

THE PACIFIC CIRCLE



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PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWS

Members' News

Congratulations to **Dianne Meredith**, who recently completed her dissertation, *Macro- and Micro-Regionalism in the Historical Geography of the Pacific Rim*, at the University of California-Davis. She is currently an adjunct lecturer in Geography at both U.C.-Davis and California State University-Sacramento. The dissertation presents a collage of time frames and spatial scales in the context of the Pacific Ocean as a geographical region using two approaches: (1) a philosophical-theoretical one examining the concept of "region" in light of communitarian and cosmopolitan philosophies paralleling the concepts of Micro- and Macro-Regions and (2) an historical-geographical (or, narrative) approach looking at sequence occupancy and regional consciousness in selected Pacific Rim regional entities, followed by an historical geography of Macro-Pacific regionalization.

Congratulations also to **Peter Neushul** (University of California-Santa Barbara and Santa Barbara City College) and **Zuoyue Wang** (California Polytechnic State University-Pomona) for winning the History of Science Society Derek Price/Rod Webster Prize for the best article published in the Society's flagship journal in the last three years. They coauthored "Between the Devil and the Deep Sea: C. K. Tseng, Mariculture, and the Politics of Science in Modern China," which was published in *Isis: An International Review Devoted to the History of Science and its Cultural Influences*, 91:1 (March 2000). The article was praised for "...achieving [a] combination of narrative drama, historical importance, and historiographic sophistication..." This is the first time that this prestigious prize has been awarded for a work in the topic of science in Asia. Previous prize winners include Alexander Vucinich, an historian of Soviet science, and Richard S. Westfall, historian of early-modern science.

An English translation of **Marcus Cueto's** prize-winning book, *The Return of the Epidemics: Health and Society in Peru During the Twentieth Century*, is now available as part of Ashgate's series on "The History of Medicine in Context."

Organizational Update

The Annual Report of the Pacific Circle for 2003 has been prepared by our

Treasurer, **Jacob Darwin Hamblin**. It shows an increasingly healthy financial state for the Circle. Thanks to Jake for all of the good work! The report keeps us up to date about what we have accomplished and plan to do in the future. Please notify the Editor at peterh@hawaii.edu if you would like a copy of the *Report*.

Forthcoming Meetings

The 5th British-North American Joint Meeting of the BSHS, CSHPS, and HSS will be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on August 5-7, 2004. The program committee looks forward to sessions and papers on the themes of "Circulating Knowledge," including the circulation of scientific knowledge between North America and Europe, and between these regions and elsewhere in the world; the formation of scientific knowledge through geographical displacement in the course of exploration, migration, trade, and fieldwork; the circulation of knowledge among scientific disciplines and research fields, and between science and other cultural domains; the circulation of scientific knowledge between expert practitioners and public audiences; the formation of scientific knowledge by translation between different languages, media, and forms of publication; and the part played in the creation of scientific knowledge by circulating texts, metaphors, images, objects, and artifacts. **Janet Garber** and other members of the Pacific Circle have proposed a session on "Two Centuries of Creating and Disseminating Science from the Pacific, 1769-1963." For additional information about the meeting, please email info@hsonline.org

Frederic Angleviel has organized a session on images of the Pacific for the 20th International Congress for the Historical Sciences, to be held at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia, on July 3-9, 2005. For additional information, please visit the website at <http://www.cishsydney2005.org>.

IUHPS/DHS NEWS

The Institute for the History of Natural Science in Beijing invites scholars to attend the 22nd International Congress of History of Science in 2005. The theme will be "Globalization and Diversity: Diffusion of Science and Technology Throughout History." For more information, please contact: The Secretariat of the 22nd ICHS, Institute for History of Natural Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 137 Chao Nei Street, Beijing 100010, P.R.C. Email: 2005bj@ihns.ac.cn. The conference web site is <http://2005bj.ihns.ac.cn>.

HSS NEWS

The next annual meeting of the History of Science Society is scheduled for November 20- 23, 2004, in Cambridge, MA. Complete information about sessions, housing, and other conference matters is available at: http://www.hssonline.org/meeting/mf_annual.html.

Future annual meetings are planned for November 3-6, 2005 in Minneapolis, MN (held jointly with SHOT) and November 2-5, 2006 in Vancouver, British Columbia (held jointly with the PSA).

The Society offers a series of annual awards for lifetime scholarship, graduate students, articles on the history of women in science, books on the history of science, and contributions to the teaching of the history of science. Please contact Jay Malone at the HSS executive office for further information about requirements and deadlines. Email: info@hssonline.org.

