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PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS

Plans are proceeding splendidly for the 1999 Pacific Circle symposium—"Historical Perspectives on Pacific Science"—at the XIXth Pacific Science Congress (4-9 July 1999), to be held in Sydney on Wednesday, July 7th.

As of this writing, we have received proposals for presentations by the following scholars: John Gascoigne (University of New South Wales), "European perceptions of the Pacific in the late 18th century"; John R. H. Andrews (Victoria University of Wellington), "Sir Arthur Everard Home and the Hagfish"; David Stoddart (UC-Berkeley), on Humboldt in South America; Ruth Barton (University of Auckland), "Haast and the Moa: A Scientific Career in Colonial New Zealand"; E. Alison Kay (University of Hawaii), on reactions by 19th-century Hawaiian notables to Darwinism; Wim Backhuys (independent scholar, Leiden) on the history of malacology in Australia; David Branagan (University of Sydney), "Rivalries and Patronage in Colonial Geology"; Larry T. Spencer (Plymouth State College), on American biological oceanography in the Pacific Ocean in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, especially R. V. Albatross; Ewan Maidment (Australian National University), on the work of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau; Thomas R. Dunlap (Texas A & M University), "Centres to Periphery? Animal Ecology and Scientific Networks in the Anglo Neo-Europes, 1930-1960"; Donald Avery (University of Western Ontario) "Wartime Medical Cooperation: Wilder Penfield and the 1943-44 Anglo-American Medical Missions to China and the Soviet Union"; Robert C. Kiste (University of Hawaii), "American anthropological research in Micronesia—a summing up after a half century of involvement in cultural & social anthropology"; Vassiliki Betty Smocovitis (University of Florida), on evolutionary biology and Papua New Guinea; Roy MacLeod, (University of Sydney), "Strictly for the Birds': The Pacific Ocean Biological Survey, 1963-1971"; Lu Eldridge (Pacific Science Association), "The History of Biological Invasions in the Pacific Islands." For additional congress details, see below, page 10. A complete program will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

Three other organizations have scheduled meetings to coincide with the Congress (details appear below on pages 15-19):

- the Australian Society for the History of Medicine, 7-10 July;
- the Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy and Social
Studies of Science (AAHPSSS), annual conference, 11-14 July; and
- the Environment & Society Conference, 14-16 July.
All in all, this promises to be one of the most extensive history of science gatherings ever held in the southern hemisphere.

Anyone wishing to present a paper in the historical symposium is urged to contact Fritz Rehbock (frehbock@hawaii.edu or fax: 808-956-9600), or Roy MacLeod (roy.macleod@history.su.edu.au or fax: (612) 9351-3918), as soon as possible. Abstracts of all papers are due by 31 January 1999.

Information on the congress itself is available at the congress website (http://www.icmsaust.com.au/PacificScience), or by writing to:
XIX Pacific Science Congress Secretariat
GPO Box 2609
Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

PUBLICATIONS

Now available is the October 1998 issue of *Pacific Science* (Vol. 52, No. 4), containing the full text of five papers, and the abstracts of all papers, presented at the Pacific Circle’s symposium at the XXth International Congress of History of Science (Liège, 1997). The contents are as follows:

**Roy MacLeod**, Editorial

**David G. Frodin**, “Tropical Biology and Research Institutions in South and Southeast Asia Since 1500: Botanic Gardens and Scientific Organizations to 1870”

**Jane Samson**, “‘That Extensive Enterprise’: HMS *Herald*’s North Pacific Survey, 1845-1851”

**R.W. Home**, “Humboldtian Imagery and ‘the Humboldt of Australia’”

**Marc Rothenberg**, “‘In Behalf of the Science of the Country’: The Smithsonian and the U.S. Navy in the North Pacific in the 1850s”

**Roy MacLeod**, “Postcolonialism and Museum Knowledge: Revisiting the Museums of the Pacific.”

Individual copies of this issue may be obtained at a cost of US$13 (overseas destinations: US$14) including postage by surface mail. To order, contact:
University of Hawaii Press
Journals Department
2840 Kolowalu St.
Honolulu, HI 96822-1888 USA
Phone: (808) 956-8833
Fax: (808) 988-6052
Email: cbatalon@hawaii.edu
Papers from the Vth International Congress of the History of Oceanography, selected and edited by Fritz Rehbock and Keith Benson, have now been accepted for publication by the University of Washington Press. Oceanographic History: The Pacific and Beyond is scheduled to appear in 1999.

NEW CORRESPONDENTS

With this issue we welcome to our ever-essential board of correspondents Tony Ballantyne (Republic of Ireland), and K.T. Chen (Taiwan). Mr. Chen has generously provided us with an account of recent activities in Taipei; see pages 5-6.

