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PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWS

Forthcoming Meetings

Alan L. Bain writes to announce "The Use of Anthropology Towards Government Political and Foreign Policy Goals," a panel session for the Anthropology section at the next annual meeting in San Francisco of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pacific Division. The panel is scheduled for Monday morning, June 16, 2003. Alan will chair the panel and deliver a talk on "Museum Archives: Anthropology Records at the Smithsonian Institution." Pacific Circle members might also be interested in several Asia/Pacific talks during the session: Nancy Parezo's on "Government Policy and Scientists: Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of American Ethnology, Anthropologists Researching Native Americans;" Kyung-Soo Chun's on "Japanese Colonialism: Anthropology in Korea and Taiwan;" and Yoko Genka's on "American Anthropology: Exhibitions and Collections from the Ryuku Islands and United States Foreign Policy in the 1960s-1970s." For additional information about the panel and meeting, please contact Alan (bain@osia.si.edu) and visit the AAAS-PD web site: www.pacific.aaas.org.

Walter Lenz forwards the call for papers for the VIIth International Congress on the History of Oceanography, to be held in Kaliningrad, Russia, September 8-14, 2003. This year's theme is "International Collaboration in the Research of the World Ocean." Organizers suggest the following areas for papers, reports and discussions: International Collaboration in the Research and Exploration of the World Oceans; Free Will or Necessity? Marine Ecological Problems and Sustainable Development of Humanity; Contribution of the Navy to Ocean Research; Oceanographic Education: Reasons for Changing Priorities; International Marine Law; Problems of the Mediterranean Seas: the Baltic as an Example; and History of Oceanography in Museum Collections and Expositions. The special symposium will focus on the "Bicentenary of the First Russian Round-the-World Expedition (1803-1806)." For further information, please contact the Kaliningrad Museum of the World Ocean, Russian Federation, 236006, Kaliningrad, Naberezhnaya Petra Velikogo 1. Fax: (+7) 0112-340-211. Email: postmaster@vitiaz.koenig.su. The web site: <http://www.vitiaz.ru>.

Richard Tucker invites Pacific Circle members to participate at next year's annual conference of the American Society for Environmental History, to be held in Vancouver on March 31 through April 4, 2004. The conference will meet in conjunction with the National Council on Public History. If you are interested in forming or joining a panel on Pacific regional environmental history, please contact Prof. Richard Tucker, School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1115. Email: rptucker@umich.edu. The Society is eager to include as wide a variety of disciplines and topics as possible.

The World History Association announces a celebration of its twentieth anniversary at the upcoming 12th Annual W.H.A. Conference, to be held at Georgia State University in Atlanta. The conference meets June 26-29, 2003. Papers and panels focus on the themes of Migration and Identity; Comparative Perspectives on Islam and Islamic Politics; and the Boundaries of World History: Chronological, Methodological, Disciplinary. A World History Workshop for Teachers will be held in conjunction with the conference sessions on June 27, 2003. For more information, please visit www.thewha.org or call WHA headquarters at (808) 956-7688.

Publications

Rainer Buschmann, "Colonizing Anthropology: Albert Hahl and the Ethnographic Frontier in German New Guinea," H. Glenn Penny and Matti Bunzel, eds. *Worldly Provincialism: German Anthropology in the Age of Empire*, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2003, 230-255.

Daniel Headrick, "Botany and the Transformation of the Tropics in the Age of Imperialism," *Kagakugijutsushi*, 5 (December 2001).

Fernando Monge, *En La Costa De La Niebla. El Paisaja Y El Discurso Etnografico Ilustrado De La Expedicion Malaspina En El Pacifico*, Madrid: CSIC, 2002.

Rod W. Home, "Fluids and Forces in Eighteenth-Century Electricity," *Endeavour* 26:2 (2002), 55-59; "The Royal Society and the Empire: The Colonial and Commonwealth Fellowship, Part I, 1731-1847," *Notes and Records of the Royal Society* 56:3 (September 2002), 1731-1847 and "The Royal Society and the Empire: The Colonial and Commonwealth

Fellowship, Part II. After 1847," *Notes and Records of the Royal Society* 57:1 (January 2003), 47-84.

IUHPS/DHS NEWS

The web site of the Division of the History of Science of the IUHPHS is now accessible and includes information about the Division, a selection of Internet links, news and a Database of Historians of Science. The address is: <http://ppp.unipv.it/dhs>. The Division encourages scholars to register their names and interests at this site.

Liu Dun, Director of the Institute for the History of Natural Science in Beijing and Chairman of the local organizing committee for the next International Congress of History of Science in 2005, announces the call for papers and other presentations. The theme of the 22nd International Congress will be "Globalization and Diversity: Diffusion of Science and Technology Throughout History." That year also marks the 100th anniversary of Einstein's three major contributions to modern physics. The ICHS will include plenary lectures, symposia and special exhibitions to honor that anniversary. Thematic proposals and those relating to Einstein can be sent to: The Secretariat of the 22nd ICHS, Institute for History of Natural Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 137 Chao Nei Street, Beijing 100010, People's Republic of China. Email: 2005bj@ihns.ac.cn. The conference web site is <http://2005bj.ihns.ac.cn>.

HSS NEWS

Please mark your calendars: this year's annual HSS meeting is scheduled for November 20-23, 2003, in Cambridge, MA. The Pacific Circle is currently proposing a three-paper panel on 19th- and 20th-century subjects. For further information about the meeting, please visit the HSS web site at www.hssonline.org.

The Society welcomes nominations for its various prizes. Further information on how to nominate a colleague (or yourself) can also be found at www.hssonline.org.

Future Society annual meetings are scheduled for November 18-21, 2004 in Austin, Texas (a joint meeting with PSA); November 3-6, 2005 in Minneapolis, MN (co-located meeting with SHOT); and November 2-5, 2006 in Vancouver, British Columbia (joint meeting with PSA).

