

THE PACIFIC CIRCLE



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PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWS

Members' News

Congratulations to Sandra Herbert on the publication of *Charles Darwin, Geologist*, now available from Cornell University Press, and to Brian Richards for *Longitude and Empire: How Captain Cook's Voyages Changed the World*, recently published by the University of British Columbia Press.

Recent Meetings and Business

The Circle now has its own web site, created by Jacob Hamblin, our Treasurer. Please visit <http://www.csulb.edu/~jhamblin/pacificcircle.htm>.

The Circle held a business meeting at the recent 22nd International Congress for the History of Science held in Beijing. Among the agenda items were a review of the budget, discussion of officially sponsored activities, and the election of a new slate of officers. The elections resulted in the following:

President: Roy MacLeod, University of Sydney, Australia
Secretary: Ron Rainger, National Science Foundation, USA
Treasurer: Jacob Darwin Hamblin, California State University, Long Beach, USA
Bulletin Editor: Peter H. Hoffenberg, University of Hawai'i, Manoa, USA

Council Members:

Marcos Cueto, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima
John Gascoigne, University of New South Wales, Australia
Juan-Jose Saldana, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

Members and officers of the Pacific Circle and Science and Empire Commission met and collaborated at diverse venues during the International Congress in Beijing. Among those collaborations was the jointly sponsored symposium on "Scientific Image and Colonial Higher Education," which included papers on science, medicine and administration in comparative perspective. Commission President, Silvia Figueiroa, and Circle Vice President, Michael Osborne, organized the symposium held on July 25, 2005.

Michael has kindly provided the following report:

"An isolated venue at an annex hotel conferred a workshop flavor on our deliberations, and intensive and productive discussions among audience members and presenters continued over lunch. The morning began with two scholars working on twentieth century Malaya. Chai Choon-Lee, doctoral candidate at the University of Saskatchewan, enlivened the morning with a talk combining medico-historical and economic analysis entitled 'The Establishment of the

Institute for Medical Research in British Malaya.’ The Institute for Medical Research (IMR), founded in 1900, addressed both local and metropolitan needs and desires through its studies of beri-beri and malaria. These afflictions, like tropical neurasthenia, locally termed ‘Malayan Head,’ were seen as compromising the colony’s productivity. The laborious tasks of tin mining and rubber production on plantations put many at risk. Chinese men, who preferred polished rice and labored in the tin mines, were highly susceptible to beriberi, the first disease examined in detail by the IMR. Simultaneously, Patrick Manson, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, gave vocal support to the IMR. His correspondence brims with concern’s about Britain’s medical pre-eminence and competition in tropical medicine with other European powers.

Fresh from seeing her first book into press, and also working on Malaya, was Dr. Emma Reisz of the University of Oxford. Her paper, ‘Agricultural Science and Practical Agronomy: Race and Education Theory in 20th-Century Malaya and Singapore,’ explored the complicated racial tapestry of the country and examined education in relation to questions of land, labor, and governance. Colonial agricultural education sought enforcement of social cohesion and added a veneer of scientific efficiency and rationality. To borrow terminology from historians of education, colonial subjects were to be channeled or tracked, rather than rendered socially mobile, through education. Thus the sons of fishermen were to become better fishermen; the sons of farmers better farmers. As happened in many other colonial arenas, elite families eschewed instruction in agriculture and preferred to school their sons in literature.

Asia, especially South Asia, was also the focus of Jahnvi Phalkey, a doctoral candidate at the Georgia Institute of Technology. She transported us to South Asia with her study ‘Physics Education in Colonial India.’ As early as 1854, British administrators signaled the need to establish instruction in science in India. Universities were founded in 1857 at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, but physics, or rather natural philosophy, was little institutionalized until the 1890s, when there were at least university examinations in the subject. Agitation for physics education came from outside the universities. Phalkey argued convincingly that the activities of lecturers working through the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science fashioned a public for science. This public then prepared the way for the inclusion of scientific subjects in the university curriculum, particularly at Calcutta.

Three scholars addressed aspects of the colonial empires in Africa. Professor Peter J. Bloom of the University of California, Santa Barbara, who like Reisz has a book in press, spoke on varying images of West African *Tirailleurs Sénégalais*. These ‘sharpshooters’ in the employ of the French government were used to police the empire and later fought in Europe during World War I. Bloom’s illustrated lecture on ‘Visual Traces in Colonial Psychiatry’ revealed a diverse literature visualizing West Africans as both malleable and trainable. Their story figures prominently in studies of transcultural psychiatry and problematizes received views of French colonial psychiatry, many of which are based on the French experience in North Africa.

Also writing on a medical topic was Dr. Isabel Amaral of the University of Lisbon. Her ‘Portuguese Tropical Medicine in the Context of the Third Colonial Empire (1902-1942)’ examined the institutionalization and context of tropical medicine at the Lisbon School of

Tropical Medicine. The Portuguese, often forgotten in histories of tropical medicine, had substantial colonial holdings in Angola, as well as West and East Africa. Tropical medicine, which in the Portuguese context targeted sleeping sickness, beriberi, and malaria, was also seen as a counter weight to the natural superstitions of African peoples. Dr. Amaral described the functioning of the school, examined the work of Dr. Ayers Kopke, and discussed the first Portuguese scientific mission to Angola of 1904.

