on very obscure texts produced in Hawaii and often in Hawaiian. Many of the documents are hard to find, except in the primary archives around Hawaii. At times, the bibliography reads like a book list of the Paul Kahn collection, now part of the Hawaii State Archives. Kahn was a prominent collector of Hawaiiana, and just before his death sold his extensive collection to the State of Hawaii. The debt that this bibliography has to Kahn is obvious, and it is likely that Kahn's interests, as well as the interests of the local archives, are being expressed through this bibliography.

As with the first volume, works are listed by their title. This system can be confusing since there is a greater number of works in Hawaiian in this volume and Forbes chose to alphabetize them by their particles and articles (He, Ka, Ke, O, and so on), rather than by the first substantial word. Thus, *He Olelo No Ka Hooponopono Ana* (Forbes #1277) is listed under *He* (meaning "A," an indefinite article) rather than under *Olelo*. It is likewise unfortunate that the index does not include such keywords, which would have allowed users to find all the titles that included *Olelo*, for instance.

Some of the books listed in the bibliography do not seem to belong. For instance, it is not obvious why the tract *Brief Statement of the Aggression of the French on the Island of Tahiti...* and its French original (Forbes #1426 and #1427) are included. The English edition of the book was published by the London Missionary Society and, while these events may have been important to Hawaii, Forbes's annotation seems to have nothing to do with Hawaii. Another example is Reuben Tinker's *Ought I to Become a Missionary* (Forbes #799). The tract was based on an address that Tinker delivered in Andover, Maryland, before departing for the Sandwich Islands. Forbes provides no reason for including Tinker, except that Tinker leaves for Hawaii soon after giving the address.

There are also references that should have been included. Forbes includes two articles by William Miller, the British consul to Hawaii during this period, but he does not list Miller's 1842 "Notes on South America and Oceania," which was published in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London* and included a paragraph describing some geological and economic aspects of the islands (volume 12, p.139). Of course, including all of the notes and letters which mention the Sandwich Islands is a daunting task, and clearly much more difficult than including the already-catalogued missionary publications that can be found in local archives. But what this means is that this volume of the bibliography has an evident bias towards missionary publications, and away from the scientific literature arising primarily from Europe in which Hawaii would have an incidental place.

Turning to the index, one criticism is that the U.S. government documents are listed inconsistently. A Navy Department document (Forbes #970) is listed under "[Jeremiah Reynolds]", whereas most documents are listed, like Forbes #1083, under the originating government body, such as "United States. 24th Congress. 2nd Session. House of Representatives." It would have been useful to list these in a way that a researcher could find official publications of the United States government. Connected to this criticism is a key problem with the index, which is that the U.S. government documents, including those originating from specific departments, are not listed together. On the other hand, the documents produced by the Hawaiian Kingdom are listed in the index (although somewhat surprisingly under "Government and Laws" rather than "Hawaiian Kingdom"). Given that during this period the United States is turning into a regional or hemispheric empire, listing the U.S. government documents produced at that time is relevant.

While the citations in Volume II are dominated by missionaries (in terms of publications both within Hawaii and reports from outside), it is important to note that we are provided the public face of the missionaries (and of the explorers and governments, for that matter). There are some controversies, especially when conflicts occurred between different Christian groups or between missionaries and either whalers or explorers, but the tendency of the publications is towards the self-promoting description of the missionary work that has been carried out. At this point, one also notes that the bibliography does not include the many letters, journals, diaries, and such that either have never been published, or were published much later.

Who ran the printing presses is thus crucial to understanding what things were being printed in Hawaii. This is not a criticism of Forbes or his text. Rather, the point is to suggest that another kind of bibliography is needed that considers the archival sources from that time, which would allow researchers to find not only the

official, often sanitized accounts, but also the personal accounts that may expand, but also undercut, the public face of missionary activities during that time.

When dealing with such a variety of documents, one issue that could be addressed is how the bibliographic reference connects to the existence of the books at the time. To this end, Forbes sometimes includes the number of copies that were printed. While this information is far from complete (and likely impossible to complete), there are some extant works where this information might be obtainable, such as publications by the United States government. For his information, however, Forbes relies on previous bibliographies, such as Haskell's bibliography of the United States Exploring Expedition and the published minutes of missionary meetings. But to assess the relative availability of different works, a concern for the number of copies that were produced is important, as would be other publishing information, such as the cost of the book, which is, unfortunately, rarely provided.

As Forbes notes in one case (Forbes #771), roughly 50 copies of private missionary letters were printed at Lahainaluna for private distribution. The rarity of these publications can make someone wonder whether similar quantities of handwritten publications also existed, but were either not included nor not collected in the first place because they were not printed.