PACIFIC WATCH

Information about Robert Cyril Layton Perkins (1866-1955) is being sought by Neil L. Evenhuis (neile@bishopmuseum.org) at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawai'i. Evenhuis is currently assembling Perkins' diaries, journals and correspondence and would appreciate hearing from anyone who has letters, photos or any other materials relevant to the faunal survey of the Hawai'ian Islands from 1892 through 1901. Perkins traveled to Hawai'i on behalf of the Royal Society and the British Association for the Advancement of Science to conduct that survey. He was the first to study that fauna in a detailed and comprehensive way and in doing so amassed one of the largest insect collections in Hawai'i. Additionally, Perkins was interested in birds, seeing many forest birds which are now extinct. The survey led to the three-volume *Fauna Hawai'iensis*, published in parts between 1901 and 1913. Evenhuis can be reached at the Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI 96817-2704, USA.

CONFERENCE and SOCIETY REPORTS

The Indian Society for History of Mathematics (ISHM) is pleased to announce its own web site: www.indianshm.com. The site covers information on all aspects of the history of mathematical sciences and includes links to other societies working in the area. The most recent ISHM conference was

held at Pt. Ravi Shankar University at Raipur, Chatisgarh on December 4- 6, 2003.

The European Society for the History of Science was formally created by representatives of nine countries meeting in October, 2003. Recommended by the European Union over five years ago, this society plans to promote contacts between scholars across Europe and generally advance the history of science in education. A web site, electronic newsletter and regular European congresses are also on the early agenda. The first formal meeting of the Society will be held at the University of Maastricht on November 4-6, 2004. For further information, please contact the secretary, Stephanie Dupouy, Departement de Philosophie, Ecole normale, superieure, 45 rue d'Ulm, 75005 Paris, France. Email: stephanie.dupouy@ens.fr.

FUTURE CONFERENCES, SEMINARS and CALLS FOR PAPERS

3-6 June 2004. "Alexander von Humboldt and North America," to be held at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. Co-sponsored by the Institute and SUNY-Buffalo, this conference marks the bicentennial of von Humboldt's visit to the United States and considers his impact on culture, science, politics and society in Canada and the United States. Organizers anticipate papers placing Humboldt in the contexts of North American and North Atlantic histories. For further information, please contact: Prof. Andreas Daum, Department of History, University of Buffalo (SUNY), 570 Park Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260. Email: adaum@buffalo.edu.

5-7 June 2004. "The Cultural Context of Environmental Issues: Past, Present, Future," the Erasmus Institute Summer Seminar to be held at the University of Portland, Oregon. Includes multi-disciplinary seminars for advanced graduate students and postdoctoral scholars. For further information, please email erasmus@nd.edu.

13-17 June 2004. 85th Annual Meeting of the AAAS-Pacific Division at Utah State University, Logan, Utah. For information about symposia, field trips, papers sessions and other matters, please visit the Pacific Division web site at <http://pacific.aaas.org>.

17-20 June 2004. 13th Annual Conference of the World History Association at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, just outside of

Washington, D.C. The themes are: Social History as World History, Diasporas in World History, and Empires in World History before 1500. The featured keynote speakers include John Mears (Southern Methodist University), Joseph Harris (Howard University) and Peter Stearns (George Mason University). For further information and to pre-register, please contact thewha@hawaii.edu.

23-25 June 2004. "Colonialism and its Aftermath," an interdisciplinary conference to be held at the University of Tasmania in Hobart. Topics include anthropology, ecology and the environment. For additional information, visit: <http://www.leishman-associates.com.au/colonialism>.

24-27 June 2004. Fifth Congress of the International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS) to be held in San Francisco, California. The congress will be hosted by the University of San Francisco, with the cooperation of Stanford University and the University of California, Berkeley. For more information about HOPOS and the conference, please visit: <http://www.umkc.edu/scistud/hopos/>.

25-27 June 2004. British Society for the History of Science Annual Conference to be held at Hope University College, Liverpool, England—the "European Capital of Culture" for 2008. Papers will cover all areas of the history of science, technology and medicine. The keynote speaker is Prof. Steven Shapin (Harvard University), who will discuss "A Little of What You Fancy Does You Good: The Atkins Diet in Cultural Historical Perspective." BSHS subsidies are available for student members of the Society. Further details about the conference are posted on the Society's website at <http://www.bsbs.org.uk/conf/2004annual/>.

4-7 August 2004. 10th International Conference on the History of Science in China to be held at Harbin Institute of Technology (HIT). For additional information, please contact Prof. Jiang Zhen-huan, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, P. R. China. Email: hitskb@hope.hit.edu.cn.

5-7 August 2004. 5th British-North American Joint Meeting of the BSHS, CSHPS, and HSS, in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The conference theme is: "Circulating Knowledge."

20- 28 August 2004. 32nd International Geological Congress in Florence, Italy.

1-3 September 2004. The Fourth Matthew Fontaine Maury Workshop in the History of Oceanography, to be held in Barrow, Alaska. The Theme for Maury IV is "The History of Polar Oceanography." Historians of science, maritime, environmental, military, and other historical specialists studying the ocean sciences are invited to submit paper proposals and attend. For information, please contact Dr. Helen Rozwadowski (helen.rozwadowski@uconn.edu) or Dr. David van Keuren (vankeuren@utopia.nrl.navy.mil).