A final intervention by Dr. Peter Piasecki of CJD College Dortmund raised issues of governance and the demography of colonial administration. In the years prior to World War I, Germany responded to a 'crisis in the colonies.' This period of reform in German colonialism led to the founding of an institute for colonial administrators in Hamburg. Piasecki's paper, entitled 'The Development of the German African Colonies in the Context of the Education for Officials in the Hamburgisches Kolonialinstitut,' presented a portrait of the institute's program of colonial studies, which included geography and hygiene, and provided an overview of the work done by graduates. Founded in 1908, the institute had as many as 391 students during some years. By 1912 the cohort of administrators working in the German dominions had increased by more than a third to nearly 1,900 individuals. Such developments were, of course, soon scuttled by World War I.

The symposium, more than others I attended in Beijing, signaled a maturation and growing sophistication of studies of colonial science, technology, and medicine. Discussion of the British and French cases, in all their particularities, found juxtaposition with simultaneous events and trends in the German and Portuguese empires. All participants agreed it was a welcome trend to have scholars working in these last two arenas of European imperialism. Additionally, it was the greatest of pleasures to learn from Malaysian scholars working on the history of health in Malaya, and to hear Indian perspectives on the history and current state of the universities in South Asia."

IUHPS/DHS NEWS

Have you subscribed to the International Society for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology Listserv (<ISHPSB-L>)? If not and if you want updated information, please subscribe by sending an email message to LISTERV@lists.umn.edu with the following in the body of the message: SUBSCRIBE ISHPSB-L Your first name and Your last name.

The *Proceedings* of the 21st International Congress of History of Science, held in Mexico City, are available as a CD-ROM. The general theme of the 2001 meeting was "Science and Cultural Diversity," and the *Proceedings* include all of the approved papers and symposia, edited by Juan-Jose Saldana. A printed volume was published in 2002. For further information, please visit the website at http://www/smhct.org/proceedings_xxiichs.htm.

HSS NEWS

The July 2005 HSS *Newsletter* includes an extended "conversation" with Liu Dun, Director of the Institute for the History of Natural Science of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

and second Vice-President of the IUHPS/DHS. There are interesting and helpful comments on the history of science in China and the Institute.

Future HSS meetings are planned for November 3-6 in Minneapolis, MN (held jointly with the Society for the History of Technology), November 2-5, 2006 in Vancouver, British Columbia (held jointly with the Pacific Science Association), and November 1-4, 2007 in Washington, D.C. Information is available at: http://www.hssonline.org/meeting/mf_annual.html.

PACIFIC WATCH

<mailto:smp@gouv.nc>

The University of Hawai'i Center for Pacific Islands Studies recently updated its program brochure. The 20-page color brochure features information about the Center, its core and affiliate faculty, as well as students, publications and outreach programs. Additional information is provided about the Pacific Collection at the University's Hamilton Library. To request a free copy of the brochure, please email <mailto:cpis@hawaii.edu>. The Center also publishes *Pacific News From Manoa*. If interested, please email: ctisha@hawaii.edu.

"Observatorio Historia e Saude," organized by Casa de Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ) in Rio de Janeiro, has useful information in Portuguese and Spanish on the history of Latin American medicine and public health. The website is: <http://www.coc.fiocruz.br/observatoriohistoria/>.

FUTURE CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, and CALLS FOR PAPERS

2-4 November 2005. The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine Symposium on Global Health Histories, to be held at the William H. Natcher Conference Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. Topics include: sociological and anthropological approaches to global health histories; international health agencies: policies and politics; corporations and foreign health markets; alternative medicine in both Western and non-Western contexts; and health care, war, and terrorism before and after 9/11. The symposium intends to bring together scholars, scientists, administrators and activists to examine global public health crises in historical and contemporary perspectives. For further information, please contact David Serlin (dserlin@ucsd.edu) or Paul Theerman (paul_theerman@nlm.nih.gov). Confirmed panels are listed at: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/conferences/globalhealthhistories/index.html>.

17-20 November 2005. The Maritime Heritage Educator's Conference, to be held at the Nauticus National Maritime Center, Norfolk, Virginia. The conference theme is: "Charting a Course for Maritime Heritage Education." For additional information, please visit the conference website at: www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov/education/mhec/welcome.html.

28 November 2005. The Role of Women in the History of Geology, to be held at the Geological Society, Burlington House, London. Meeting includes papers and panels on all aspects of the role of women in the history of geology.

5-9 December 2005. "Geoengineering: Historical, Ethical, and Policy Perspectives," at the

American Geophysical Union Meeting, to be held in San Francisco, CA. The symposium seeks to move beyond engineering analyses that have been largely pragmatic and based on risk- or cost-benefit analysis, to consider additional perspectives, including historical analysis of large-scale weather and climate modification projects, and ethical arguments regarding possible implementation of geoengineering schemes. Contact James R. Fleming at jfleming@colby.edu.

9-10 January 2006. First Conference on the History of Medicine in Southeast Asia, to be held at the Center for Khmer Studies, Siem Reap, Cambodia. The conference seeks to promote research in all aspects of Southeast Asian history of medicine and to foster closer cooperation among medical historians. The meeting is sponsored by the Wellcome Trust, the University of Montreal and the University of Western Ontario. For further information, please contact Lesley Perlman at lperlman@khmerstudies.org <mailto:lperlman@khmerstudies.org> and visit <http://www.khmerstudies.org/>.

9-12 January 2006. Second International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic and Social Sustainability, to be held in Hanoi and Ha Long Bay, Vietnam. The conference aims to develop an holistic view of sustainability, in which environmental, cultural, economic and social issues are interlinked. It will unfold in a multi-disciplinary way, across diverse fields of study and practice. The call for papers and further information can be found at the conference website: <http://www.SustainabilityConference.com>.

