

# THE PACIFIC CIRCLE



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## PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWS

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### MEMBERS' NEWS

Congratulations to the following members for their recent publications:

James R. Fleming, "The Climate Engineers: Playing God to Save the Planet," *Wilson Quarterly* (2007), 46-60 and *History of Science Society Newsletter*, October 2007, 16-20.

D. Graham Burnett, *Trying Leviathan: The Nineteenth-Century New York Court Case That Put the Whale on Trial and Challenged the Order of Nature*, Princeton University Press, 2007.

Ron Crocombe, *Asia in the Pacific Islands: Replacing the West*, Suva, Fiji: Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific, 2007.

John Gascoigne, *Captain Cook: Voyager Between Worlds*, Hambledon Continuum, 2007.

Philip K. Wilson, "Hereditary Factors Underlying the 'Destructive Trinity of Diseases': Syphilis, Leprosy, and Tuberculosis in 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Hawai'i," *Medicina & Storia* 14 (2007), 37-64.

Jacob Darwin Hamblin, *Poison in the Well: Radioactive Waste in the Oceans at the Dawn of the Nuclear Age*, Rutgers University Press, 2008.

John Barker, *Ancestral Lines: The Maisin of Papua New Guinea and the Fate of the Rainforest*, Broadview Press, 2008 and Barker, ed. *The Anthropology of Morality in Melanesia and Beyond*, Ashgate, 2008.

Waltraud Ernst, "Beyond East and West: From the History of Colonial Medicine to a Social History of Medicine(s) in South Asia," *Social History of Medicine* 20 (2007), 505-524.

Members of the Pacific Circle have organized the following panels at the upcoming Three Societies History of Science meeting:

#### ***Interdisciplinarity and the 'Recent' History of Science in Britain.***

Chair: Jane Gregory, University College London

"Architects of Armageddon: Scientific Advice and the State in Cold War Britain, 1945-48," Melissa Smith, University of Manchester

"The International Kidney Trade Comes to Britain, 1985-1990," Joel H. Tannenbaum, University of Hawai'i, Manoa

"Mapping the Micro Generation: Approaching a History of the 1980s Microcomputing," Thomas Lean, University of Manchester

"Deficits and Dialogues: A Historical Perspective on the Public Understanding of Science in the United Kingdom," Simon Lock, University College London

***Academic and Ideological Borderlands: Cold War Science in International Organizations.***

Chair: Roy Macleod (Emeritus, Sydney University)

“Ecologies of Empire: Julian Huxley, UNESCO, and the Birth of Global Environmentalism,” R. S. Deese, Boston University

“Fiat Lux, Fiat Panis: Genetics, Nuclear Physics, and Grain Irradiation at FAO and IAEA,” Jacob Darwin Hamblin, Clemson University

“Scientific Internationalism and the U. S. Antarctic Program during the Cold War,” James Spiller, The College at Brockport, State University of New York

Comment: John Krige, Georgia Institute of Technology

**FROM THE PRESIDENT**

“In July 2009, Budapest will host the next International Congress of the History of Science. At this Congress, there will be an official meeting of all the Scientific Commissions, of which our Pacific Circle is one. For us, this meeting will mark the 24<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Circle – by Fritz Rehbock and myself – in Berkeley in 1985. We will shortly be sending out an invitation to all members to propose working sessions and subjects for discussion. In the meantime, however, I would like to invite all members to send in suggestions for new projects, conferences, and publications that the Circle can help support. In the first decade of our Circle, we were quite productive in new research; in recent years, this has declined. No doubt, our members have many commitments, and we know that many whose early work was launched by the Circle are now distinguished figures in the academic community who no longer need the platform the Circle can provide. No doubt, many members are also finding it difficult to get research resources, especially on an international basis, to pursue the kind of cooperative and comparative work that the Circle has tried to encourage.