24-26 September 2004. "Spain and the Pacific World," to be held at the Maritime Museum of San Diego.

14-16 October 2004. "Alexander von Humboldt: From the Americas to the Cosmos" to be held at the City University of New York. This conference celebrates the 200th anniversary of von Humboldt's journey of exploration of Central and South America, as well as his visit to the United States. The principal focus will be his activity in, relationship to, and impact on the Americas. Areas of interest include Humboldt's scientific work and publications, political ideas and advocacy of human rights, paintings, and travel writing. For further information, please contact: Program Committee, Humboldt Conference c/o Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Studies, The Graduate Center/CUNY, 365 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5209, New York, NY 10016-4309. By fax: 212-817-154. Email: bildner@gc.cuny.edu.

4-6 November 2004. "Science in Europe—Europe in Science: 1500-2000," the first meeting of the European Society for the History of Science at Maastricht. The conference will explore European perspectives on the history and historiography of science and is jointly organized with GEWINA, the Dutch Society for the History of Science, Medicine, Mathematics and Technology. Papers are expected in three broad areas: "Science in Europe" (for example, the exchange of ideas and technology, or movement of scholars and students across national borders); "Europe in Science" (for example, Europe as an historical construction, or the normalization and standardization of measures, research-networks and research institutions); and "The History of Science and the Self Consciousness of Europe" (for example, national histories of science and their relationship to a broader European perspective, or the meaning of "Europe" for different European societies). The final program will be announced in May 2004. The language of the conference is English. Additional information is at www.gewina.nl.

EXHIBITIONS and MUSEUMS

The American Philosophical Society continues to host "Stuffing Birds, Pressing Prints, Shaping Knowledge: Natural History in North America, 1730-1860" through December 31, 2004. This free exhibition invites visitors to explore the practice of natural history in North America and how the early Euro-American understanding of nature transformed the continent and society. There are over 250 images and artifacts on display, including many in the Society's collections viewed in public for the first time. Included are specimens of plants and animals, as well as the bones of a huge mastodon. The display is modeled on the traditional "cabinet of curiosities." For news and announcements, please send an email to: bgregory@amphilsoc.org.

EMPLOYMENT, GRANTS and PRIZES

The Royal Society and N.A.T.O. offer postdoctoral fellowships for nationals under forty years of age from one of the former Soviet bloc countries to work in a British institution for one year. History of science is one of the areas covered by this program. Closing dates for application rounds are April and September 15. For further details, please contact The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG. Refer to: SGK/BLL/NATO.

The International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science, Division of History of Science invites submissions for the first DHS prize for Young Scholars to be presented in 2005. The Prize is awarded every four years to young historians of science for their successful doctoral dissertations, which represent significant contributions to the History of Science. One prize is awarded in each of the following fields of focus: Western, Islamic, Far Eastern, South Asian and Ancient civilizations. Submission deadline is August 31, 2004. Applicants must have a doctorate degree on the subject of history of science. Applications must be made in English and submitted to Prof. E. Ihsanolu, IUHPS/DHS President, P. O. Box 24, Beikta, Istanbul 80692, Turkey. Email: ircica@superonline.com.

The first Susan Elizabeth Abrams Prize in History of Science has been awarded to Andrew Warwick for his recent monograph, *Masters of Theory: Cambridge and the Rise of Mathematical Physics*. The Prize was formed by the University of Chicago Press to commemorate the life and work of Ms. Abrams, who died in 2003. The prize will be awarded every other year to the book that best conveys "the life of science."

Submissions are invited for the *Annals of Science* prize to the author of an original unpublished essay in the history of science or technology, which is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. The prize is supported by Taylor and Francis and is intended for doctoral students and those who have been awarded their doctorate degree within the past four years. Essays should be submitted in a form suitable for publication in the *Annals* and may be in English, French, or German. Essays should be between 6,000 and 9,000 words. Please submit your essay before September 1, 2004.

The International Society for the History of East Asian Science, Technology, and Medicine (ISHEASTM) announces the creation of the Zhu Kezhen Awards for essays of original scholarship in the history of science, technology, and medicine in East Asia. Essays in English, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese published less than four years prior to the deadline of September 30, 2004, are eligible for the competition. Essays in other Asian languages can also be entered, but they must be accompanied by an English language translation. For additional information, please write: Dr. Sun Xiaochun, Zhu Kezhen Award Committee Secretary, Institute for the History of Natural Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 137 Chao Nei Street, Beijing, China 100010.