24-27 January 2006. The inaugural conference of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Pacific Studies, to be held on the Carseldine Campus, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia. The conference themes are: Hunting and Collectors: Pacific Collections in Australian Galleries, Museums and Archives; The Pacific in Australia, Australia in the Pacific: Disciplinary and Interdisciplinary Research in the Humanities; What and How We Teach About the Pacific: Sharing Ideas on Undergraduate and Graduate Courses and Programs; and Visual and Performing Arts: Creating Links Between Australian-Based Pacific Island Artists and Scholars. For registration and additional information, please email Max Quanchi at m.quanchi@qut.edu.au.

22-25 March 2006. European Social Science History Association Conference, to be held in Amsterdam. Panels and papers on science topics are invited, including those addressing health and ideologies, global health, colonial health, and nutrition. For general and registration information, please visit <http://www.iisg.nl/esshc/>. Questions about specific papers and panels? Contact Enrique Gil (quique@umh.es) and/or Iris Borowy (iris.borowy@philfak.uni-rostock.de).

4-7 May 2006. American Association for the History of Medicine Annual Meeting, to be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia. For information, please visit <http://histmed.org>.

9-12 May 2006. 7th International Conference on Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas and 40th Symposium of the Estuarine and Coastal Science Association, to be held in Caen, France. The theme of the joint conference is: "Sustainable Co-Development of Enclosed Coastal

Seas: Our Shared Responsibility.” The Plenary Session will consider European Coastal Seas and the Technical Session Themes include Recent Advances in Coastal Marine Sciences, Ecological Quality: Concepts and Case Studies; New Concepts and Innovative Experiences in Coastal Management; Co-Management and Community Involvement: Sustainability and Awareness to Environmental Issues; and Networking and 21st Century Education: The Communication Challenge. Special Session Themes will be scheduled concerning The Asia-Pacific Coast and Students and Schools Partnership. For further information, please contact m.brochereux@caen-expo-congress.com.

25-28 May 2006. Second Plenary Conference of the Tensions of Europe Network, to be held at the South Karelia Institute at the Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland. Graduate students, post-doctoral scholars and senior researchers are invited to consider the history of technology in the making of modern Europe and to participate in the Tensions of Europe Research Program (www.histech.nl/tensions). Central topics at the conference will include: networks and infrastructures; circulation and localization of knowledge, skills and people; cooperation and competition between and among regions and nations; and the reworking of consumer goods and artefacts. For additional information, please visit www.lut.fi/eki/TOE2006 or agricola.utu.fi/nyt/pyynnot/ilmoitukset/33.html.

28-30 June 2006. The Society for the Social History of Medicine Annual Conference, to be held at the University of Warwick. The conference theme is “Practices and Representations of Health: Historical Perspectives.” Please contact Molly Rogers, Centre for the History of Medicine, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, England. Email: molly.rogers@warwick.ac.uk.

21-24 September 2006. 16th International Meeting of Natural Science in the New World: The Descriptive Enterprise, to be held at the Redpath Museum of Natural History, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. For additional information, please contact Ingrid Birker, Paleontology Curator, Redpath Museum. Email: ingrid.birker@mcgill.ca.

2-4 November 2006. Asian Society for the History of Medicine Conference, to be held at the School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. The conference theme is: “Health and Medicine in History: East-West Exchange.” The meeting proposes to understand the significance of issues related to health and medicine in Asia with emphasis on the exchange of medical ideas, techniques and tools between Asia and Europe. Focus can be on exchange not only in terms of Asia and Europe, but also within Asia and different cultural zones constituting a particular region. Scholars are invited to present their papers in accordance with the following suggested guidelines: Medical Traditions and Practices in Different Cultural Zones; Comparative Study of Medical Ideas and Institutions; Medical Education and Research; Perceptions of Epidemics and Disease; Health and Population Discourse; Sanitation and Healthcare; Medical Technology–Tools and Techniques; Pharmacology and Drug Development; Mental Health and Sickness; and Medical Ethics. Deadline for submission of abstracts is November 30, 2005. Please submit to ashm2006@rediffmail.com or Deepak Kumar, Z. H. Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India 110067.

12 November 2006. “Medicalization of Spaces, Spaces of Medicalization” one-day conference, to be held at the University of Kent, Canterbury, England. This conference will address in an interdisciplinary way spaces of medicine and science: geographic, physical, imagined, or other. For additional information, please contact Dr. Patty Baker (Email: P.A.Baker-3@kent.ac.uk) or Tal Bolton (Email: tb40@kent.ac.uk).

EXHIBITIONS and MUSEUMS

The Falk Library of the Health Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh will host the traveling exhibition “Celebrating America’s Women Physicians” from August 24 through October 14, 2005. The multi-media exhibit tells the story of efforts to secure for women the right to study and practice medicine in the United States, from the time of Elizabeth Blackwell, who in 1849 became the first woman to earn an M.D. degree in the US. Admission is free and open to the public. For more information, please visit www.hslls.pitt.edu.

The Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawai’i, announces several virtual tours and collection information relevant to ethnology, botany, entomology, ichthyology and other natural sciences on line at www.bishopmuseum.org.

The Honolulu Academy of Arts presents an exhibition of Pacific objects collected during the voyages of Captain Cook between 1768 and 1779. “Life in the Pacific of the 1700s: The Cook/Forster Collection of the George August University of Gottingen” runs between February 23 and May 14, 2006. The exhibition items had until now only been available for private study at the University of Gottingen. They represent a comprehensive scientific and artistic presentation of eighteenth-century cultural objects from the Pacific, perhaps the most comprehensive ever formally collected and publicly presented in Hawai’i, or the Pacific. There are nearly 500 objects from New Zealand, Tonga, Tahiti and the Society Islands, the Marquesas, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Hawai’i, and the Northwest Pacific Coast. The Academy plans an educational program of lectures, performances, films, and other related activities as part of this project. There will also be a full color catalogue available for purchase.