PACIFIC WATCH

Interested in the history of science in Latin America? Please visit the new web site at <http://www.ictal.org>. This "bulletin board" provides a venue for scholars to communicate by posting news, articles and links to other relevant web pages. The site is sponsored by the Instituto de la Ciencia y la Tecnologia en America Latina (ICTA).

Pacific Studies, 25:3 is now available and includes the following articles:

John Edward Terrell, Terry L. Hunt, and Joel Bradshaw, "On the Location of the Proto-Oceanic Homeland" and

Thomas K. Pinhey, John W. Carpenter, Jr., Michael P. Perez, and Randall L. Workman, "Marijuana Use among High School Students in Guam."

Pacific Science, A Quarterly Devoted to the Biological and Physical Sciences of the Pacific Region, 57:1 (January 2003) includes the following articles:

Donald W. Buden and Jacqueline Y. Miller, "The Butterflies of Pohnpei, Eastern Caroline Islands, Micronesia";

Jeffrey A. Seminoff, Wallace F. Nichols, Antonio Resendiz, and Louise Brooks, "Occurrence of Hawksbill Turtles, *Eretmochelys imbrica* (Reptilia: Cheloniidae), near the Baja California Peninsula, Mexico";

Steven P. Kolinski and Evelyn F. Cox, "An Update on Modes and Timing of Gamete and Planula Release in Hawaiian Scleractinian Corals with Implications for Conservation and Management";

Fred Kraus and Allen Allison, "A New Species of *Callulops* (Anura: Microhylidae) from Papua New Guinea";

George W. Benz, Henry F. Mollet, David A. Ebert, Corrine R. Davis, and Sean R. Van Sommeran, "Five Species of Parasitic Copepods (Siphonostomatoida: Pandaridae) from the Body Surface of a White Shark Captured in Morro Bay, California";

David W. Greenfeld, "A Survey of the Small Reef Fishes of Kane'ohe Bay, O'ahu, Hawaiian Islands";

Brian Fry, Arian Grace, and James W. McClelland, "Chemical Indicators of Anthropogenic Nitrogen-Loading in Four Pacific Estuaries";

Johanna M. Resig and Craig R. Glenn, "Sieve Plates and Habitat Adaptation in the Foraminifer *Planulina ornata*."

Pacific Science 57:2 (April 2003) is also now available and includes the following:

Edward A. Laws and Lisa Ferentinos, "Human Impacts on Fluxes of Nutrients and Sediments in Waimanalo Stream, O'ahu, Hawaiian Islands";

Ismael Garate-Lizarraga, David A. Siqueiros-Beltrones, and Veronica Maldonado-Lopez, "First Record of a *Rhizosolenia debyana* Bloom in the Gulf of California, Mexico";

Robert H. Day, Brian A. Cooper, and Richard J. Blaha, "Movement Patterns of Hawaiian Petrels and Newell's Shearwaters on the Island of Hawai'i";

Dan A. Polhemus, Curtis P. Ewing, R. Kaholoa'a, and James K. Liebberr, "Rediscovery of *Blackburnia anomala* (Coleoptera: Carabidae), in East Maui, Hawaii'i, after a 107-Year Hiatus."

Stephen R. Goldberg and Charles R. Bursey, "Helminths of Ezo Brown Frog, *Rana pirica* (Ranidac), from Hokkaido Island, Japan";

Sherwin Carlquist and Timothy K. Lowrey, "Wood Anatomy of Hawaiian and New Guinean Species of *Tetramolopium* (Asteraceae): Ecological and Systematic Aspects";

Clifford W. Morden, Donald E. Gardner, and Dana A. Weniger, "Phylogeny and Biogeography of Pacific *Rubus* Subgenus *Idaeobatus* (Rosaceae) Species: Investigating the Origin of the Endemic Hawaiian Raspberry *R. macraei*";

Karl J. McDermid, Monica C. Gregoritz, Jason W. Reeves, and D. Wilson Freshwater, "Morphological and Genetic Variation in the Endemic Seagrass *Halophila hawaiiiana* (Hydrocharitaceae) in the Hawaiian Archipelago";

Lida Pigott Burney and David A. Burney, "Charcoal Stratigraphies for Kaua'i and the Timing of Human Arrival";

Abstracts of Papers from the Twenty-seventh Annual Albert L. Tester Memorial Symposium, 21-22 March 2000.

For copies of those and previous issues of *Pacific Science*, please contact the Journals Department, University of Hawaii Press, 2840 Kolowalu Street, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA.

Conference and Society Reports

The new British Society for the History of Science Programme Secretary welcomes proposals for meetings and conferences promoted either by BSHS or jointly with other societies. Contact Dr. Geoff Bunn at g.bunn@nmsi.ac.uk or c/o Science Museum, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2DD, England.

Future Conferences & Calls for Papers

12-15 June 2003. Second Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences to be held at the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii. Papers, poster sessions and workshops include Area Studies, Anthropology, Geography and other areas of the social sciences. Contact conference organizers at social@hicsocial.org.

15-19 June 2003. 84th Annual Meeting of the Pacific Division of the AAAS, to be held at San Francisco State University and the California Academy of Sciences. Please contact the Pacific Division at aaspd@sou.edu for information about the Meeting. Copies of the Newsletter describing events, symposia and other activities are available c/o AAAS, Pacific Division, Department of Biology, Southern Oregon University, Ashland, OR 97520 USA.

26-29 June 2003. 12th Annual Conference of the World History Association at Georgia State University in Atlanta, GA. The primary conference themes are: 1) Migration and Identity; 2) Comparative Perspectives on Islam and Islamic Politics; and 3) The Boundaries of World History: Chronological, Methodological, Disciplinary. Please send inquiries to Prof. David Northrup, Department of History, Boston College, 140 Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467-3806, USA. Email: northrup@bc.edu.