Nonetheless, we know there are younger colleagues who wish to develop new work on the sciences in the Pacific, both historical and contemporary, and we would welcome the opportunity of supporting their proposals – whether to international organizations, or to national research agencies in North America, Asia, Europe and Australasia. There are several sites in the Pacific that, even in these difficult times, welcome the prospects of receiving conferences in our field, especially ones that may lead to new articles, books and special issues; and several learned societies (including the History of Science Society in the United States and the British Society for the History of Science) have lent us space at their annual meetings. However, we need a steady flow of new ideas to keep these sessions going, and to expand their coverage to other countries, including the Francophone world, Russia, and China.

I would be grateful to receive suggestions – both from established scholars and younger members – whose efforts in these directions will help keep the Circle

intellectually alive and active. As you can appreciate, it will also be an enormous boost to our reputation and status, and possibly to our official funding as well, if we can go to Budapest [the XXXIIIrd International Congress of History of Science and Technology, July 26-31, 2009] with a strong list of papers and projects underway. Please write me, and share with me your plans, proposals, and ideas.

My email address is: [roy.macleod@arts.usyd.edu.au](mailto:roy.macleod@arts.usyd.edu.au).

Best wishes for the New Year,  
Roy MacLeod (President, Pacific Circle)"

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### HSS NEWS

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Next year's History of Science Society meeting is scheduled jointly with the Pacific Science Association for November 6-9, 2008, in Pittsburgh, PA. For more information, please visit <http://www.hssonline.org/meeting/2008HSSCFPPitt.html>.

The upcoming Three Societies Meeting of the British Society for the History of Science, the History of Science Society, and the Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Science will be held this July 4-6 at Keble College, Oxford. This continues the tradition started in Manchester twenty years ago, which continued every fourth year. Toronto, Edinburgh, St. Louis, and Halifax, Nova Scotia have previously hosted the Meeting.

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### FUTURE MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, and CALLS FOR PAPERS

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18-20 April 2008. "Oceanic Connections," the second conference of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Pacific Studies, to be held at the Australian National University. Visit <http://rspas.anu.edu/tpc/oceanicconnections/>.

7-11 May 2008. "Defining the Maritime Edge: The History and Archeology of Inland Environments, Coastal Encounters and Blue Water Connections," the 2008 Annual Conference of the North American Society for Oceanic History and the Council of American Maritime Museums, to be held at the University of West Florida, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Please visit <http://www.nasoh.org/Conference.htm>.

26-30 May 2008. Conference on “Weather, Local Knowledge and Everyday Life,” to be held at the Museu de Astronomia e Ciências Afins in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The meeting is sponsored by the International Commission on History of Meteorology. For more information, please visit <http://www.weatherlife.org/>.

15-20 June 2008. The AAAS Pacific Division 89<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting, to be held at the Hawai‘i Preparatory Academy, the Big Island of Hawai‘i. The meeting includes field trips and symposia, in addition to papers, panels and other activities. Please visit <http://www.sou.edu/aaaspd>.

23-27 June 2008. Fifth IMEHA International Congress of Maritime History, to be held in the Old Royal Naval College, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom. Organizers are soliciting papers considering the roles of the surface of the sea, the undersea domain, and the coastal zone, as well as the sea as a cultural resource. For further information, please visit the Congress website at: [www.imeha2008.com](http://www.imeha2008.com).

25-29 June 2008. Seventeenth Annual World History Association Conference, to be held at Queen Mary College, University of London, Mile End Campus. The meeting’s dual themes are: “Global Cities” and “The Sea: Highway of Change.” Please visit [www.thewha.org](http://www.thewha.org).

8-10 July 2008. The Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Science Conference, held jointly with the Australasian Association of Philosophy and the Australian Historical Association. Information at <http://www.usyd.edu.au/aahpsss>.

8-11 July 2008. SCAR/IASC International Polar Year (IPY) Open Science Conference, to be held in St. Petersburg, Russia. Natural and social scientists are invited to participate. Please visit <http://www.scar-iasc-ipy2008.org>.

14-18 July 2008. The 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the History of Science in East Asia (ICHSEA), to be held at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA. Please visit <http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/histmed/news/eastm.index.html>.