“Precious Gifts—From Elder to Elder,” the exhibition of Australian Aboriginal bark paintings, continues at the Macleay Museum (University of Sydney) through November 17, 2005. The exhibition includes 25 paintings collected from the Yirrkala mission station in the late 1940s and provides examples of Yolngu culture from among seven clans and sixteen artists.

EMPLOYMENT, GRANTS, and PRIZES

The New York Academy of Medicine invites entries for its second annual Student Essay Prize, awarded to the best unpublished essay by a graduate student in a medical, public health, or nursing program in the United States. Essays should address topics in the history of public health or medicine as they related to urban health issues. They may consider social or environmental factors in the health of urban populations, institutional histories, or specific

diseases. The winner will receive US\$500, and the winning essay will receive expedited review for possible publication in the *Journal of Urban Health*. Honorable mention prizes may also be awarded at the discretion of the Prize Committee. The contest is open to students in accredited professional degree programs in medicine, nursing and public health. Essays must be written entirely by one person, who must have been a student at the time the essay was written. Essays should be approximately 2,000 to 3,000 words long, and should follow the guidelines in the *Journal's* instructions for authors at: <http://www3.oup.co.uk/jurban/instauth>. <http://>Entries will be evaluated on the quality and originality of the research, the significance of the topic, and appropriateness for publication in the *Journal of Urban Health*. For more information, email historyessay@nyam.org and/or visit: <http://www.nyam.org/grants/studentessay.shtml>. The postmark deadline is April 4, 2006.

The British Society for the History of Science invites entries for the 2005 Slade Prize, awarded biennially to the writer of an essay (published or unpublished) that makes the best critical study of an episode in the history of science focused on conceptual innovation or scientific methodology. The winner of the 2003 prize was Sandro Caparrini for an essay on "Early Theories of Vectors." Entries should be in English and should have been written or published in the two years prior to December 15, 2005. Essay should not exceed 10,000 words in length, excluding notes, and must be accompanied by an abstract of 500 words. Three copies of the essay and abstract should be sent so that they arrive no later than December 15, 2005, to Dr. Sally Horrocks, School of Historical Studies, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH, England.

Email inquiries, but not papers, to: smh4@le.ac.uk.

RESEARCH, ARCHIVES, and COLLECTIONS: PRINT & ELECTRONIC

Catalogue of Scientific Papers, 1800-1900, Royal Society (Great Britain) is now on line for searching as part of Paratext's "19th Century Masterfile." The first installment covers Mathematics, Mechanics, and Physics and the additional 19-volume author/title catalogues will come online before the end of the year. If your library currently subscribes to "19th Century Masterfile," please visit: <http://poolesplus.odyssey.com/>. For additional information on the Masterfile, visit: http://www.paratext.com/19cm_intro.htm.

The full edited text of Henry Austin Martin's small pox vaccine correspondence of 1877-1883 is now at <http://catalogue.wellcome.ac.uk/articles/1027456.74/1.PDF>. Martin was the Boston physician and AMA Vaccination Committee chair who introduced to America in 1870 the production and use of non-humanized smallpox vaccine from the calf. The letters shed light on the late 19th-century transition to a safer, more effective vaccine and the associated emergence of the commercial vaccines industry within the context of medical Boston's professional dynamics. The letters are edited by John Buder.

A major three-year grant has been awarded to Profs. James Secord (Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge) and Janet Browne (Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine, University College London) to create a comprehensive scholarly collection of Charles Darwin's published and unpublished writings on the world wide

web. The project is based at the Centre for Res-10-h in the Arts, Social Sciences, and Humanities at the University of Cambridge. Books, articles, unpublished manuscripts and associated book reviews and related sources will be included; correspondence will be published separately by the Darwin Correspondence Project. For further information, please visit: <http://darwin-online.org.uk>

BOOK and JOURNAL NEWS

The “Focus Section” in *Isis* 96 (2005) includes a series of articles on science, technology and medicine in several European empires. Michael Osborne contributed “Science and the French Empire,” and other scholars authored short pieces on the Spanish and British empires, as well as on science and medicine in the Jesuit order.

Ethnobotany Research and Applications seeks manuscripts that are “novel, integrative, and written in ways that are accessible to a web audience.” This electronic, peer-reviewed, multi-disciplinary journal is devoted to the dissemination of current ethnobotanical research and is also interested in publishing original research in under-represented indigenous languages that more often than not lack a public forum for publication and discussion. For further information, please contact Will C. McClatchey at the University of Hawai’i-Manoa. Email: mclatch@hawaii.edu. The journal’s web site is: <http://www.ethnobotanyjournal.org>.

The Japanese Association for the History of Geology (JAHIGEO) recently published *Newsletter* No. 7 (May 2005), edited by Yasumoto Suzuki and Michiko Yajima. That issue includes Tishio Kutsukae’s “Historical Review of the Study of Granitoids in Japan Prior to the End of World War II” (pp. 1-5) and Michiko Yajima’s report on the Japanese translations in 2004 of Albertus Magnus’s *De mineralibus* and Steno’s *Prodromus* (pp. 6-7). For further information, please email: PXI02070@nifty.com.

Victorian Literature and Culture seeks articles for a special issue on Victorian natural history. Essays should follow MLA guidelines and address any aspect of Victorian natural history. Send two copies of the manuscript no later than December 31, 2005 to: Prof. Barbara T. Gates, Department of English, University of Delaware

Science, Technology & Society 10:1 (2005) is a special issue discussing questions of research, science and health in several Asian countries, including Korea, Malaysia, China and Thailand.