7-9 July 2003. 17th Summer Conference of the Institute of Contemporary British History, to be held at the Institute of Historical Research at the

University of London. The conference theme is "Science, Its Advocates and Adversaries" and organizers encourage papers presenting the finding of new research exploring how changes in scientific practice and expertise came about within the wider context of the production and application of scientific knowledge. Topics include: a consideration of who are scientists, the relationship between science and communications, disease and the environment, or the development and application of particular innovations. For additional information, please contact Dr. Harriet Jones, ICBH, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, England. Email: hjones@icbh.ac.uk.

16-20 July 2003. International Society for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology Meeting in Vienna, Austria. For further information, please contact the Chair of the Local Arrangements Committee (astrid.juette@bigfoot.com) and consult the ISHPSSB web pages at <http://www.phil.vt.edu/ishpssb/>.

17-19 July 2003. Annual Conference of the British Society for the History of Science, to be held at the College of York St. John, York, England. For further information, please contact Dr. Geoff Bunn, BSHS Programme Secretary, Department of Psychology, Liverpool Hope University College, Hope Park, Liverpool, L16 9JD, England. Email: gbunn@onetel.net.uk.

3-5 September, 2003. RGS/IBG Annual Conference at the Royal Geographical Society in London. Organized by David Lambert, Luciana Martins and Miles Ogborn around the theme of "Historical Geographies of the Sea," the meeting seeks to address historical geography's lack of attention to the sea and to demonstrate the significance of maritime geographies in shaping economics, politics and culture, locally and globally. For further information, please contact David Lambert, Department of Geography, Downing Place, Cambridge, CB2 3EN, United Kingdom. Email: DRL23@cam.ac.uk.

1-5 October, 2003. "Islands and Coastlines Conference" on Norfolk Island, Australia, organized by the Australian Association for Maritime History and the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology. The conference will focus on all aspects of maritime history and historical archaeology of island and coastal communities. This is an interdisciplinary conference and the organizers encourage participants to consider island and coastal communities, as well as the roles of the sea

in human history in the widest sense. Proposals for sessions or individual papers should be sent to the Program Convenor no later than June 30, 2003. Send those materials and any queries to: Dr. Mark Staniforth, Program Convenor, Islands and Coastal Communities Conference, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, South Australia, 5001. Email: mark.staniforth@flinders.edu.au. Fax: (08) 8201-3845.

Exhibitions and Museums

The Macleay Museum at the University of Sydney announces publication of *Collected: 150 Years of Aboriginal Art and Artifacts*. Chapters cover the Museum's collections from the Northern Territory, Western Australia, Queensland and New South Wales. Bark paintings are considered in a separate chapter and an appendix provides short biographies of the collectors of many of the artifacts. Among the themes of the publication is the dynamic and differing adaptation to specific environments on the part of Australian Aboriginal societies. New methods and new materials were rather quickly adapted. On a similar note, the Museum continues its feature display, "Shaping Australia: Tracks & Trade in Pre-Colonial Australia." This exhibition considers 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. For further information about the new publication and exhibitions, please contact the Macleay Museum at macleay@macleay.usyd.edu.au.

Employment, Grants and Prizes

The Royal Society (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 Society for the History of Natural History announces competition for the Alwyne Wheeler Bursary to support scholars under the age of 30 attending the Society's annual meeting in Florence, Italy, in May 2003. The award will support travel and conference registration. Preference will be for applicants who contribute a paper or other presentation at the meeting. Application deadlines are sixty days before the meeting and applicants need not be members of the Society. Applications are available from the SHNH Secretary, c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England. Email: kmw@nhm.ac.uk.

Research, Archives and Collections: Print and Electronic

The Historical Manuscripts Commission (England) has posted details of accessions relating to natural history at http://www.hmc.gov.uk/accessions/2001/01digests/nat_hist.htm. Those include diaries, letters, reports and society papers.

A new web site provides most of the writings of Charles Darwin with edition and page numbers clearly noted for citation. Many of the texts are fully illustrated with images never before offered on the Internet. The address is: <http://pages.britishlibrary.net/charles.darwin/>.

"The Navigational Aids for the History of Science, Technology & the Environment" is a free online resource for scholars. This is a web-based index of archival materials newly catalogued in the University of Edinburgh, Heriot Watt University, and the University of Glasgow. The site is <http://www.nahste.ac.uk>.

The National Library of Australia in Canberra offers an online exhibition of Captain Cook and Omai, the Tahitian taken to Britain. The URL is: <http://www.nla.gov.au/exhibitions/omai/>.

The National Library of Australia has also embarked on a major digitization project of interest to many Pacific Circle members. Among the selected items from its collections are images from 18th- and 19th-century voyages of exploration, Joseph Banks's letters, and photographs taken by Frank Hurley in Antarctica. The Library intends to digitize about 6,000 images a year and make those available for use in publications with limited constraints. An overview of the material can be seen at www.nla.gov.au/digital.program.html.

The University of Hawaii has launched a new website for its Pacific Collection, featuring an extensive listing of selected Internet resources. The website was created by Jane Barnwell, a Pacific specialist, with the assistance of Lesley Nonaka and the support of the Center for Pacific Islands. Access the site at <http://www2.hawaii.edu/~speccoll/pacific.html>. Questions and/or comments? Please contact Ms. Barnwell at barnwell@hawaii.edu.

Early Classics in Biogeography are available at <http://www.wku.edu/~smithch/biogeog/> and Alfred Russell Wallace's page is available at <http://www.wku.edu/~smithch/index1.htm>.

Book and Journal News

The Society for the History of Natural History recently published a cumulative index to the *Archives of Natural History*, formerly the *Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History*. For information about purchasing a copy, contact The Society for the History of Natural History, c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England. Email: shnh@zetnet.co.uk.