The Singer Prize is awarded by the British Society for the History of Science (BSHS) every two years to the writer of an unpublished essay based in original research into any aspect of the history of science, technology or medicine. The Prize is intended for younger scholars or recent entrants into the profession. The Prize may be awarded to the writer of one outstanding essay, or may be divided between two or more entrants. The Prize is usually presented at the BSHS annual conference and publication in the *British Journal for the History of Science* will be at the discretion of the Editor. Candidates must be registered for a postgraduate degree or have been awarded such a degree in the two years prior to the closing date of December 15, 2004. Entry is not limited to British nationals. Essays must not exceed 8,000 words (including footnotes following the style guidelines in the *BJHS*), must be fully documented, typewritten with double-spacing, and submitted in English. Use of published and unpublished primary materials is strongly encouraged. Three copies of the entries (stating the number of words) should be sent to BSHS Secretary, Dr. Sally Horrocks, School of Historical Studies, Leicester University, Leicester LE1 7RH, United Kingdom. The essays should not bear any reference to the author, either by name or department;

candidates should provide a cover letter with documentation of their status and details of any publications. Email enquiries, but not submissions: smh4@le.ac.uk.

RESEARCH, ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS: PRINT & ELECTRONIC

The following collections have been catalogued and deposited in England by the National Cataloguing Unit for the Archives of Contemporary Scientists: Patricia Clarke (University College, London), William Elliott (Imperial College), Gordon Cox (Leeds University), Norman Price (Royal Society), and Frank Whittle (Churchill College). For further information, please contact P. Harper, NCUACS, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY, England, or visit the following website: <http://www.bath.ac.uk/Centres/NCUACS>.

The National Archives (formerly the Public Record Office) in England has launched a new online web archive to store over fifty government web sites. Those include the Hutton Enquiry, 10 Downing Street and the Cabinet Office. This is the first archive of its kind and can be found at the following address: <http://www.pro.gov.uk/webarchive/centralgov.htm>.

BOOK and JOURNAL NEWS

The Bishop Museum in Honolulu is back in the book business. A century ago, the Museum presses went public, but then in the mid-1990s the flow of original publications stopped. This fall witnessed the rebirth of the press with a reprint of the 1957 publication, *Arts and Crafts of Hawai'i*. That was followed by Dr. Ben Finney's *Sailing in the Wake of the Ancestors: Reviving Polynesian Voyaging*. A bilingual work on fishing lore is now working its way through the publication stages. Of particular interest to Pacific Circle members might be **Michael Chauvin's** *Hokuloa: The British 1874 Transit of Venus Expedition to Hawai'i*, Isabella Aiona Abbott and John Huisman's *Marine Green and Brown Algae of the Hawai'ian Islands*, and Neal L. Evenhuis and Lucius G. Eldredge's *Natural History of Nihoa and Necker Islands*, all either available now or shortly forthcoming from the Museum Press. The 2003-2004 catalogue is now available and it includes other volumes of possible interest to those studying and practicing science in the Pacific. For information about publications, contact the Bishop Museum Press at

www.bishopmuseum.org/press.

The Brisbane (Australia) History Group announces the publication of materials on Silvester Diggles, a nineteenth-century pioneer ornithologist, entomologist, astronomer and photographer. Originally from Merseyside in England, he arrived in Queensland in 1855 and was active in the local scientific community until his death twenty five years later. The Group has made available a CD with Manual (110 pp) or a boxed set of that Manual with a two-volume book of the CD. The work has been researched and written by Rod Fisher, an historian. For further information, please contact Brisbane History Group, P. O. Box 12, Kelvin Grove DC, Queensland 4059, Australia. Details are also available at: www.brisbanehistory.asn.au.

Linden Gillbank reminds members and readers that Richard Aitken and Michael Looker, eds. *The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens* (2002) contains helpful information about botanists and natural history societies in Australia.

The new *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, or “the new DNB,” as it is affectionately called, will include nearly 50,000 articles covering around 60,000 persons. Among those subjects will be more than a handful of marine scientists connected to the history of the Pacific, including Charles William Baillie (1844-1899), Edith Berkeley (1875-1963), and Thomas Wemyss Fulton (1855-1929). A generous number of men and women in the sciences previously overlooked are now included in this revised, updated and expanded version, totaling 60 volumes.

BOOK REVIEWS

Dr. David W. Forbes, ed. *Hawai’ian National Bibliography: 1780-1900. Volume III, 1851-1880*. Honolulu: University of Hawai’i Press, 2001. Pp. 752. Cloth: US\$120. ISBN 0-8248- 2503-9 and Forbes, ed. *Hawai’ian National Bibliography: 1780-1900. Volume IV, 1881-1900*. Honolulu: University of Hawai’i Press, 2003. Pp. 808. Cloth: US\$120. ISBN 0-8248-2636-1.