ABC-CLIO, a publisher specializing in historical reference works, is soliciting contributors for an encyclopedia entitled: *Seas and Waterways of the World: A Historical Encyclopedia of Transportation and Trade*. The publication will approach the subject from a variety of perspectives and is intended for use at the advanced secondary and university levels. Entries will take a multidisciplinary historical approach to sea-dependent commerce, including significant coverage of harbors, ports, canals, transportation and trade. For information about the project and to submit entries, contact the editor, John Zumerchik (jzumerchik@peoplepc.com).

The Contemporary Pacific 17:2 (2005) includes a special “Dialogue 1: Reflections on Nuclear Testing in the South Pacific,” edited by David A. Chappell of the University of Hawai’i–Manoa..

Gender, Technology and Development 9:1 (2005) includes several articles concerning issues of globalization, science and public health in Asia. Among the areas covered are India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Mekong Region.

Papers from the “President’s Plenary Session: Major Directions in the Future Population Geography of the Pacific Coast” have been published in the *Yearbook of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers*, 67 (2005). Those include discussion of the “Major Directions in the Future Population Geography of the Pacific Coast” and “Ethnic Geography Dynamics: Clues from Los Angeles.”

BOOK REVIEWS

Vinay Lal, *Empire of knowledge: Culture and Plurality in the Global Economy*. London: Pluto Press, 2002. Pp. 264. Cloth: US\$69.95 and Paper: US\$22.50. ISBN 0745317367

Empire of knowledge begins its critique of modernity and its knowledge constructions from a questioning of the modern conception of Time. It correctly identifies the abstract linear concept of time as a new autocrat, a ruler attempting to straitjacket us to a way of thinking, hence living determined by a global center of a sole super state. In his first chapter, Vinay Lal goes further and shows us the many hidden faces of this modern autocrat. He shows us in his chapter titled “Reckoning with the Millennium” the Judeo-Christian narrative behind the modern conception on time and, in particular, the invention of the seven-day week and its designated ‘day of rest.’ He points out that such a conception of linearity of ‘Time’ was not the case with other cultures, and suggests that in history and differing cultures, there have been many ‘Times,’ and that these were based on sensed or observational realities and not on revealed truths. The seven- day week is based on the creation story and God’s day of rest.

Recommending a pluralizing of temporality as a necessary condition towards a non-hegemonic future, Lal draws on the many ideas on time which may be formed from our sensed biology and even constructed technological spaces (Time as conceived in Railway travels). To use his words, “to re-territorialize temporality, and to make it work in the cause of humanity rather than as an affront to the spirit of human kind, is to relocate time in the body, in food ways and life ways, and in such cultural practices as walking, writing letters, idling, and conversing” (p. 41). The critique of time is powerful. However, it may have been enhanced by a discussion of the philosophical underpinning of this conceptual construction of time in western philosophy.

In chapter two, titled “Politics of Our Times,” Lal takes up a number of issues, and paramount amongst these is the question of human rights. Here he correctly suggests that human rights be revealed for what they are, not as ideal representations, but as political practice. His post-script on terrorism forms a convincing example of this from today’s political arena.

In chapter four, titled “modern knowledge’s and its categories,” Lal opens up a novel discourse on modernity, and shows that he learns not merely by reading and thinking through

‘scholarship,’ but also from experience. He opens this discourse with a personal narrative on travel from his residence at San Fernando Valley to the University of California–Los Angeles (UCLA in West Los Angeles), where he works. He and wife are at first mystified by the Californian habit of over crowding and longer journey times on Freeway 405, when there is a distinct alternative; a less crowded surface road potentially halving the journey time. His demystification of this phenomenon, leads us into a novel idea, which I think is of paramount importance. He shows how we categorize and the power of this categorization he terms the “Imperialism of Categories.” This particular chapter I find to be enchanting, light and may be followed by any discerning layperson.

This then brings us to a more important point on scholarship. The modern categorization of scholastic discourse is drawn on disciplinary lines which are Western. Should not a historian speak on philosophy or a philosopher on history? Or should s(he) belong to a new category of Western scholarship called perhaps, Social Philosophy? These Imperial categories of knowledge must be broken, if we are to overthrow this “Empire of knowledge,” so well mapped out by Lal. He has pointed out with conviction that a broad area termed ‘Cultural studies,’ grown in America, is inadequate for this task; perhaps here we should have a crossing of borders between the humanities and the natural sciences, to make this possible.

The setting of Gandhi in his chapter on Ecology, Economy and Equality is masterful. The significance of Gandhi’s life and work to ecology is managed without a trace of romanticism, and compared with the extreme ends of the ecology dispute, that of the wilderness advocates and of the personal diet of Vegans. The point on diet is beautifully made with an anecdote of ‘meat in the fridge’ episode, taken from Gandhi’s life. The importance of Gandhi and what should be the economy of being as shown by Lal, contrasts sharply with the modern theories on economics.

Lal’s bibliography and reference notes are comprehensive, and are of particular value to those working on modern constructions of knowledge. However, referencing traditional sources may be more convincing.

In summary, Lal’s critique of ‘Time’, universalized categories such as human rights, the imperial categorization of knowledge, of Gandhian resistance and his post-script on terrorism are valuable creative contributions to knowledge. His call for new knowledge constructions is a challenge for future scholars. The importance of this text is best highlighted by Lal’s own words, when he says: “It has been my argument that some of the most intense battles in the twenty-first century will be fought over the shape of knowledge” (p. 122).

Arjuna De Zoysa
Open University of Sri Lanka

Ross A. Slotten, *The Heretic in Darwin's Court: The Life of Alfred Russel Wallace*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2004. Pp. viii + 602. Illus. Cloth: US\$ 39.50 and ISBN 0231130104.

Naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace's role in nineteenth-century natural history is often limited to that of a stalking horse for Charles Darwin. As the story goes, had Wallace not provided Darwin with his essay "On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely from the Original Type" in 1858, outlining Wallace's theory of natural selection, Darwin would not have moved so rapidly to publish his own virtually identical theory, at that point some 20 years in gestation. The modern version of the tale often suggests that Charles Lyell and Joseph Hooker may have unfairly conspired to unjustly paint Darwin's origination of natural selection as superior to Wallace's, with the latter's essay a mere affirmation of Darwin's great work, when presented to the Linnean Society. Thus did Darwinism arise and Wallace-ism expire, stillborn.

Wallace's career may be negligently left as a footnote to the Darwinian revolution, but Ross Slotten's biography of Wallace, *The Heretic in Darwin's Court*, escapes the gravity of the argument (and defends Darwin and company against claims of foul play) by providing a detailed history of Wallace's work as a naturalist in South America and the south Pacific, as well as his extensive intellectual efforts after his naturalist adventures had concluded in 1862. Independent of the theory of natural selection, Wallace's travels through the Amazon Basin and the South Pacific led to remarkable discoveries of flora and fauna, and tremendously important developments in the field of biogeography which are still resonant today.

Born on January 8, 1823, Wallace did not attend school past the age of 13. Sickness and bankruptcy dismembered the Wallace home and young Alfred was sent to London to live with his brother to apprentice as a carpenter. By 1848, he had become bored with surveying and related work and longed to indulge in the investigation of natural history such as his favorite authors, the Humboldts and William Henry Edwards. Along with his friend Henry Bates, Wallace learned a naturalist's skills to allow the shooting, skinning, and preservation of specimens, and in April 1848 he and Bates set out for Brazil to examine the vast diversity of the Amazon Basin.

Wallace labored in Brazil for four years and collected an admirable cross-section of the insect and fish populations, but only by paying an enormous price; in addition to other health problems, bug infestations, etc., Wallace contracted malaria. After fighting off the disease for several months, Wallace boarded a ship for England armed with thousands of specimens, including some ten thousand birds alone. After a week at sea, the ship caught fire, and Wallace was able to save only a few private possessions, journals and charts of the areas he had traveled. His collection of specimens was completely destroyed.

This level of tragedy, and its conquest, was not uncommon to Wallace. As Slotten points out, much of Wallace's life can be described in terms of "class." To the extent that Slotten would suggest Wallace's lack of peer respect later in life is attributable to the bias of gentry-class naturalists such as Darwin and Hooker, the book is less successful. In fact, though, Wallace's working-class roots served to fuel an indomitable spirit that let him initiate a still grander adventure following his South American one, and the resulting "I'll show you" attitude carried Wallace through even harder times to come.

Wallace's exploration of the South Pacific began in the Malay Archipelago in 1854, and

after eight years of fairly incredible hardship and disease, he returned to England an established biogeographer and leader in natural history discussions. Along the way, he nearly died while collecting an astounding 125,660 specimens including mammals, birds, fish, insects of all sorts, and reptiles. His work can only be described as epic. Perhaps more importantly, he had sent the fateful essay to Darwin outlining the theory of natural selection, and developed a ground-breaking theory on the process of continental shift and its effect on animal distribution. Indeed, the “Wallace Line” demarking Wallace’s theory of how the continents and islands of the South Pacific were once linked, broke new ground in both geological theory as well as biological theories of evolution and distribution. Slotten’s description of the Pacific years gives a good account of how difficult it was to travel and discover the many island cultures there, as well as its exotic flora and fauna. It is difficult to estimate the greater accomplishment: Wallace’s scientific contributions, or his mere survival.

For all of Wallace’s accomplishments, however, he did not return to England to reap the comfortable life that a great scientific thinker of the period might anticipate. The second half of Slotten’s book focuses on Wallace’s financial mediocrity, forays into spiritualism, socialism, politics, and economic theory. If interest in séances and psychic phenomena may have evidenced a lively, open mind, it also branded Wallace “unscientific” to many of his contemporaries. Wallace’s own proclivity for picking fights in his articles on biological theory (and criticizing the upper classes from which sprang many of his naturalist associates) did equal damage. Perhaps his rough youth left Wallace without the social graces necessary to cope with the increasingly social world of English natural science. When one looks at Slotten’s tale of Wallace’s lost friendships, estranged brothers, rancorous litigations, and professional articles designed to raise “discussion” in the community, it seems that Wallace may have envied the financial leisure of Darwin and Huxley, but he often offended many of those who might have helped him acquire a more com-fortable existence as well.

It could not have been easy for Slotten to provide much detail of Wallace’s personal life, as Wallace did not compile the kind of bank of correspondence that feeds the Darwin industry even today. In reviewing the many professional articles produced by Wallace, Slotten’s keen eye and easy style in the end offer a profile of a man whose own bulldog-like character was certainly the source of his greatest success in life, and perhaps much of his own personal suffering, as well. For those interested in a close look at the foundations of Pacific natural history and its principal pioneer, Slotten’s work is must-see reading.

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Glyndwr Williams, ed. *Captain Cook: Explorations and Reassessments*. Woodbridge, Suffolk and Rochester, New York: The Boydell Press, 2004. Pp. xiii + 266. B/W Illus. Cloth: US\$ 90.00 and Pound Sterling 45.00. ISBN 1843831007.