Thoemmes Press (Bristol, England) announces the publication of the *Bibliography of Sir Joseph Banks* as part of its series on the History and Philosophy of Science and the History of Natural History. This reprinted work is a catalogue of Bank's own library which he maintained in his Soho Square house. It was originally compiled by Banks's Swedish assistant, Jonas Dryander, and offers a comprehensive guide to the scientific literature from the 16th to the early-19th centuries. The *Bibliography* lists key works in zoology, botany and mineralogy, as well as more general works in natural history.

Science in Context devoted volume 2, number 5 (June 2002) to the history of Russian science. Articles discuss developments in agricultural science, "Big Science," cross-breeding, and physiology.

"Science and Civil Society" is a special issue of *Osiris*, 17 (2002). Edited by Lynn K. Nyhart and Thomas Broman, this issue includes several articles on science in the general Pacific region, including Jessica Wang's "Scientists and the Problem of the Public in Cold War America, 1945-1960" and Zuoyue Wang's "Saving China through Science: The Science Society of China, Scientific Nationalism, and Civil Society in Republican China."

Two recent special issues of *Science, Technology & Society: A Journal Devoted to the Developing World* might be of interest to Pacific Circle members and others studying the general Pacific region. Volume 7: 1 (2002) is devoted to "The Context of Innovation in India: The Case of the Information Technology Industry" and is guest edited by E. Sridharan. Articles include discussion of South Asian developments, as well as comparative ones in China, Taiwan and the United States. Most recently, Volume 7:2 (2002) is a special issue on "Innovation Context and Strategy of Scientific Research in Latin America." The guest editor for that issue is Hebe Vessuri. Articles discuss both national and regional developments.

Book Reviews

Errata: The correct price for the cloth edition of *Nature and Empire: Science and the Colonial Enterprise*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press (reviewed in *Bulletin No. 9*) is US\$39.00. A paper edition is now available for US\$25.00 (ISBN # 0-226-500779-9). Our sincerest apologies for the errors.

K. Sivaramakrishnan. *Modern Forests: Statemaking and Environmental Change in Colonial Eastern India*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1999. Pp. xxvii + 341. Illus., maps, bibliography, index. Cloth: US\$60 and ISBN 0-8047-3563-8. Paper (2002): US\$22.95 and ISBN 0-8047-4556-0.

Two arguments drive Kalayanakrishnan Sivaramakrishnan's sophisticated and ambitious study of forest administration and state formation in colonial Bengal. One, that a regional approach is crucial to understanding how power functions in practice and two, that natural resource policymaking is a highly contingent, contested process, negotiated among rural peoples, rival government agencies, commercial interests, and most importantly, the land itself. The result is a dense but rewarding work that reinterprets the nature of colonial rule while making original contributions to environmental history, political anthropology, and postcolonial theory.

The book's assertions unfold through a series of wide-ranging historiographical and theoretical critiques interspersed with a close analysis of colonial forestry in southwest and north Bengal between

1767 and 1947. In the former region, discussed in the first half of the book, a variegated landscape of hardwood groves, patchy clearings, and scrub, shaped by centuries of shifting cultivation, hunting, and gathering, confounded early British efforts at classification. Dismissed by revenue collectors and military campaigners as “impenetrable jungle” (p. 36), southwest Bengal’s wooded areas remained blank spots on colonial maps until the 1880s, when the first systematic forest surveys were carried out. By revealing the complexity of traditional woodland use and the ecosystems it had produced, the surveys foretold the difficulties British administrators would face when attempting to demarcate property, sedentarize unruly “tribals,” institute specialized agriculture, and carry out other state projects of rationalization and reform.

As Sivaramakrishnan illustrates in one fascinating example, these schemes to reorder the landscape reaped unexpected and occasionally violent results. Following the forced relocation of indigenous hunting groups into more controllable farming settlements, the population of tigers, leopards, elephants, and other dangerous “vermin” soared and attacks on humans mounted. Between 1860 and 1866 alone, tigers killed nearly 400 people in the region, including numerous employees from the state’s surveying teams (p. 99). In response, beleaguered territorial officials ended up having to hire tribal hunters—often the very ones they had earlier relocated and disarmed—to apply their skills in sanctioned extermination campaigns. In this way, Sivaramakrishnan argues, local knowledge became isolated from its original socioeconomic and cultural functions and was assimilated into the service of the colonial state.

Forest management in north Bengal, addressed in the second half of the book, posed yet another set of challenges to improvement-minded administrators. Faced with timber shortages at home and anxious to exploit the region’s valuable teak and sal, the colonial government initially perpetuated Indian timbering practices, granting long-term logging leases to private contractors. By the 1860s, however, as the decline of many woods became apparent, officials turned to a more closely regulated, scientific system of plantations and reserves. Accusing both contractors and cultivators of wantonly destroying the environment, newly appointed forest Conservators set about planting imported species of oak, magnolia, and mahogany to fill the open spaces left behind by felling, burning, and grazing. The wood from these plantations was to

be used in making shipping containers for tea, as well as sleeper cars, track ties, and charcoal for the expanding Indian railway. Yet here, too, unexpected obstacles hampered the government's ability to restructure the forest for extractive purposes. Determined above all to maximize timber output, woodland officials found themselves at odds with Bengal's deputy commissioner, who favored agriculture over forestry and supported rural residents' desires to use the forest for fuel wood and grazing.

As in southwest Bengal, administrators in the north ultimately had to modify policies based on European outlooks and techniques to accommodate the distinct socio-economy and ecology of the region. This was not a smooth process. For instance, when colonial fire suppression strategies resulted in mosquito infestations, increased tiger attacks, and the decline of the very tree species foresters aimed to protect, high-ranking woodland experts sparred with their subordinates in the field over whether to halt the program and reinstate the occasional fires that had long been a part of local agro-forestry. In the interim, the state's timber reserves remained productive only where Indian forest employees and unhappy villagers covertly practiced controlled burns, thus allowing the woods to regenerate the fresh pasturage to grow. Despite the pansophic pretensions of western science, colonial management was most effective when it integrated pre-colonial methods.