18 July 2008. “Reflecting on our Relationships: Animals and Agriculture,” a Multidisciplinary Workshop, to be held at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. The Animals and Agriculture Research Group at the University of Auckland invites participation in this one-day workshop, which will explore relationships between human and non-human animals in agricultural industries. Please send inquiries to Natalie Lloyd at [n.lloyd@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:n.lloyd@auckland.ac.nz).

27-30 October 2008. “Harmonizing River Catchment and Estuary,” the 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS 8), to be held in Shanghai, China. The meeting aims to develop interdisciplinary interaction among the fields of policy, science, technology, and citizen activity on the environmental conservation and restoration of coastal seas. For more details, please visit <http://www.emecs-8.ecnu.edu.cn>.

14-17 November 2008. The 20<sup>th</sup> Conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA), to be held at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India. For additional information, visit [www.jnu.ac.in/conference/IAHA](http://www.jnu.ac.in/conference/IAHA) or contact [iaha2008jnu@yahoo.co.in](mailto:iaha2008jnu@yahoo.co.in).

8-12 December 2008. Pacific History Association Biennial Conference, to be held at the University of the South Pacific and the Pacific Theological College, in Fiji. For additional information: [www.pacifichistoryassociation.com/17th\\_biennial\\_conference.htm](http://www.pacifichistoryassociation.com/17th_biennial_conference.htm).

26-31 July 2009. XXIIIrd International Congress of History of Science and Technology, to be held in Budapest, Hungary. The general subject is: “Ideas and Instruments in Social Context.” Please visit [www.conferences.hu/ichs09](http://www.conferences.hu/ichs09).

23-26 September 2009. 10<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Maritime Health, to be held in Goa, India. The theme for the symposium is: “Quality Maritime Health & Seafarers Welfare – A Global Perspective.” For additional information, please contact Dr. Suresh Idnani, Chair ISMH 10 at [chairman@ismh10.com](mailto:chairman@ismh10.com).

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## **EMPLOYMENT, GRANTS, EDUCATION, and PRIZES**

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The Huntington Library in San Marino, California, is pleased to announce the Dibner History of Science Program, which offers long- and short-term fellowships intended to further study in the Burndy Library and the other history of science and technology resources at The Huntington. Applicant must hold a Ph.D., or equivalent, or be a doctoral candidate at the dissertation stage. Contact [cpowell@huntington.org](mailto:cpowell@huntington.org).



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**BOOK, JOURNAL, and PUBLICATION NEWS**

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*The Proceedings of the California Academy of Science* includes historical and scientific articles, many of which relate to the biology and geology of the Pacific Islands and Pacific-Rim countries. Articles published in recent volumes 55-58 (2004-2007) are now available online at <http://www.calacademy.org/research/scipubs/publications.php>. Hard copies can be downloaded as PDF files. For additional information, please contact the Academy's Editor of Scientific Publications at [aleviton@calacademy.org](mailto:aleviton@calacademy.org).

A printed compendium issue of the online journal '*Shima: The International Journal of Research Into Island Cultures*' is now available at [www.shimajournal.org](http://www.shimajournal.org). *Shima* is a peer-refereed research journal facilitated by the Island Cultures Research Centre (ICRC), Division of Humanities, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia. For additional information, please contact the editor at [phayward@humanities.mq.edu.au](mailto:phayward@humanities.mq.edu.au).

*Science & Education* will be publishing a special anniversary issue, or issues to celebrate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the original publication of *The Origin of Species* and the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Charles Darwin's birth. Researchers working on areas related to Darwinism and evolution education are invited to contribute. A science education perspective is welcome, but not necessary. The due date is December 31, 2008. For additional information about the issue and submissions, please visit <http://homepages.wmich.edu/~rudged/darwin.html>.

The most recent issue of *Societies and Medicines in South Asia Newsletter* (December 2007) is now available at <http://www.ifpindia.org/Societies-and-Medicines-in-South-Asia.html>.