The thirteen essays that constitute this volume are based on papers given at a conference of the same title held at the University of Teeside, Middlesborough in September, 2002. This was the Sixth International Conference sponsored by the Arts and Humanities Research Board Centre for North-East England History. The choice of this site in Yorkshire was particularly appropriate

being within a few miles of both James Cook's birthplace at Marton and Whitby, where the young Cook served his apprenticeship as a seaman. The papers selected by editor Glyndwr Williams represent a cross-section of current historical and anthropological research on both Cook the man and on his three hugely successful voyages to the Pacific, Antarctic and Arctic oceans. They are grouped into four sections.

Part I, 'The Years in England,' has two papers on Cook's formative years at Whitby and a third on his relationship with the Royal Society. Rosalin Barker's opening chapter on eighteenth-century Whitby emphasizes the port's economic importance at this time and describes the education and training provided to indentured apprentices and young seamen by an elite group of local ship owners, mostly members of the Society of Friends. Richard Allen further explores the impact of the Walker family and the North Yorkshire Society of Friends, with their Quaker values of 'simplicity, honesty, moderation, and discipline,' had on Cook in his formative years. He argues that Cook's connections with Quakerism in later life may have been overstated. Andrew Cook looks in detail at the relationship between James Cook and the Royal Society and finds that despite the Society's claims to the man and his historic achievements as one of their own, Cook's successes owed much more to his naval mentors and connections.

In Part II, 'The Pacific Voyages,' the authors examine specific aspects of Cook's three voyages. Stuart Murray investigates the difficulties involved in the transformation of the original journals of the principal participants into an official narrative and record. He uses the interaction between the ship's crew and the native aborigines of Endeavour River (modern Cooktown), the first place where any substantial contact was made between the two groups on the east coast of Australia, as a case study. He compares Cook's and Joseph Banks' journals, which form the basis of Hawkesworth's and Wharton's edited versions of the *Endeavour* voyage, with the accounts taken from the unedited and mostly unpublished journals of other crew members to show how the former were modified to emphasize the 'dramatic nature of events' and provide continuity of narrative. Dame Anne Salmond looks at the transformation of Cook over three voyages as he became progressively more Polynesian in his behavior. These changes were most apparent on the third voyage and the author uses the pure theatre of 'the trial of the cannibal dog' at Queen Charlotte Sound and the account leading to Cook's death at Kealakekua Bay to demonstrate the inconsistencies in his approaches and behavior towards the native peoples at each locality. Pauline Nawahineokala'i King describes the research of two Native Hawaiian historians who both use traditional research methods and oral histories to re-examine Cook's impact on Hawaiian culture. Jerry Walker looks at the results that followed the introduction of firearms to the people of Hawaii by Cook and Richard Paglinawan explains how Kamehameha exploited the Cook and *Lono* legends in his rise to power. Daniel Clayton further investigates the contrasts between the narrative of events in the journals of Cook and his men with local oral histories of the same events that have been handed down through several generations of native inhabitants of the Nootka Sound region of Vancouver Island.

The first essay of Part III, 'Captain Cook and His Contemporaries,' by John Robson compares the chart production on the voyages of Louis-Antoine de Bougainville and Cook's first expedition to the Pacific. This is almost a complete mismatch as Bougainville, a soldier and mathematician, who was a latent recruit to the French Navy when he found his promotion prospects in the Army blocked, had little interest in or knowledge of hydrographic surveying. This was not one of his mandates on his round-the-world voyage and he lacked the experienced

personnel for the task. Cook, in contrast, was selected for the command of his first voyage because of his navigational, astronomical and hydrographic skills. His primary tasks were the astronomical observation of the transit of the planet Venus and the surveying and charting of any islands and lands discovered. To these ends he was supported by other competent masters and officers and an astronomer appointed by the Royal Society. A much more relevant comparison would have been between Cook's surveying accomplishments and those of either of his two immediate successors, La Perouse and Malaspina. Both of these expeditions had a well-defined charting mandate and experienced surveying officers, engineers and astronomers in their ship's complements.

The voyages of La Perouse and Malaspina are examined by Robert Inglis. Concerned that Cook's geographical discoveries might give its rival England strategic advantages in the Pacific, Louis XVI dispatched France's first major scientific expedition there under the command of La Perouse. Carlos III, similarly concerned about English encroachments into the 'Spanish Lake,' sent an equally well-manned and -equipped expedition there under Malaspina and Bustamante. Both expeditions completed much impressive science and surveying, but La Perouse and his two ships disappeared into oblivion after visiting Sydney and Malaspina, after upsetting his political masters on his return to Spain, was jailed and the fruits of his labours lost to the world for the next century. The next nation to follow in Cook's wake in the Pacific were the Russians. Simon Werrett describes how initially little interest was shown in Cook's achievements. Later in the early nineteenth century under the leadership of Krusenstern, ably supported by both his fellow Germanic Balts, von Kotzebue and von Bellingshausen, and the Russians Lisianskii and Golovnin, several of whom had received their early training in the British Royal Navy, there was a major initiative to continue and complement the scientific explorations of Cook. These explorations were conducted when en route across the Pacific to provide support for the Russian Alaskan territories. They were well equipped and manned expeditions and Krusenstern and Bellingshausen, in particular, were strong admirers of Cook and his accomplishments.

In the fourth and final section, 'The Legacy of Captain Cook,' Sujit Sivasundaram explains how the massacres of Cook in Hawaii and the Rev. John Williams, of the London Missionary Society, in the New Hebrides sixty years later were interpreted by the Christian missionaries who followed, in particular the Rev. Hiram Bingham in Hawaii, much to the detriment of Cook and his subsequent reputation in the region. The book's editor, Glyndwr Williams, provides a masterful reassessment of how Cook and his achievements were and are viewed in different countries and in different epochs. He also traces the development of Cook scholarship from the initial biography of Kippis through the monumental works of Beaglehole and Bernard Smith to the more recent writings of Fisher et al, Marshall Sahlins, Obeyesekere and Anne Salmond. The final essay by Andrew Lambert is a light-hearted account of a modern day historian's voyage in the Australian built replica of Cook's H.M.S. *Endeavour* from Cooktown north along the Great Barrier Reef and around Cape York into the Timor Sea. The author served as a crew member in the crowded 'eighteenth century conditions' and emerged as a better historian for the experience!