Sivaramakrishnan is at his best in these sections where he describes the "gap between outcomes and intent" (p. 243), for he persuasively demonstrates how a dynamic interplay of social, economic, and environmental forces not only fashioned the colonial landscape, but also shaped the political terrain. In this respect, Bengal's forest history provides the framework for examining the missteps, contradictions, and compromises of colonial rule in action.

If there is a criticism to be made, it is that in arguing so convincingly that power is contested and policy contingent, the book to some extent obscures the material consequences of colonial statemaking. In ecological terms, even as European methodologies were subject to adaptation and resistance, they nonetheless wrought a number of irreversible changes, including the extinction of some species and the introduction of others. Likewise, embedded within the admittedly negotiated, mutually constituted structures of colonial authority were

irrefutable inequities that privileged the lives of some and circumscribed many others. Sivaramakrishnan admirably asserts his desire to explain the "historical provenance" (p. 282) of earlier environmental management strategies so as to assert the development of new ones today, but the political implications of his project remain ambiguous.

These are minor complaints, however. Overall, Sivaramakrishnan has produced a compelling and groundbreaking account of colonialism as it was mediated on the ground, one that underscores the interpretive rewards a regionally specific, ecological approach can offer. Impressively cross-disciplinary and painstakingly researched, the book proposes a valuable alternative to the bifurcated narratives of authority and resistance, nature and society, field and forest, that have dominated the work of environmental historians and anthropologists in the past.

C. Kieko Matteson

Yale University

Jan van Bremen and Akitoshi Shimizu, eds. *Anthropology and Colonialism in Asia and Oceania*. Richmond, Surrey: Curzon Press, 1999. Pp. xi + 409. Cloth: US\$75 and ISBN 0-7007-0604-6 and Alan Rumsey and James F. Weiner, eds. *Emplaced Myth: Space, Narrative, and Knowledge in Aboriginal Australia and Papua New Guinea*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2001. Pp. vii + 281. Paper: US\$27.95 and ISBN 0-8248-2389-3.

As an academic discipline, anthropology faced many obstacles establishing itself. In their attempts to enshrine themselves as scientists, anthropologists experienced a great deal of ambiguity about the practical applications of their discipline. Obvious opportunities emerged through the nineteenth-century imperial expansion, yet the exploitation of such is a debated topic among contemporary historians of anthropology. Anthropology's imperial legacies effected a thorough "soul-searching" endeavor in the late twentieth century. The two volumes under review are no exception to this trend. Not only do they highlight the Pacific's prominent role in the development of the discipline, but they also promise to chart possible futures for anthropological inquiries.

The volume on *Anthropology and Colonialism* takes a close historical look at the under-studied Dutch and Japanese anthropological traditions in the Pacific. The term “understudied” suggests that this volume fills historical rather than methodological gaps. Historians of anthropology usually prefer Anglo-American practitioners with the continents of North America and Africa as the main areas of inquiry. The study of other nations—in the case of this work, Holland and Japan—promise new insights into anthropology’s relationship with colonialism. And indeed we do learn that the Dutch anthropological tradition, emerging in the eighteenth century, was invigorated and maintained by the Dutch overseas possessions in South-East Asia (a fact that is clearly highlighted by Jan van Bremen’s contribution to the volume). The case of Japan is even more fascinating. As the lone Asian colonial player during the era of New Imperialism, an historical engagement with Japan’s anthropological traditions suggests new points of departure. Margarita Winkel’s chapter, for instance, reminds us of the neglected role of eastern philosophies in the emergence of anthropology in Japan. This is particularly true during the so-called “closed-country policy” of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

As a whole, the volume concentrates on South East and East Asia with a particular emphasis on the Dutch Indies, Korea, Manchuria, and Taiwan. Besides a cursory mention of Micronesia in Akitoshi Shimitzu’s extensive chapter, however, Oceania receives only cursory mention in this work. The editors would have been better advised to entitle their volume “Anthropology and Colonialism in the Pacific” to avoid disappointing some readers who might turn to the volume to find out more about the development of anthropology in Oceania. This is not mentioned to detract from the extensive scholarship that went into the collection of essays. The wealth of research, however, does contribute to a lack of thematic focus and some essays seem out of place. Peter Pels’ contribution, for example, with its emphasis on South Asia falls outside of the volume’s stated margins. Similarly, Rudolf Janssens’ essay on American culture- and-personality studies in Japan provides more insights into American than Japanese anthro-pology.

Anthropology and Colonialism does present a rich selection of texts contributing to our understanding of Dutch and Japanese anthropological traditions. The volume does not satisfy the comparative dimensions as few essays attempt to read their findings against the better studied

Anglo-American traditions. This is painfully obvious when it comes to the comparative dimensions of the volume. The notion of colonialism so central to the volume receives very little attention. This explains Eyal Ben-Ari's observation in his afterword that "from what little we do know it seems that colonial governments were not averse to their officers dabbling in anthro-pology" (p. 386). Ben-Ari's words remind the reader that anthropologists still relegate colonialism and anthropology into two clearly delineated spheres with few intersections. When one contrasts this volume with that of Peter Pels and Oscar Salemink's *Colonial Subjects: Essays in the Practical History of Anthropology* which appeared the same year (1999), the shortcomings of *Anthropology and Colonialism* become more pronounced. The former volume illustrates that anthropological practices were indeed cultivated by colonial officials in the colonies, but that practitioners in their efforts to establish anthropology as a bona fide academic discipline ignored and erased such traditions, creating what George W. Stocking, Jr. and others now identify as myth-histories. *Anthropology and Colonialism* suffers from such conceptions that undermine the important historical gaps the volumes seeks to fill. The repeated phrases exculpating anthropology from its colonial relevance echo Anglo-American investigations preceding this volume by two or three decades. Jan van Bremen and Akitoshi Shimizu's volume could have benefitted from further theoretical insights to increase its contemporary relevance.