Pacific Circle President David Stoddart, during recuperation from recent surgery, pretending to be General George 'Chinese' Gordon on the steps of the residency in Khartoum, awaiting the final charge of the Mahdi’s soldiers.

MEMBERS' NEWS

Shunning email as much as possible, President David Stoddart keeps in touch with “headquarters” via the occasional “local color” postcard from his Indian Ocean and Pacific island haunts, and from England where he is reputedly collecting classified material with which to write his memoirs. His travels have been retarded by the hospitalization of “his noble frame” this year, but this seems to have done nothing to suppress his extraordinary humor, as evidenced by his caption for the above photo.

Vice President Roy MacLeod was a visiting professor this fall at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Interim Secretary and Editor-Designate Jane Samson has moved to Edmonton to accept an assistant professorship in History and Classical
Studies at the University of Alberta. Her most recent publications include: *Imperial Benevolence: Making British Authority in the Pacific Islands* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1998)—reviewed in this issue; and *Pacific Empires: Essays in Honor of Glyndwr Williams*, due out from Melbourne University Press in 1999, which she co-edited with Alan Frost. Currently she is working on a book on missionary anthropology. For further information, visit her website: http://www.u-net.com/~clio

Our correspondent for Peru, Marcos Cueto, was recently named co-winner of the Premio Iberoamericano 1998 prize, awarded in the U.S. by the Latin American Studies Association, for his book *El Regreso de las epidemias, salud y sociedad en el Perú del siglo XX [The Return of Epidemics, Health and Society in Peru during the 20th Century]* (Lima: Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 1997). We hope to include a review of Professor Cueto's award-winning book in our next issue.

New member David Morens of the University of Hawaii’s School of Public Health recently presented his research on the Fiji measles epidemic of 1875 to audiences in Hawaii. Professor Morens leaves Hawaii at the end of this year for a position at the National Institutes of Health in Maryland.

**BULLETIN EDITORSHIP**

As announced in the last issue, Professor Jane Samson will assume the duties of *Bulletin* editor with the next issue (No. 3). For the present, outgoing editor Fritz Rehbock will continue to handle membership rolls, subscription orders and other duties of the treasurer. The deadline for receipt of materials to be included in the next issue is March 1, 1999. All materials should be sent to:

Jane Samson, Assistant Professor  
Department of History and Classics  
University of Alberta  
Edmonton, AB, T6G 2H4, Canada  
Tel: (403) 492-0853  
Fax: (403) 492-9125  
Email: jane.samson@ualberta.ca

The outgoing editor wishes to express his sincerest thanks and best wishes to Jane Samson, and to all the officers and correspondents of the Pacific Circle for their kind support, cooperation and patience over the past fifteen years. It is hoped that all members will assist Jane in making the *Bulletin* an increasingly useful and prestigious publication in the coming years of her editorship.
IUHPS/DHS NEWS

Secretary General Robert Halleux has announced that, thanks to the work of Assistant Secretary Fabio Bevilacqua, the IUHPS/DHS Newsletter can now be consulted on the Web at:

http://www.cilea.it/history/DHS

The IUHPS Secretariat also directs our attention to TEA-COM, the Commission for Teaching the History of Science and Technology. All who teach the history of science and/or technology at any level—in secondary schools, colleges and universities, or technical schools—will find the work of TEA-COM of considerable interest. Currently the commission is seeking deputies—persons who are active in organizing teachers of history of science/technology—to join the activities of TEA-COM. Inquiries:

Dr. Jaroslav Flota – TEA-COM
Department of the History of Technology
National Technical Museum
Kosteln; 42
CZ-170 78 Praha 7
Czech Republic

PACIFIC WATCH:
NEUTRINOS UNMASKED, MICE CLONED

The history of Pacific science is rich with discoveries in many disciplines—in natural history, biogeography, oceanography and plate tectonics, for a start. In all of these disciplines, however, the emphasis is on field work rather than laboratory studies; and when laboratories are involved, they are often aboard ocean-going vessels. Although the Pacific region as a whole has often been referred to metaphorically as a scientific “laboratory” because of its vastness and the diversity of its natural phenomena, we seldom think of the Pacific in relation to high-profile discoveries produced in real land-locked laboratories devoted to, for example, physics or molecular biology. In physics, especially modern nuclear and particle physics, mention of the Pacific usually conjures up visions only of nuclear weapons testing. Basic research in nuclear physics has been confined largely to massive accelerators in the continental heartlands.