Reviews of Volumes I and II of Forbes’s *Hawai’ian National Bibliography* were published in previous issues of the *Bulletin of the Pacific Circle* [Ed.: please see Numbers 6 (December 2000) and 8 (December 2001)]. Volumes III and IV are now available and the series is complete. In addition to reviewing those last two volumes, this is a good opportunity to reflect back on

the bibliography as a whole and forward to how it could change the study of printed texts, both scientific and not, in Hawai'i.

Taken as a whole, there are over 2,500 printed pages and over 5,000 individual entries in the series. The four-volume set has a retail price of US\$440. The set has much that is appealing and useful. Beyond the vast scope of the project, the bibliography contains a considerable amount of interesting detail for many of the entries. However, precisely because the work is so comprehensive and detailed, it is important to always remember that this, like other ambitious bibliographies, has limits.

The entry list is not complete, people will always find works that "are not in Forbes," and there are evident biases not only in what was published in the first place, but also in what was included in the bibliography. There are no works in any Asian language, for example, and as the bibliographic entries become newer, there are relatively fewer works from non-English and non-Hawai'ian sources. While this tendency may actually reflect a tendency in the literature, it may also arise from the way that Forbes relied on local archival and library sources to create the database.

Having just gone through the volumes to see what the University of Hawai'i research library does not have, one minor complaint is that the format of the bibliography makes it difficult to quickly tell whether an entry refers to a book, an article, or a single-paged flyer. The indexes get better with the later two volumes, but still some strange decisions were made. For instance, in the third volume, an article entitle *The Greatest Volcano in the World* (Forbes #2741) is listed twice—under the subjects "Kilauea" and "Mauna Loa"—but it is not listed under the more general heading of "Volcanoes." Another entry, a section in *The Geological Observer* (Forbes #1807), is put in the general "Volcanoes" category even though it also discusses Kilauea and Mauna Loa.

In the third volume, which runs from 1851 to 1880, the publications by the Kingdom of Hawai'i continue to be very common, as do the various religious reprints, church reports and the religious pamphlets produced by the missionaries. Writings about sugar become more common while writings about whaling becoming rarer. At least from the index, it appears that works about sugar and about whaling are roughly equal in the third volume, while in the second volume there is no entry for sugar at all.

The first guidebook published in Hawai'i that was specifically designed for tourists was published in 1875 (Forbes #3106). The book was written and

published by Henry Whitney, the editor of the *Hawaiian Gazette*.

Hawai'i also begins to become the setting for fiction and a topic for the American literati. *Kiana: A Tradition of Hawaii*, by James Jarves, was first published in 1857. Mark Twain's *Letters from the Sandwich Islands* appeared in 1866 and *Roughing It* was published in 1880. Forbes's focus here is on works of fiction that deal explicitly and in some detail with Hawai'i. What is then missing are the incidental references to Hawai'i in American and European literature of the time. Those ephemeral references would have been very difficult to find, but they are important for scholars and others interested in studying how the Sandwich Islands and Hawai'i became a commonplace reference, an icon, in American and European writings. I am reminded in this context of Edward Said's discussion in *Culture and Imperialism* (New York: Vintage Books, 1994) of the island of Antigua in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*. Said argues that Austen could take for granted that her readers knew where Antigua was and how it fit into their world, so that she could simply reference it and include it in her narrative without having to explain further (58). Perhaps Hawai'i was also taken for granted in European and American literature and thought?

As an aside, there could also be a corresponding interest in the absence of references to the Islands, such as in Jules Verne's popular *80 Days Around the World*, which included an American-owned paddle-wheel steamer sailing directly from Yokohama to San Francisco. First published in 1873, Verne's story unfolds during the previous year. It was only five years before that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company began operating a steamship route that went from Yokohama to San Francisco without stopping. For the first time in almost one hundred years, Hawai'i had no place in a story about westerners traveling around the world, and its absence is not only essential to the mathematics of the trip (only six largely uneventful days), but it also connects in interesting ways to the history of the Islands.

One of the confusing entries in the third volume is to Isabella Bird's *The Hawaiian Archipelago: Six Months Among the Palm Groves, Coral Reefs & Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands* (Forbes #3070, first published in 1875). The bibliography also has an entry for the second edition of 1876 (Forbes #3110), which included an additional article on leprosy and lacked the folding map. However, given the work's importance, it would have been useful to provide more details on all of the different editions. Forbes lists the year of each

edition, but does not note whether there are variations in the content, format, the publisher, and so on. Incidentally, there is an entry in the fourth volume of the bibliography for the first American printing of Bird's book (Forbes #3349). This entry also refers the reader back to the 1876 entry, which is incorrectly given as #3310 instead of #3110.

In the fourth volume, covering 1881-1900, the topics covered by the text change significantly. The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown in 1893, and much of the writing during this period connects to the political struggles between Hawaiians and Americans, or, perhaps more accurately, between monarchists and imperialists.