*The History of Oceanography Newsletter* (19) is available at <http://www.ijnhonline.org/>.

The research group, "History of Medicine and Health" at the Center for the History of Medicine at the National University of Colombia, is pleased to announce the publication of the first volume of the series, "Historia de la Medicina en Colombia." This is the first of a projected five volume series, subsequent volumes to be published every two years through 2011. The series is a result of an interdisciplinary group of doctors, historians, sociologists, anthropologists and nurses) under the leadership of Emilio Quevedo V, M.D. and Ph.D. in Social Studies of Science. The first volume is entitled *Medical Practices in Conflict* and describes

the struggle between Pre-Columbian and Spanish medicines during the conquest and colonization of New Granada Vice-royalty, known today as Colombia. The volume starts with 1492 and ends with 1782, when the ideas and techniques of the European Enlightenment began to be used during the smallpox epidemics in Bogota. For additional information and copies, please contact Angela Maria Caicedo at [amcaicedo@tecnoquimicas.com](mailto:amcaicedo@tecnoquimicas.com).

The Editors of *Victorian Studies* invite submissions for a special issue on “Darwin and the Evolution of Victorian Studies,” to be published in 2009. Among the major questions will be “Where is the study of Darwin and Darwinism in Victorian culture heading?” The special issue will address that and complementary queries, showcasing work that pursues new approaches to the study of Darwin and Darwinism. Essays are encouraged from scholars in history, history of science, literature, cultural studies, art history, and the history of the book. The deadline for submissions is July 15, 2008. Essays should not exceed 8,000 words (including footnotes) and should be prepared in MLA Style. Send submissions and queries to the issue’s guest editor: Jonathan Smith, Humanities Department, University of Michigan–Dearborn, 4901 Evergreen Road, Dearborn, MI 48128 USA. Email: [jonsmith@umich.edu](mailto:jonsmith@umich.edu).

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## SELECTED RECENT PACIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### BOOKS AND BOOK CHAPTERS

*The American Chestnut: The Life, Death, and Rebirth of a Perfect Tree*, by **Susan Freinkel**, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007.

*American Pests: The Losing War on Insects from Colonial Times to DDT*, by **James E. McWilliams**, New York: Columbia University Press, 2008.

*Asian-Pacific Coasts and Their Management: States of Environment*, ed. by **Nobuo Mimura**, Berlin: Springer and Kluwer Academic Publishers Group, 2007.

*Birder’s Conservation Handbook: 100 North American Birds at Risk*, by **Jeffrey V. Wells**, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2007.

*California Grasslands: Ecology and Management*, ed. by **Mark R. Stromberg**, **Jeffrey D. Corbin**, and **Carla M. D’Antonio**, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008.



*Disease in the Merchant Navy: A History of the Seamen's Hospital Society*, by **Gordon C. Cook**, Abingdon, UK: Radcliffe Publishing, 2007.

*Encyclopedia of Tidepools and Rocky Shores*, ed. by **Mark W. Denny** and **Steven D. Gaines**, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008.

*The Extinct Birds of New Zealand*, by **Alan Tennyson**, Wellington, NZ: Te Papa Press, 2006.

*Field Guide to Owls of California and the West (California Natural History Guides, 93)*, by **Hans Peeters**, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007.

*A Guide to the Mammals of China*, ed. by **Andrew T. Smith** and **Yan Xie**, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2008.

*The History of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew*, by **Ray Desmond**, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 2007.

*History of the Sierra Nevada*, by **Francis P. Farquhar**, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007.

*Introduction to the Geology of Southern California and its Native Plants*, by **Clarence A. Hall, Jr.**, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008.

*John Kirk Townsend: Collector of Audubon's Western Birds and Mammals*, by **Barbara** and **Richard Mearns**, Kirkton, Dumfries: Mearns Books, 2007.

*Medicine and Medical Policies in India: Social and Historical Perspectives*, by **Poonam Bala, Lanham, MD**: Rowman and Littlefield, 2007.