Where the previous volume investigated anthropology's troubled conscience in an historical fashion, *Emplaced Myth* approaches this predicament from a late twentieth-century vantage point: the scrutiny of multinational corporations' encroachment on traditional societies cultivated by anthropologists. To address this issue and to provide new avenues for anthro-pological explanation, a number of prominent practitioners met in the summer of 1997 in Canberra, Australia. The immediate context for the conference's title—"From Myth to Minerals: Place, Narrative, Land, and Transformation in Australia and Papua New Guinea"—was the establishment of a new pipeline by the Chevron Company linking Australia and New Guinea. The conference participants discussed the implications of such an artificial umbilical cord of transactions for the indigenous people living on both sides of the Torres Straits. The outcome was a volume entitled *Mining and Indigenous Lifeworlds in Australia and Papua New Guinea*. Besides the environmental and political

ramifications of this event, a number of participants began to investigate the comparative dimensions emerging from the project. Comparative projects are often fraught with difficulty. In the nineteenth century, the comparative study of non-western societies was the outcome of colonial considerations with emerging typologies (eg. horticultural vs. hunting and gathering societies) serving imperial ends.

Aware of this problem, the editors of *Emplaced Myth* opted to eschew universal classifications for local typological attempts. Indeed, as Alan Rumsey suggests in his introductory essay, Australia and New Guinea had only separated in recent geological times when the landmass known as Sahul disappeared under rising sea levels. Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, anthropologists obsessed to separate Australia and New Guinea by their respective subsistence economies. Rumsey and Weiner, the co-editors, however, substitute such fixed classifications for the idea of juxtaposition. Their comparative scheme urges anthropologists to transcend their individual areas of expertise in an attempt to gain insight into another. In other words, an expert in a particular Australian society is encouraged to examine a society located in New Guinea and vice versa. This method, derived from the Ku Waru people located in the Highlands of New Guinea, is called “making twos.” It is a practice that uses “one of multivalent binary combinations as a way of creating alternative perspectives on things, by highlighting what is common to pairs of them” (p. 4).

As the conference revealed that the multinational encroachment on indigenous lands challenged and transformed local knowledge, participants agreed to investigate the emergence of local epistemologies and their emplacement in the mythical landscapes. Although only implicitly acknowledged in the work, this poses an interesting dilemma. While topics engaging local knowledge and its emplacement are traditional investigations in the realm of anthropology, its contemporary relevance in terms of multinational infringement is not necessarily so. In fact, the branch of anthropology (commonly known as “action anthropology”) whose representatives advocated placing ethnographic knowledge into the service of indigenous peoples has always remained small. The set-up of the book reflects just that; out of ten authors only five contributors concern themselves with the novel challenges affecting inhabitants of Papua New Guinea and Australian Aborigines. The contributions of

Rumsey, Wassmann, Wagner, Stewart and Strathern, and Redmond are firmly rooted in the “making-twos” methodology stipulated earlier. Anthropologically speaking, this may contribute to new comparative dimensions, but one wonders whether this really fulfills the purpose of the book as stipulated by the editors: “We hope the volume will be of value to all anthropologists and social scientists working with indigenous communities around the world, all of whom are confronted with the problem of how to characterize the continuity and the viability of non-Western modes of knowledge formation and transmission under the pressures of global encroachment and challenge” (p. 245).

This is not to say that the book does not address these issues at all. The contribution by Rose, for instance, warns that the investigations into sacred sites should not be separated from concerns with environmental ethics and politics. Likewise, Weiner’s chapter deals with the “politics of forgetting” so important in the early twenty-first century. Silverman traces the transformation of knowledge from totemic space to cyberspace and discusses the implications of the Internet. Lastly, Bolton’s contribution compares and contrasts the fate of Melanesian and Aboriginal objects in museums and delves into the issue of indigenous curatorship. It is conceivable that these issues will become pivotal in the new millennium.

Conceptual criticism aside, the two works under discussion illustrate how anthropologists cope with the imperial pasts of their discipline and the collective futures of the communities they investigate around the world. Major transformations affecting these traditional societies force anthropologists to rethink their positioning in this process. While it is unclear what the future holds in store for the discipline, the two volumes under review indicate that anthropologists are more than willing to confront their past, present, and future responsibilities.

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Juan F. Gamella, ed. *Drugs and Alcohol in the Pacific: New Consumption Trends and Their Consequences (Pacific World: Lands, Peoples and History of the Pacific, 1500-1900, Volume 14)*. Aldershot:

Ashgate Publishing, 2002. Pp. lvi + 388. Bibliography, index. Cloth: US\$127.95 and ISBN 0754601536.

Drugs and Alcohol in the Pacific is a recent volume in Ashgate's "The Pacific World" series. The subtitle is somewhat deceiving. While the book has some articles on "new consumption trends and their consequences," it is primarily a collection of historical, previously-published articles. The oldest one is on the introduction of tobacco in Japan, which was first published in 1878, and several articles focus on indigenous use of drugs.

The book, comprised of photo reproductions of twenty journal articles, adopts a double pagination scheme that maintains the pagination of the original articles while also providing a single pagination series for the book itself. The layout is generally quite good, although for one article in particular (chapter 20) the pages seem to have been reduced so much to fit on the page that the font has become very small.