In addition to the quantity of books printed, a related aspect of the print history is the distribution of the texts. Many of the local missionary publications, as well as the newspapers, likely never left the islands, except perhaps as parts of larger reports. Some of the books that were published in Europe may have only arrived on the islands through recent book collecting. The point here is that while the *Hawaiian National Bibliography* contains books written about Hawaii, it does not necessarily follow that the books were available to people (or to many people) in Hawaii itself. In other words, the only reason that these works are listed together is that they either talk about Hawaii or they are written in Hawaiian.

To be fair, these questions are well beyond the task of a typical bibliography. Forbes has given the reader information where that information was already at hand, but a general history of printing and reading in Hawaii remains to be written. The contests between printing and other forms of communication, as well as the contest over access to the printing presses likewise deserve further study. What the bibliography offers is the list created by the victors.

There are two more volumes to complete before Forbes is done with the *Hawaiian National Bibliography*. Those volumes will likely focus on the increasing American control and ultimate overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. With the first two volumes, Forbes has offered researchers in Hawaiian history invaluable information regarding the printed word in Hawaii, extending well beyond books, but just short of manuscripts. While the bibliography seems to depend on, and in some ways, rein-

force, the power of those who are connected to the missionary and American influence over the islands, the bibliography nonetheless opens spaces for opposition not only by characterizing the history of publishing in Hawaii through a list of the item published, but also by suggesting, however obliquely, that there are politics and struggle behind those lists.

Brian Richardson
University of Hawaii, Manoa

Scott L. Montgomery. *Science in Translation: Movements of Knowledge Through Cultures and Time*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000. Pp. 338. B/W photos, bibliography, notes. Cloth: US\$28.00 and ISBN 0-226-53480-4.

Scott L. Montgomery has written a lucid and engaging account about the role of translation in the development of modern science. He departs from previous accounts of the history of science when he asserts that science itself was not a coherent and unchanging body of knowledge, but that it was profoundly mediated and even transformed by scholars who were engaged in various types of translation activities. The Greek scientific tradition of remote antiquity was not the same as the “Greek” science received by Western European scholars during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the great age of translation into Latin. Montgomery argues convincingly that the role of Islamic scholars in the development of modern science has been traditionally over-looked for this reason. Beginning in the medieval period, European scholars have only recognized their Islamic counterparts as the temporary custodians of the Greek scientific tradition. Modern science did not develop, therefore, until Islamic scholars transmitted Greek science to the Latin West (p. 92).

Montgomery’s discussion of the development of modern science in the West serves as the backdrop for the history of Japanese science, which is the focus of the book. In no other culture of the world, according to Montgomery, were science and translation as intertwined as in Japan (p. 217). Scholars of early modern Japan (Tokugawa or Edo Japan) were predisposed to the adoption of modern science for two reasons: (1) there was an intellectual trend within Japanese Neo-Confucianism that sanctioned the investigation of the material world; and (2) as early as 1720, scholars were familiar with the latest European scientific developments via their translation of Dutch books. The key figure in this translation effort was Shizuki Tadao (1760-1806), who was responsible for the creation of a new scientific nomenclature. Montgomery sees both of these trends as setting the stage for modern science after the Meiji Restoration in 1868.

While Montgomery's discussion of Japan is generally accurate, there are some mistakes, especially in the discussion of Japanese history in general. For example, his characterization of the poetic anthologies, *Kokinshu* (10th century) and *Man'yōshū* (8th century, as "medieval" (p. 196) is rather odd; "early medieval" for Japanese historians usually refers to the 12th century. Thus, Japan scholars think of these works as "ancient." Montgomery also refers to the "intellectual professions" as part of the "Confucian social order of Tokugawa" (p. 203). The official four-class system of the Tokugawa period (1603-1867) had no room for a class of "intellectual professionals;" instead, intellectuals were thought to be part of one of the four official classes into which they were born. Most often, scholars of the Tokugawa period were members of the warrior or samurai class (but not always). Finally, Montgomery's discussion of Japanese science has some problems. Specifically, his discussions of Neo-Confucian scholars Hayashi Razan (1583-1657) and Miura Baien (1723-1789) are suspect. His assertion (p. 206) that Razan was an advocate of the investigation of the material world via the Neo-Confucian notion of *qi* (Japanese *ki*) is simply not true. He is correct when he observes that some Neo-Confucian scholars had those kinds of empirical leanings, but Razan was not one of them. One of those scholars was Baien, whom Montgomery incorrectly characterizes as a scholar of Dutch Learning (p. 208). Baien's interests in observations of the natural world made him similar to the scholars of Dutch Learning, but he never abandoned his identity as a Neo-Confucian.

Such lapses in Montgomery's discussion of Japanese history, however, are not sufficient to impugn his overall conclusions in the book. It is certainly a major contribution to the literature on the history of science and even world history.

Mark McNally
University of Hawaii, Manoa

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