*Pacific Ethnomathematics: A Bibliographic Study*, by **Nicholas J. Goetzfridt**, Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2007.

*Trees of the California Landscape*, by **Charles R. Hatch**, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007.



## ARTICLES AND ESSAYS

“*Caloplaca awatshii*, a New Lichen Species from India,” by **Yogesh Joshi** and **Dalip K. Upreti**, *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 155 (2007), 149-152.

“Climate Change and Biodiversity in Melanesia,” *Ka ‘Elele/The Messenger/The Journal of the Bishop Museum* (Winter 2008), 6-8.

“Embryos of Therizinosauroid Theropods from the Upper Cretaceous of China: Diagnosis and Analysis of Ossification Patterns,” by **Martin Kundrat**, **Arthur R. I. Cruickshank**, **Terry W. Manning** and **John Nudds**, *Acta Zoologica* 88 (2007),

“Geomorphic Work During a “150-Year” Storm: Contrasting Behaviors of River Channels in a New Zealand Catchment,” by **Ian C. Fuller**, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 97 (2007), 665-676.

“The Governor’s Wombat: Early History of an Australian Marsupial,” by **Louis J. Pigott** and **Leslie Jessop**, *Archives of Natural History* 34 (2007), 207-218.

“Inference of Adult Female Dispersal From the Distribution of Gypsy Moth Egg Masses in a Japanese City,” by **A. M. Liebhold**, **Marek Turcani**, and **Naoto Kamata**, *Agricultural and Forest Entomology* 10 (2008), 69-73

“Mimicking a Semi-Arid Tropical Environment Achieves Dormancy Alleviation for Seeds of Australian Native Goodeniaceae and Asteraceae,” by **G. L. Hoyle**, **M. I. Daws**, **K. J. Steadman** and **S. W. Adkins**, *Annals of Botany* online.

“Morphological and Molecular Evidence of Natural Hybridization between Two Distinctly Related *Rhododendron* Species from the Sino-Himalaya,” by **Hong-Guang Zha**, **Richard Ian Milne**, and **Hang Sun**, *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 156 (2008), 119-129.

“Nature’s Agents or Agents of Empire? Entomological Workers and Environmental Change during the Construction of the Panama Canal,” by **Paul S. Sutter**, *Isis* 98 (2007), 724-754.

“A New Subgenus *Parastegana* (*Allstegana*) (Diptera, Drosophilidae), with Descriptions of Two New Species from South China,” by **Hong-Wei Chen**, **Hideaki Watabe** and **Wen-Xia Zhang**, *Journal of Natural History* 41 (2007), 2403-2410.

“New Species of **Paupodidae** (Myriapoda: Pauropoda) from Nanjing, China,” by **Hong Shen, Yonghua Gai, Daxiang Song, Hongying Sun, Ulf Scheller** and **Kaiya Zhou**, *Journal of Natural History* 41 (2007), 2313-2329.

“Phylogeny and Biogeography of the Genus *Ainsliaea* (Asteraceae) in the Sino-Japanese Region based on Nuclear rDNA and Plastid DNA Sequence Data,” by **Yuki Mitsui, Shao-tien Chen, Zhe-kun Zhou, Ching-I Peng, Yun-fei Deng** and **Hiroaki Setoguchi**, *Annals of Botany* 101 (2008), 111-124.

“Pollination of Wild Lady Slipper Orchids *Cypripedium yunnanense* and *C. flavum* (Orchidaceae) in South-West China: Why are There no Hybrids?” by **Hans Banziger, Haiqin Sun** and **Yi-Bo Luo**, *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 156 (2008), 51-64.

“Progress in Research and Development on Hybrid Rice: A Super-Domesticated in China,” by **Shi-Hua Cheng, Jie-Yun Zhuang, Ye-Yang Fan, Jing-Hong Du** and **Li-Yong Cao**, *Annals of Botany* 100 (2007), 959-966.

“Reproduction of the Long-Tongued Nectar Bat *Macroglossus minimus* (Pteropodidae) in Brunei, Borneo,” by **Christopher P. Kofron**, *Acta Zoologica* 89 (2008), 53-58.