A significant alteration to this image may now be required however. A team of physicists located in Hawaii and Japan, as well as on the U.S.
mainland, announced this past June their discovery of evidence that neutrinos have both mass and oscillatory behavior. The elusive neutrino has the smallest mass of any of the elementary particles but collectively is believed to account for much of the mass of the universe. University of Hawaii physics professor John Learned, a co-author of the announcement published in Physical Review Letters, argues that the discovery “could prove to be the key to finding the holy grail of physics, the unified theory. Neutrinos cannot now be neglected in the bookkeeping of the mass of the universe” (Ku Lama, Newsletter of the University of Hawaii System, 26 June 1998, p. 1).

The evidence for the neutrino’s mass emerged from data collected by the Super-Kamiokande experimental facility, a vast stainless steel-lined, water-filled tank built beneath the Japanese alps. The research team was led by the University of Tokyo’s Institute for Cosmic Ray Research.

Neutrino research has been a major focus for physicists at the University of Hawaii for the past two decades, beginning with projects to detect neutrinos both underground and deep in the ocean near Hawaii. Together these projects have provided the grist for 14 doctoral dissertations. Additional information may be found on the Web at: http://www.phys.hawaii.edu/~superk/

The Pacific was the focus of attention for a second major laboratory feat this year: the first cloning of laboratory mice. This achievement was accomplished by a team of researchers in the Department of Anatomy and Reproductive Biology at the John A. Burns School of Medicine of the University of Hawaii, led by Professor Ryuzo Yanagimachi. With post-doctoral colleagues Drs. Teruhiko Wakayama and Tony Perry, Yanagimachi cloned more than 50 identical mice (three generations) from cumulus cells—the world’s first reproducible cloning of a mammal from single adult cells. The achievement was reported in the 23 July 1998 issue of Nature.

The cloning technology developed by Yanagimachi, now known as the “Honolulu technique,” has been licensed to ProBio America, Inc., for commercialization. Yanagimachi was honored last fall with the International Prize in Biology, presented annually by the Japan Academy of Sciences. Further information is available on the Web at:

http://www2.hawaii.edu/~ur/News_Releases/NR_July98/cloning.html

If this trend continues, the 21st-century’s image of the Pacific as a source of major scientific discoveries may involve more than just metaphorical laboratories.
COUNTRY REPORT: TAIWAN

Our new correspondent in Taipei, K.T. Chen (Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica), has kindly provided the following calendar of activities of the Committee for History of Science, Academia Sinica, during the past four years.

1995

May: The History of Science Newsletter, vol. 13 published.
10 June: General Meeting, with two speeches—


24 June: Speech by Ke Jun, “Fragments on the Recent Studies of History of Science and Technology in China.”

9 December: Fifth General Meeting, with two speeches—

Qian Xianho, “An Introduction to the Technology of Jade Mining and Processing in Prehistoric China.”

Hao Xiasue, “The Metallurgy of the Qin: The Bronze Vessels in the Cave of Soldiers and Horses of the First Emperor of the Qin.”

1996


16 November: Speech by Chang Giafeng, “Traditional Chinese Medical View of the Origin of Smallpox.”

1997

February: The History of Science Newsletter, vol. 15 published.

15 March: General Meeting, with speech by Li Giawie, “The Sudden Emergence of Museums in China.”

19 April: Speech by Cai Jingfeng, “The Unique Tibetan Medical Representation: The Tangman Graphs.”

21 June: Speech by Alexei Volkov, “Science and Taoism.”

6 September: Speech by Wang Yusheng, “The Intersection Between History and Medicine: Concerning the Project of the Periodization of the Xia, Shang and Zho.”

20 September: Speech by Frank Dikotter, “Imperfect Conception (‘Kuai-t’ai’)—Medical Science, Birth Defects, and Eugenics in Early Republican China.”

29 November: General Meeting, with speech by Fu Liyu, “The Bad Behaviors
of Scientists: Their Value and Meaning in Scientific Education.”

December: The History of Science Newsletter, vol. 16 published.

1998


21 March: General Meeting, with speech by Fan Jaiwei, “The Ku Poison During the Han and Tang Period: Concerning the Ku in the Medical Texts.”