Another interesting development in the texts of Hawai'i that is evident in the fourth volume is the increased number of books published in the United States that have phrases such as "our Pacific possessions" in their titles, often along with some mention of the Philippines. Few if any of those titles refer explicitly to American imperialism or the American empire, suggesting that while American advocates of an imperial policy took Hawai'i as a prime topic, the opponents of that policy did not. Anyone proposing to study imperialist and anti-imperialist arguments in the 19th-century United States could thus find the bibliography a useful resource.

In fact, the bibliography would be useful for anyone who wanted to study the political uses of the printing press. That topic has been explored in some detail in the case of the Maori in works such as D. F. McKenzie's *Bibliography and the Sociology of Texts* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1999). Publishing practices are driven by events and in turn help shape those events, and so a detailed list of books published in Hawai'i would be an invaluable beginning to a study of the printing press as a political, economic, and social tool, or weapon.

As a general resource, Forbes's *Hawaiian National Bibliography* could be put to many different uses. Its value as a set of reference books is clear and if anyone has the time and the inclination, a redone and comprehensive index of all four volumes would make such reference materials that much more accessible to specialists and non-specialists alike.

Unfortunately, there appears to be no plan to create a digital version of the bibliography, a version which could provide users with more powerful and discerning search tools. It would be useful to be able to search by author, title, year of publication, language, publisher, and so on. It would also be useful to

be able to search by keyword over the entire four-volume set.

In my review of the first volume, I suggested that the bibliography would be most useful for book collectors. That still may be true. However, after working through the bibliography, I can also imagine a digitizing project that took as its goal the entire print history of Hawai'i. There would be roughly 5,000 titles, which may amount to 500,000 single pages. While this total might seem daunting, a project like this could be done piecemeal by many people, all working from a shared list. A thousand volunteers finishing one page each day could have the project finished in less than two years.

In the end, what Forbes's Hawaiian National Bibliography provides us with is a sense of what is possible, or what might be done. Perhaps that is the most one can ask from any bibliography?

Brian Richardson

Windward Community College, Hawai'i

Diego Armus, ed. *Disease in the History of Latin America: From Malaria to AIDS*. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2003. Pp. vii + 326. Illus., index. Paper: US\$21.95. ISBN 0822330571.

In the introductory paragraphs of this collection of essays, the editor, Diego Armus, spells out the increasing importance of the growing field of history of medicine in a region where, as he muses, "fifteen years ago it would have been unthinkable to even imagine a book on history and disease in modern Latin America." In the last two decades, however, monographs of the histories of public health, technology and science have emerged to enrich and challenge ideas of nation formation, citizenship, race, and gender in Latin America. This volume contributes handsomely to that endeavor.

Eleven essays transport us to six different Latin American countries (Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and Colombia) battling with illnesses—leprosy, hysteria, tuberculosis, hospitalism, Chagas' disease, mental illness, syphilis, malaria, hookworm, cholera and AIDS—that in the last two centuries disrupted official attempts to control and "modernize" each nation. By the sixth essay similarities in the approach to solving the problem, regardless of the disease or nation discussed, begin to emerge. Indeed, all chapters address the recurring belief that racial problems, poverty, and criminality could and should be "cured" with large doses of medicine and science.

As a collection the essays illuminate the strength and more often the weaknesses of each state to implement its visions of a healthy nation, monitor social ills, and control those it deemed unhealthy. The book then is a detailed analysis of these various attempts. Lacking in the majority and even the most well-intentioned of these efforts is an understanding and tolerance for the culturally rich and ethnically diverse populations. For example, Ann Zulawski's essay on mental illness and asylums in Bolivia captures how physicians' often racist perceptions, which characterized Indigenous people as emotionally and psychologically inferior, were instrumental in defining patients who were not afforded treatment or full citizen rights. To illustrate this point, Zulawski describes a patient diagnosed with schizophrenia for his incoherent babblings. As the author stresses, in all likelihood he may have simply been repeating what in Andean cosmology is the foundation of religious beliefs—"the sun is indeed a god and the creator of life and the moon is considered the sun's queen."

Another common theme is the sometimes curious consequences derived from the application of international policies on local public health. These show that foreign blueprints did not always fit nicely into regions rich in overcrowded housing, inappropriate sewage systems, contaminated drinking water and few, if any, funds to ameliorate the situation. But what one gathers from the public health policy that emerges is the ingenuity used to tackle these short-comings—in effect producing a different, more resilient approach to national health, a veritable Latin American understanding of public health. As Marcos Cueto's essay on cholera in Peru shows, "many Peruvian physicians and nurses replaced the polyelectrolytic solutions with simple saline or sodium chloride solutions...with the use of these cheap, accessible, innovative, and effective solutions, the signs of shock subsided and many lives were saved."