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“Trading Places: The View of Colonial American History from the Pacific,” by **David Iglar**, *Huntington Frontiers*, Fall/Winter (2007), 17-21.

“The Transmission of Knowledge on East-Asiatic Plants to Europe in Early Modern Times,” by **Brigitte Hoppe**, *Archives of the International History of Science* 56 (2006), 165-183.



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 BOOK REVIEWS
 

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Kapil Raj, *Relocating Modern Science: Circulation and Construction of Knowledge in South Asia and Europe*, 1650-1900. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007. Pp. xiii + 285. B & W Plates, footnotes, bibliography, index, and charts. Cloth: US\$60.10 and ISBN 10: 0-230-50708-5 and ISBN-13: 978-0230507081

The central claim of *Relocating Modern Science* is that modern science as a form of knowledge and practices was not a purely European creation that was triumphantly diffused to the rest of the world. Rather, it was produced at multiple sites across the planet, involving a range of actors within contexts of inter-cultural contact, circulation, and negotiation. The book tracks the constitution of scientific knowledge within the specific context of inter-cultural encounter taking place within a contact zone stretching from Europe to South Asia between the 17<sup>th</sup> to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Raj's study covers a broad range of areas – natural history, terrestrial surveying, map-making, law, linguistics, and public administration – in order to tease out the tangled relationships that bound Europeans and non-Europeans in a mutually transformatory, albeit unequal, embrace.

The book is divided into 6 chapters. The first two chapters reveal how local knowledge and diverse informants constantly informed European scientific endeavors, whether it was the 17<sup>th</sup> century Botanical writings of the Frenchman Nicholas L'Empereur or the maps of the English surveyor and map maker, James Rennell (1742-1830). Such knowledge in botany and cartography was the product of considerable inter-cultural negotiations and collaborations between Europeans and indigenous south Asians. Raj is correct to insist on recognizing the contributing role of south Asian informants in the production of this knowledge. In Chapter 3 Raj sidesteps the celebratory depictions of the famed eighteenth century Orientalist and Indophile, Sir William Jones, only to reveal his complicity in using literate indigenous collaborators to create judicial knowledge. Jones gained the trust of these Hindu and Muslim collaborators in his efforts to create a new "hybrid civility" that recognized the common origins of speakers of Sanskrit, Latin and Greek. In this way it became possible to legitimize the new administrative, scientific, technological, and legal institutions that were necessary for the consolidation of colonial rule. In the next chapter, Raj takes pains to show that the colonial encounter was not a simple one whereby a monolithic European Orientalism was thrust on a passive Orient.

Rather, there were many versions of this Orientalism that jostled uneasily with one another just as they co-opted indigenous elites for their own projects. Thus, the East India Company's establishment of colleges at Fort William in Calcutta (1801-1831) and at Haileybury, in England (1806-1858), are best understood as part of the Company's effort to co-opt Indian elites as allies who would assist them in their

wider struggle against the French and the spread of the universalist ideals of the French Revolution. Raj also suggests that the institutionalization of modern science in early nineteenth century Bengal had to traverse a social terrain constituted by the Bengali *bhadralok* (respectable classes). The cultural traditions of this class clearly framed their understanding and appropriation of Western science and mathematics. In this sense, Western education in Bengal was not just the story of the introduction of Western subjects, but also about the dynamics of *bhadralok* self-fashioning. The resultant educational culture that emerged was not purely European or indigenous, but a hybrid of the two. The British Trans-Himalayan expeditions form the subject matter of the sixth chapter. Between 1863 and 1885, the British secretly sent about 15 south Asians called Pundits to Eastern Turkestan, Tibet, and Central Asia in order to explore those regions. Veritable human instruments, these explorers represented another genre of exploration that was distinctive in the methods and instruments deployed by the surveyors who were usually disguised as Tibetan Buddhist monks. These explorers themselves were trained to measure distances by walking in measured steps using the most basic of instrumentation.