This book is for both the Cook scholar and the general reader with some background in the literature of the three voyages. For anyone who might query 'what is there new to say about Cook?' this is the place to find out as it is a very good and timely summation of current research in the field by well-established historians and anthropologists and by some new researchers.

Being a collection of essays there is no bibliography per se, but there are plentiful references in the footnotes provided.

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Raymond John Howgego. *Encyclopedia of Exploration 1800 to 1850: A Comprehensive Reference Guide to the History and Literature of Exploration, Travel and Colonization Between the Years 1800 and 1850*. Potts Point [Sydney], New South Wales: Hordern House, 2004. Pp. xi, 690. Bibliographies and indexes. Cloth: AUS\$245. ISBN: 1875567399.

Scarcely two years after the appearance of the first volume of Ray Howgego's *Encyclopedia of Exploration*, we are now treated to the second volume, which covers the period 1800 to 1850. Like its predecessor, this is a massive volume. It contains 732 major articles, covering more than 3,000 voyages and expeditions, undertaken aboard more than 1,000 ships, and it cites more than 10,000 published sources, both primary and secondary.

During the first half of the nineteenth century the map of the world took recognizably modern form; after 1850 only limited regions remained *terra incognita*, principally the interiors of Central Africa and of Australia, and much of the North and South Polar regions, which makes 1850 a suitable cut-off date. Moreover, with the major exception of David Livingstone, few of the explorers active during that period carried on into the second half of the century, thus making them fit tidily into the chronological span of volume two.

This era also witnessed a vast proliferation of travel literature and the beginnings of widespread tourism. The former fed the curiosity of an increasingly literate and affluent audience of readers, while the latter seemingly instilled "every traveler who set foot outside their native land... [with] the need to commit his or her experiences to print." (vii) From the ranks of amateurs emerged a class of professional travel writers and compilers of guidebooks. Howgego has therefore excluded travelers who ventured no further east than the Levant or eastern Anatolia, or further south than Africa's Mediterranean coast. He nonetheless substitutes a number of regional articles on travel and tourism. The parallel increase in periodical literature, including scores of journals published by geographical societies and governments, has led Howgego to enrich volume two's bibliographies with a huge number of explorers' accounts that appeared in these more ephemeral venues.

While the organization of volume two is substantially the same as its predecessor, biographies of "companion" travelers, who accompanied an expedition, are appended to the major articles in which their names first appear. This, the author explains, avoids "the frustration of constant cross-referencing." There remain, nonetheless, a very large number of helpful cross-references. Once again, the names of persons and ships are separately and thoroughly indexed, but there is still no indexing by geographical areas of activity or by nationality. While a contents table is often, quite understandably, omitted in alphabetically arranged books, the inclusion of a simple list of the major articles would have been helpful. The omission of maps of any kind, perhaps for reasons of space and cost, may be excused by the readers' presumed ability to consult historical atlases.

As in volume one, major articles include bibliographies of primary narratives,

translations, later editions, and reprints, followed by biographies and general works for background reading. A series of regional, bibliographical summaries are appended to a number of major articles, personal, geographical, and corporate (a bibliography of whaling, attached to “Enderby Company: voyages in the Southern Ocean”). Thus, the article “United States to the east of the Mississippi” is followed by a bibliography of travelers’ accounts that runs more than eight, double-column pages, while still omitting many tourist journals. More than 100 articles deal with the exploration of the American West, though the author defers to Hafen’s massive *Mountain Men and the Fur Trade* and Thrapp’s *Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography* as more exhaustive sources. Two future American states were nonetheless selected for major articles: California (understandably) and Iowa (somewhat curiously), while the bibliography for Texas—already admitted to the union in 1845—is appended to the article on Stephen Austin. General bibliographies for Oregon and for Western Canada are, respectively, appended to articles devoted to John McLoughlin and James Douglas. Quite apart from their arbitrary and sometimes puzzling placement, their coverage of general works is quite wide, rendering them useful bibliographies of settlement and development, as well as of exploration.

Pacific voyages are the subject of more than 100 major articles—primarily those that produced at least one, book-length, published narrative—while for lesser endeavors, mentioned only in passing, the author refers readers to sources such as Ward’s *American Activities in the Central Pacific* and the many works of Glynn Barratt. Although no work of such immense scope can claim to be exhaustive, Howgego’s maintains, and with the periodical literature even extends, the standard of bibliographic coverage he established in volume one. It is therefore surprising to find Helen Rosenman’s fine translations of the journals of Dumont D’Urville’s expeditions (1988) unaccountably absent. More troubling still are numerous typos, misspellings, inconsistencies, and omissions in titles, particularly evident in the bibliographic citations. More than once, for example, John McLoughlin’s name appears as “McCloughlin,” though happily it is not misspelled in the index of names. Small details, perhaps, but irksome nonetheless, and hallmarks of a book too hastily rushed into production. Let us hope that, having taken such pains to produce these magnificently handsome and scholarly volumes, the publisher will take more time to proof the succeeding volumes. In reviewing volume one I described Howgego’s brilliant and Herculean achievement as “monumental and now indispensable” (see *Bulletin* 11, October, 2003). Volume two is no less so, and should earn the respect and gratitude of all who consult it.

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