Other essays, however, contradict the bold initiatives to adapt local circumstances to country- or society-specific solutions. In the case of Mexico, Ann Blum convincingly shows how the belief that medicine "could cure social ills" was frustratingly challenged in turn of the century foundling homes. An increasing number of infant deaths and persistent developmental problems in older children defied baffled physicians. The continued deaths contradicted the modernizing mantra of post-revolution Mexico: the state could better monitor and care for children than their single mothers or poverty-stricken families.

Key to understanding the stubborn insistence to use treatments that did not work is how physicians and politicians managed to discredit the very patients they were attempting to heal. Not surprisingly, studies were often frustrated with researchers' patent ignorance or disrespect for their subjects. Nancy Leys Stephan's essay on malaria in the Amazons illustrates how researchers were unable to obtain larger numbers of subjects during a specific research trip because they were unaware of the workers' itinerant labor patterns. Linked to these attitudes was the malleability of racial categories which allowed certain patients to receive treatment while others were deemed unworthy and left untreated.

In addition, the essays delve into the dependent relationship between politics, healthcare, and personal gain. This is best exemplified with the case of Chagas disease in Brazil. When personal rivalries prompted an opponent to voice contempt and question Carlos Chagas' epidemiological findings, Chagas' reputation was preserved, but the disease was soon forgotten and "as a result, physicians were unable to diagnose Chagas' disease, and thousands of deaths went undiagnosed."

The unaddressed gaps between government-sponsored programs and the real needs of the sick place a somewhat somber note in the history of public health in the region and it raises a series of questions. For example, did locals seek other alternatives or contest the programs imposed on them? If so, how successfully? This is partially answered in Diana Obregon's essay on leprosy in Colombia. Obregon shows how relatives of patients isolated in specially-designated communities pretended to be infected with leprosy so that they could remain together and at the same time benefit from government-subsidized programs.

One aspect which was not addressed and which is crucial to gain an understanding of Latin America's history of disease is an analysis of how competing medical systems (eg. traditional healers) adapted to and contested state-imposed medical beliefs and practices. In a region burdened by a majority which does not have access to public health this perspective could be acknowledged more fully to understand how the everyday Latin American, far removed from hospitals, clinics and state control, "dealt with" disease. In analyzing these other medical histories one may find that the totalizing control of the state was not universal—or that indeed it was. What this unanswered question reveals is that there is still much exciting research needed

to gain a deeper understanding of these complexities. But this is just a minor detail in an otherwise thematically strong and engaging book.

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Janet Browne. *Charles Darwin. Volume 2: The Power of Place*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002. Pp. 591; 24 pp. of plates; illus.; index. ISBN 0679429328.

Janet Browne's biography of Charles Darwin in his later years points out just how arbitrary the search for scientific truth can be. The book takes up Darwin's life where Browne's first book, *Charles Darwin: A Biography. Volume 1: Voyaging* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995) left off: Darwin having completed his voyages through the Galapagos Islands and working on his theories of natural selection. Darwin's extended ruminations on those theories are finally interrupted by the abrupt reality of a letter from Alfred Russell Wallace, whose work in the Malay Archipelago has revealed identical theories of natural selection. In the ensuing race to fame, Darwin established himself, in Browne's view, not only as a meticulous naturalist, but an adroit player in Victorian scientific politics. Darwin's geographic and social position in Victorian England helped establish "Darwinism" as the preeminent theory in 19th-century scientific discussion, and relegated "Wallacism" to a far less powerful place.

Browne is able to provide insights into Darwin's campaign by carefully examining a wealth of personal and family correspondence, giving access to much of Darwin's life heretofore unexamined. The book breaks the post-*Beagle* years into three periods: Darwin as Author, as Experimenter, and as Celebrity. The common thread among all of them is Darwin's prolific correspondence, which more often than not has been interpreted as an effort to gain information, samples, etc., for use in his work. Such correspondence from Darwin to Wallace initiated their relationship, where Darwin sought samples of flora and fauna collected on Wallace's journeys in Malaysia and the South China Sea. Wallace continued their relationship in the years after publication of *Origin of Species*, and his discussions with Darwin both highlighted and helped Darwin to resolve many of the small problems that plagued Darwin's explanation of natural selection and its application across all of nature.

It is here that Browne paints a particularly binary image of Darwin. Throughout his exchanges with Wallace and contemporary supporters, Thomas Huxley, Charles Lyell, and Joseph Hooker among them, Darwin was often chastised by such benefactors and others for discussing in print the weaknesses of his theories. Part of the charm of *Origin* is that Darwin's style produces a humble explanation of the theory throughout his admissions of confusion or doubt in some of the conclusions. Wallace and others often cautioned against such candor for providing Darwin's opponents with a road map by which to attack natural selection. Browne juxtaposes Darwin's apparent humility by fairly depicting Darwin as a man of tactical vanity, whose efforts spread and validated his theories within the scientific community. The beauty of Darwin's elucidation of natural selection was apparently no less valuable than its public acceptance, and Browne's biography focuses its tone and substance on Darwin's method of publicizing his theories and converting observers into followers.