Drugs and Alcohol brings together articles on a wide range of topics, focusing on places throughout the Pacific. Throughout, the articles focus on the connection between culture, technology and power. The collection is multi-disciplinary, inclusive and broad-ranging. In the introduction, the editor explains that a basic goal of the book is to portray the Pacific "as a coherent unit of analysis." With this goal in mind, articles consider Peru, China, the United States, Japan, and islands in the South Pacific. However, none of the articles ever really establish the Pacific as "a coherent" entity: the articles on Japan deal with Japan, the articles on South America deal with the South America, and the only real connections between those places arise when articles consider the role of European imperial powers in the introduction, production, and regulation of drugs and alcohol.

The editor's introduction is useful in several ways, particularly as a good overview for non-experts. Short descriptions of the key drugs (kava, betel, opium, tobacco, and so on) are coupled with extensive footnotes that allow anyone interested in specific topics to create a reading list. If nothing else, the introduction helped explain why the topic was so interesting and why it merited so much research from so many different directions.

It is difficult to write about drugs and alcohol without also offering (or at least implying) some moral or political evaluation of their use.

This book is no different, although the overall argument is not explicit. It seems, however, that the collection of articles is intended to highlight a distinction between indigenous (or traditional) and imperialist (or exploitative) uses of drugs and alcohol. Typically, everything was fine until the Europeans came along. If this reading is correct, however, then the articles are at odds with the editor's methodological desire to treat the Pacific as a single unit of analysis. If the world would be better if nations were left alone to participate in their drug-enhanced practices, then imperialism would not be there to connect the places of the Pacific together.

As to the specific articles, they seem to be well chosen to highlight the diversity of peoples, places, and practices in the Pacific. Each article focuses on one particular place, and it is really only the book itself that constructs the image of the Pacific as such. Each article also focuses on some interesting aspect of drug and alcohol use. For instance, one article (chapter 19) discusses references to drunkenness, flushing and drinking in Chinese poems as a way to consider the Chinese alcohol experience. The author, Julia Lee, also points to problems of translation, especially where English and Chinese societies have different ways of distinguishing such things as being drunk, being elated, being illuminated, and being roused.

Drugs and Alcohol in the Pacific has two key audiences: libraries and people who want to adopt a very general, diverse approach to the issues connected to drug and alcohol use. People who are researching the impact of tobacco in Japan are advised to check out the book from their nearest library.

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Ron Crocombe. *The South Pacific*. Suva: University of the South Pacific Press, 2001. Pp. 790. Illus, bibliography, index. Cloth: US\$75.00 and ISBN 982-02-0154-3.

The South Pacific by Ron Crocombe is a provocative analysis of the effects of development on the islands. Crocombe demands a restatement of priorities and a restructuring of the islands' political, economic, social,

and cultural infrastructures in ways that are environmentally friendly and safe. The author is deeply concerned that "...[t]he region's forests, soils, reefs, and fresh water supplies are deteriorating. Unless higher priority is given to environmental protection and limiting wasteful consumption, the Islands will become like some overcrowded parts of Asia—with sour soil, polluted water, corrupt and authoritarian governments, and depressed and poverty-stricken people" (p. 40). Crocombe quotes Roman Tmetuchi's conclusions that "The biggest polluter in [the South Pacific] is the government. By curbing the pollution problems caused by the government, you have most of the environmental problems in...[the Pacific]...solved" (p. 40).

Naturally, some key questions are worth restating concerning development in the islands: What is Development? What is its price and do Pacific islanders understand it? What is corruption and why does it seem to always accompany projects of economic development wherever they go—whether it is Central/South America, Africa or the Appalachian enclave on the eastern sea-board of the United States? What messages or lessons could be garnered from the experience of others?

The South Pacific is an update of Ron Crocombe's earlier accounts of the status quo of development, or modernity, in Pacific societies. This volume hosts a broad range of information about environmental degradation and cultural disintegration in over twenty countries and territories of the south Pacific. It holds a comprehensive accounting of the multiple layers of political, economic, social, and cultural machinations and their impact on fragile ecosystems and environments.

Perhaps this is the most comprehensive text written to date about the Pacific? Compiled by one of the Pacific's most prolific, if not candid, writers, *The South Pacific* is a gavel falling with resounding and accusatory fervor upon the heads of Pacific Island communities, particularly their leaders. Crocombe has left no stones unturned across the Pacific. He has constructed a mosaic of the causes and effects of nation-building, independence, foreign aid, trade, offshore banking, and investments—in other words, of development and the desire for modernity and a comfortable way of life.

Crocombe's text is a revealing tale of development gone awry. It is about the nightmarish nature of scientific projects typically promoted as economic development, or modernity. Writing from an entrenchment

in Pacific academia and public policy advocacy, the author relentlessly accuses island governments for mortgaging limited island space to the highest bidders of foreign aid on one hand, and cultural brokers on the other. Thus, depending on where one stood relative to the modernizing efforts such as modern systems of government, church, business, and foreign investments, one is bound to be either frustrated, threatened, angered, pleased, or simply amazed by such a bold stance.

Crocombe claims that around thirty, or so, countries and territories in the Pacific fully understand the price of progress, yet, because of greed, corruption, and the use of culture as justification for extortion and laundering of money and *mana*, they seem to have jumped into this lair unscrupulously. The South Pacific region, as the final frontier for the Cartesian approach whereby progress equals humans becoming “masters and possessors of nature,” has been possessed and mastered by modernity, aka. Development. Consequently, Pacific peoples and environments have been degraded, compromised, and even sold to the cheapest bidder from the outside.

Organized into broad themes of parameters, patterns, perceptions, property, power, and prospects, *The South Pacific* is a 790-page book with outside covers reflecting the various shades of the calm blue water that has made the Pacific Ocean unique and attractive to all sorts of people and currency. However, the contents of the covers belie the sense of decay and loss that are both explicit and implicit between them. A SOPAC map fills the inside covers and then book eventually situates as temporally and spatially. The space under scrutiny is not so much equatorially defined—that is, south of the Equator—as it is based on its designation as part of the Third World space in the discourse on modernity alias Development. A brief chronology of historical periods of island formation and migration, numerous abbreviations, lessons on spelling and naming, and a note on geography are all tremendously helpful as one navigates through the subsequent text.