Kapil Raj's work is a valuable addition to the growing chorus of studies on modern science that try to locate its provenance and development outside the neat dichotomies of East vs. West or laboratory vs. field. In doing this, Raj includes a wider range of often unacknowledged voices, both European and south Asian. He complicates the history of modern science by showing the negotiated and culturally contingent character of its emergence through a prolonged process of inter-cultural contact and circulation. Raj is convincing when he presents evidence for the crucial role played by south Asian intermediaries in the production of modern scientific knowledge. At the same time Raj is careful to point out that south Asians operated within colonial constraints and inequalities. Such an approach is a welcome one, though it is unclear why Raj thinks that his approach is "at odds with current post-colonial thinking" (13). Rather, it would appear that the issues of complex agency and constant negotiation/translation that marked the development of modern science fit well within the rubric of a post-colonial approach. The author also strives "to show the untenability of the claims of recent social historical scholarship that European and Indian scientific practices were radically different at the time of colonization..." (63). Such a caveat is an important one as it resists a narrative of modern science being the product of European exceptionalism.

At the same time it is important to remember that serious differences existed between European and scientific practices, for instance, in the case of mapmaking. South Asian maps tended to differ considerably from their European counterparts at the time of colonization – in their representations of topography, political divisions, administrative jurisdictions, and distances (see Joseph Schwartzberg's excellent article in *The History of Cartography*, volume 2, no 2). At the same time, the British adapted south Asian traditions of surveying in their own surveys such as in

the Revenue Surveys of the nineteenth century. They blended indigenous practices of cadastral mapping (like the *khasra* field books & *shujra* field maps) with their own scientific practices of surveying to create a new portfolio of hybrid surveying practices. Elsewhere, while Raj's use of the notion of "civility" is a valuable addition to our understanding of early colonial governance and state-making, it deserves further unpacking and development. While the British did use reliable, trustworthy, and competent natives (called the Pandits) for the Trans Himalayan explorations of the nineteenth century, Raj needs to convince the reader why these explorations should not be simply viewed as eccentric surveys involving embodied instruments (where the surveyors themselves became instruments), that had little or no impact on the cartographic agendas of the colonial state. Other than these minor concerns, the book is an eminently readable one and should interest anyone interested in a historically nuanced study of the development of modern science as the product of circulatory processes involving Europe and south Asia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Bernardo A. Michael  
Messiah College

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Zulawski, Ann. *Unequal Cures: Public Health and Political Change in Bolivia, 1900-1950*. Durham: Duke University Press, 2006. Pp ix +253. US\$21.95 and ISBN978-0-8223-3916-8 and Cueto, Marcos and Victor Zamora, eds. *Historia, Salud y Globalización*. Lima: IEP, UPCH, 2006. Pp. 240 pgs and ISBN 9972-51-149-9.

In recent years a number of monographs about and from Latin America have emerged to complement and often challenge previous interpretations of global health practices in the region. A constant theme has been that historically Latin American nations were not passive recipients of health aid from endeavors such as, say, the Rockefeller Foundation, but usually reinterpreted and often actively sought to change imported health practices. Most decisively these current works also underlined the unique historical experience of each nation and the often more complex differences of implementing national programs at a regional level. Another key contribution has been to explore the very real and strong Latin American response to their own health problems. These two books contribute handsomely to this endeavor. The editors of *Historia, Salud y Globalización* introduce this collection of essays with a general question about the meaning of globalization and how it can, and has been, interpreted through the lens of health. Specifically, how does globalization affect and define health projects. The book's main contribution, however, is evident from the first pages of the introduction. Although the introduction can easily be used as a historical summary of the key issues in global health it also adds to this history by including

the participation of regional and national Latin American health organizations, usually excluded in the global health narrative. By mentioning, even briefly, the work of, say, ABRASCO (Brazil) or Foro-Salud (Peru) the reader is prodded to consider how foreign health proposals were not only imported and refashioned to meet culturally specific demands but how Latin Americans forged “alternative and creative” healthcare systems.