Darwin's location at the physical center of English intellectual exchange allowed him not only to converse with other prominent naturalists and thinkers, but to collect their published thoughts. Those articles and letters that supported natural selection were forwarded to others in the field to create consensus. Opinions at odds with Darwin's conclusions were left to make their own way through news channels. Darwin's log-rolling efforts paid off directly, but also indirectly created a written archive supporting his own claim to being first to the evolutionary punch: indeed, one of his letters to Asa Gray in 1857 was submitted by Hooke and Lyell to the Royal Society when they presented Darwin's and Wallace's respective monographs on natural selection. In that way, Darwin was able to maintain a humble presence while his friends fought the battle to have his theory recognized as first-born. Wallace, somewhere in Malay, was not able to foster the same assistance.

To his credit, Wallace apparently felt no ill will over the manner in which his papers and theory and natural selection were handled by Darwin and company. Browne's intimate view of Darwin's efforts to claim and extol the theory, his exquisite and almost obsessive manner of pursuing his "revolution," provides a picture of a more calculating, and not entirely humble man. It also creates a vivid picture of the Victorian scientific community that centers more on vanity than on scientific veracity. Perhaps we should not be surprised at Browne's conclusions in that regard. Her view of how popular science of the day was created by insiders such as Darwin may be as valuable

to the interpretation of the work of other naturalists, including men such as Wallace or Sir Joseph Banks, naturalist on Cook's voyages, whose work in the field may have kept them away from the centers of power at those moments when their own fame would have been better served at home in England. Then again, had Wallace been in England in 1858, would he have had the same connections, and the same personal drive for position which Darwin exhibited? Being in the right place at the right time is important; being the right man at that place and time probably meant more.

(Browne's superb historiographic technique in dealing with the Darwin correspondence might be well applied to the collected personal documents of Pacific Rim naturalist Sir Joseph Banks. His papers have recently been catalogued and made digitally available online through the University of New South Wales at <http://www.sl.nws.gov.au/banks/index.html>).

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Glyn Williams. *Voyages of Delusion: The Quest for the Northwest Passage*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2003. Pp. xx + 467; 51 illus.; 7 maps. Cloth: US\$29.95. ISBN 0-300-09866-9.

After voyaging to "The Great South Sea" in his two previous books, Glyn Williams has returned to much colder, but still familiar waters. *Voyages of Delusion* is a rewritten and greatly expanded version of his very first book, *The British Search for the Northwest Passage in the Eighteenth Century*, published in 1962. Readers will find Williams' engaging prose and lucid reasoning as sharp as ever, as he chronicles the futile search for a temperate passage through the North American continent. Beginning with the disastrous voyage of James Knight and his generally luckless successors—Christopher Middleton, William Moor, Francis Smith, William Christopher, and Charles Duncan—who sought a passage on the western shores of Hudson's Bay, Williams describes the role of "armchair geographers" such as Joseph-Nicolas Delisle and Philippe Buache in perpetuating the mythical "Strait of Anian" by giving credence to spurious accounts of voyages attributed to Juan de Fuca, Bartholomew de Fonte, and Lorenzo Maldonado. Polemicist Arthur Dobbs' decades of lobbying for further exploration of Hudson's Bay was paralleled by his role in a lengthy campaign to nullify the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company, and open to others the further exploration and lucrative fur trade of Rupert's Land.

Even before the overland journeys of Samuel Hearne and Alexander Mackenzie ruled out the possibility of discovering a navigable strait south of the Arctic Ocean, the Royal Society's Daines Barrington was seduced by theories of an ice-free passage via the North Pole, which led to John Phipps' 1773 voyage that was aborted at Spitsbergen because of the ice. Thereafter, the main focus of attention shifted to the northwestern shores of the continent, the objective of James Cook's third voyage, which was undertaken to pursue the Northwest Passage and, along with it, the monetary prize offered by Parliament for its discovery. Urged on by the East India Company's Alexander Dalrymple, Cook's successors in exploring and surveying the northwest coast included (among others) Nathaniel Portlock, George Dixon, William Barkley, James Colnett, José María Narváez, Estéban José Martínez, Alejandro Malaspina, as well as George Vancouver, who surveyed the entire coastline from California to Alaska in minute detail, and finally laid to rest the chimerical Strait of Anian. The stage was thus set for the 19th-century revival of the quest for a Northwest Passage at ever higher latitudes.

Williams' expanded account—fully 50 percent longer than its predecessor—provides fuller accounts of the English voyages, includes much more about Russian and Spanish exploration on the northwest coast, adds an English translation of the Maldonado narrative to those of de Fuce and de Fonte (unaccountably missing from the appendices of the earlier version), and provides much-improved maps and an updated bibliography. The result is a book that is as authoritative and informative as it is entertaining.

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