A most useful section of the book, particularly for scholars, is the 39-page bibliography which appears to house a “Who’s Who” in the authoring of the political, economic, cultural, and social landscapes. They are, I suspect, the audience of this publication, although I am hopeful that this text is also intended for the eyes of those about whom the author is relentlessly blaming for what has happened over the years. Writers,

both native and migrant, have lined-up along a dialectical place from which Crocombe demonstrates through generalizations, assumptions, and illustrations the multiple layers of change and transformation that Pacific islands have contended with since the advent of colonialism and subsequent modernization under “sovereign” nations. The Appendix, which makes up “Part VII. Future Information,” houses basic information about each of the islands included in the text and other sources of information, such as journals and magazines.

In Part I, “Parameters,” Crocombe outlines the South Pacific as a region where lifestyles either deteriorate or are enhanced as people move and mix—some living longer than others whose young lives may be cut short because of poor diet and lack of exercise. Part II, “Patterns,” is about language loss, particularly as islands are impacted by western-type media, mobility, education, outside languages. Furthermore, writes Crocombe, changes in social organization appear shallower as new principles are adopted through high-tech communication, bureaucratization, commercial activities, and migration. Cultural patterns reveal an interrogation of what Pacific cultures were and are, and how they are being shaped by leaders in their discourse on “unity in diversity.”

Perhaps the most interesting section of this book is Part III, “Perceptions.” Here, Crocombe peels away the layers of factors which influence the island mind: islanders are apparently creative in their efforts to reconcile the soul and wallet? Secondly, a mixing of old and new beliefs results in an uncertainty over religious, philosophical, and ethical principles as more and more religions are imported into the region. Part III also questions the value of education: For whom or for what is it necessary? What has been the impact of the information age on the social and political lives of the people? For whom is research beneficial and what is gained or lost in the running battle between freedom of speech and individualism, and the constraints from public leaders whose power base is threatened by an imported sense of responsibility to the public?

A further critical section is Part IV, “Property.” Discussing issues of “paramount importance” to the region, Crocombe reveals the difficulties confronted by efforts to reconcile “current systems with growing populations, commercialization, and mounting aspirations.” There is a broad discussion of economic production at both village and global

levels, of trade and its impact on sovereignty, and a restructuring of economic roles that reflects a "reorganization of economies under the influence of global and local forces."

Part V, "Power," is a broad sweep across historical, political, economic, and cultural landscapes. From ancient to contemporary models, Crocombe hints at how traditional politics were very much shaped by environmental factors, a notion which is often ignored in today's development discourse and application. The author argues that since the advent of colonialism, island political structures have been reordered to conform to colonial systems of politics and economics. However, in light of post-World War II trends toward reclaiming independence, identity, and birthrights, what has resulted has been corruption and coercion of people into regionalism, cooperation, competition, conflict, assimilation and globalism.

Power corrupts and corrupts absolutely is a relevant truism for leadership in many island governments; from passports for sale to sex for sovereignty, from the historical exchange of land for whiskey to passports for offshore banking and money laundering, Crocombe spares nobody. But not all is lost and in a hopeful tone, he cites a few successful models of operation such as those practiced by the Forum Fisheries Association (FFA) and the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC); they seem to be economically viable and environmentally safe.

Finally, in Part VI, "Prospects," Crocombe offers some useful insights into how the islands may negotiate their uncertain futures. Here, the author appears wistful if not just a tad hopeful. He is less clear, though, on what he means when he discusses a better blending of old values with new ones. He cites island voices on work ethics and attitudes; he continues to pound in the increasing levels of tragic epidemics in the islands, the decline in values and educational achievements, and the decline in standards of living even if they are still better than in other third world countries.

Crocombe's book is reminiscent of a United Nations warning released in 1951 report entitled, *Measure of Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries*, in which the authors claimed that progress is not without its adjustment pains: "...ancient philosophies [are] scrapped; old social institutions...disintegrate; bonds of caste, creed and race...burst; and large number of persons who cannot keep up with progress...have their

expectations of a comfortable lifestyle frustrated. Very few communities are willing to pay the full price of economic progress.” (Cited in Arturo Escobar, *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995).

It is forty years later and if Crocombe’s text is a testimony, then it seems that the South Pacific region has “scrapped” many ancient ideas and that “bonds of caste, creed, and race” have by and large disintegrated; yet what has grown seems to be the gap between the haves and have nots and that, generally, Pacific islands are frustrated by their inability to catch up to the advances prevalent in first world countries. Why is this? Hints Crocombe: some of these old ideas and practices could be revived if the South Pacific is to be spared the dilemmas of other third world countries—abject poverty, loss of family cohesion, and death of languages.

Ron Crocombe is candid, yet hopeful; he is nostalgic since given his age and status, he has seen the South Pacific transform itself in ways more dangerous and unsalvageable. The losses have been tremendous. A question remains: for whom was the book written? Who is the audience? Pacific leaders, I would hope. What would or could be their responses? Many will most likely question Crocombe’s credibility. After all, he had been a part of the development discourse in his early years in the islands. Many may also question his right to represent Pacific people. However, considering his vantage point as a university professor and someone that has been critical of development in the islands in recent decades, it would be remiss to ignore his warnings and reflections. After all, it is the Pacific Way to heed an elder’s word.

Crocombe has devoted his life, both personal and professional, to shaping the South Pacific. He speaks authoritatively, if not nostalgically; it is also his South Pacific, and that of his children and grandchildren. That established, this valuable text must be in everyone’s list of important readings, whether native or migrant.

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Select Pacific Bibliography

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