Cueto’s excellent introduction also explores the history and implementation of primary healthcare practices, as opposition to vertical, “one-size” blueprints, for developing nations. As Cueto shows, the late twentieth century-realization that in poorer nations health could not be disassociated from politics and socio-economic realities led to a focus on basic health issues. Moreover, this changing attitude underlined the importance of having local practitioners, including midwives and healers, as aid workers. While these changes were crucial, Cueto argues, one needs to examine more closely the influence of, for example, the Cold War or the World Health Organization to better understand why different practices, still today, often do not lead to implementation on the ground. In a short second chapter Víctor Zamora explores how emerging diseases of the late twentieth century became a specific challenge for public healthcare in Peru. Migration, better communication systems, and the nature of today’s infectious diseases pose a particular problem for Peru, whose government, he argues, has yet to offer a strong and cohesive solution. A third essay, by Marcos Cueto, Theodore Brown and Elizabeth Fee, tackles the difference between “global” health and “international” health through an analysis of the history and the goals of the World Health Organization. The final essay, by Jennifer P. Ruger, examines the role of the World Bank in health issues, once again underlining that nations need to solve basic health issues, like hunger, to decisively make inroads against poverty. Of equal interest are the accompanying four indexes which give the reader a better sense of what the editors considered of importance. For example, the Declaration of the People’s Health Assembly in Bangladesh in the year 2000 and the declaration of the 2002 Fulbright *New Century Scholars*.

Whereas *Historia, Salud y Globalización* gives us a sweeping portrait of health and global institutions and their interactions, Ann Zulawski’s *Unequal Cures: Public Health and Political Change in Bolivia, 1900-1950* narrows these larger themes to one country. As Zulawski explains, Bolivia’s health problems would have been challenging for a wealthy country which Bolivia, one of the poorest nations of Latin America, was not. A great part of the challenge stemmed from the country’s rugged geography which combines tropical areas with temperate and high altitude zones, each with its correspondingly specific illnesses. But, in addition, the country’s high numbers of indigenous inhabitants created specific class and race issues. Exacerbating the nation’s topographic and ethnic divisions was the severe lack of doctors willing to practice in non-urban spaces. Despite this it was doctors who benefitted the most from the 1950s post-revolutionary and populist politics which demanded universal



healthcare for all Bolivians. So doctors, who often were also politicians, became crucial architects in envisioning and making the new Bolivian nation.

There are five main topics which Zulawski explores in each chapter of her book: the “Indian problem,” the Chaco War, the Rockefeller Foundation, women and public health, and mental illness and democracy. The last of these appeared previously as a chapter in an edited volume by Diego Armus. Each of these chapters stands alone and could be used as an example of the author’s fine ability to merge archival material with good sleuthing among secondary sources. For example, even those readers with a passing interest in military history will find the chapter on the Chaco War, the 1932-1935 boundary dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia, one of the most engaging in the book. Zulawski convincingly links the health of the soldiers and the overall health of the nation to Bolivia’s ultimate defeat.

Of particular interest to scholars of the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) will be the chapter on the institution. Of note is how Zulawski demonstrates that countries, such as Bolivia, which initially were of little interest to the RF became worthy of funding when local diseases threatened to undermine the successes of the RF in neighboring countries, in this case Brazil. A poor country, Bolivia accepted any foreign health aid even if diseases of interest to the RF were not necessarily a problem for the country. But accepting aid came at a price. Often Rockefeller officials disdained local physicians or other health providers. But politicians and health professionals growing disillusionment with the RF would lead to future nationalistic programs implemented after the 1952 revolution. In the final chapters, Zulawski analyzes how persistent views of women and the indigenous affected health programs designed to “deal” with these problematic citizens. In short, Zulawski has written one of the most comprehensive histories of public health on a country often deemed, even by foreigners, of little importance to the region. Her book will help to transform this misperception. Although some chapters from both these books have appeared in other iterations they are essential reading for anyone interested in the history of medicine or public health in the developing world and specifically in Latin America.

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