The Fifth Conference on History of Science, sponsored by The Committee for History of Science, Academia Sinica, will be held in Taipei in March 1999. The conference theme will be History of Science and Science Education. Inquiries and paper proposals should be directed to:

Dr. Ping-yi Chu
Institute of History & Philology
Academia Sinica
Taipei, Taiwan ROC
Phone: (2) 2652-3102
Fax: (2) 2786-8834

CONFERENCE REPORTS

California: Pacific Centuries Conference
by Jerry H. Bentley

The Third Pacific Centuries Conference met at the University of the Pacific in Stockton, California, 24-26 April 1998. Two previous conferences met in Stockton in 1994 and Melbourne, Australia in 1996, and the organizers have plans to make the Pacific Centuries conference a regular affair. The purpose of the conference was to provide a forum for scholarship on the economic, social, and cultural links between lands in the Pacific Ocean basin, including North America, Latin America, East Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

The program featured 26 academic sessions, including two plenary sessions, with 66 individual presentations. Jerry H. Bentley (University of Hawaii) presented the keynote address, “Alternatives to National History,” in which he discussed economic, environmental and cultural frameworks for historical analysis that permit more adequate understanding of large-scale
historical processes than national states, which figure as the principal units of analysis in most historical scholarship. Fred Spier (University of Amsterdam) presented the concluding address on “The Pacific Area from a Big History Perspective.” Big History starts with the Big Bang and views the world’s history in the context of environmental regimes and biological evolution, and Spier focused the concerns of Big History on the Pacific Ocean basin. In between the keynote and concluding addresses, the program featured sessions on a wide variety of economic, social and cultural themes. Two sessions dealt with the contributions of the emerging “California School” of historians who are reassessing the role of China in the early modern world economy. Other sessions dealt with migration, environmental issues, Africans in the Pacific, comparative gold rushes, navigation, imperialism, monetary flows, banking, cultural exchanges, religious conversion, trade, contemporary issues and the Vietnam War. The conference organizers hope to arrange for publication of the conference proceedings with Routledge.

FUTURE CONFERENCES & CALLS FOR PAPERS

13-15 February 1999. The 11th Annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawaii and the Pacific will be held at the Hawaii Maritime Center, Pier 7, Honolulu. The following five sessions are planned:

- World War II in Hawaii and the Pacific
- Underwater Archaeology
- Aviation Archaeology
- Maritime History
- Whaling

Deadline for abstracts was 15 December 1998. Inquiries:
University of Hawaii Marine Option Program
School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology
2525 Correa Rd., HIG 215A
Honolulu, HI 96822 USA
Phone: (808) 965-8433
Fax: (808) 956-2417
Email: mop@hawaii.edu
Web: http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/

19-21 March 1999. Annual meeting of the Columbia History of Science Group at Friday Harbor, San Juan Island, Washington. The keynote speaker
will be Ronald Doel (Oregon State University). Paper proposals should be sent either to:

Bruce Hevly  
Department of History, Box 353560  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195 USA

or to:

Keith Benson  
College Studies Box 354330  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195 USA

Inquiries:
Keith Benson  krbenson@u.washington.edu

14-17 April 1999. The 2nd Asia-Pacific Symposium on Press and Scientific and Social Progress, sponsored by Chinese Journalists Association of Science and Technology and China Features, and under the auspices of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China Association for Science and Technology, will be held in Beijing, China. Members of Advisory Committee include Anna C. Chennault, Chairman, Council for International Cooperation, Cai Zimin, Honorary Chairman, Taiwan Democratic Self-government Leagues, Chih Chiang Hsu, President, Ashyu Shimbun, Ellis Rubinstein, editor of Science of America, Xu Xian, President, The Chinese-Language Press Institute, Wang Xuan, Academician, China Academy of Sciences.

Topics for discussion:

- The press and new media technology
- The press and sustainable development
- The impact of the press on society and human life
- International cooperation for the media industry and a new international communication order for the 21st century

Language: The working languages will be both Chinese and English.

Call for papers: Participants who intend to submit papers or deliver speeches are required to send two copies of the abstract either in English or in Chinese to the symposium secretariat before 31 December 1998. The abstract should be no more than 2500 words if in English or if in Chinese no more than 3000 characters. An exhibition will be held simultaneously. The exhibits include photos, newspapers, periodicals, and press materials, press editing, printing, publishing systems and related technology, computer technology of net communication and equipment.
Registration fees:

Final Announcement and official invitation letter will be sent directly by the Conference Secretariat to those who are interested and intend to participate. Inquiries:
  Jane Hen (Chen Jian)
  Email: Jane@public3.bta.net.cn

14-18 April 1999. “Environmental History Across Boundaries” will be the theme of the biennial meeting of the **American Society for Environmental History** in Tucson, Arizona. Paper proposals were due July 15th. Inquiries:
  Edmund Russell
  Technology, Culture and Communication, SEAS
  Thornton Hall A-237
  University of Virginia
  Charlottesville, VA 22903
  Phone: (804) 982-2623
  Email: epr5d@virginia.edu

16-18 June 1999. Following on the highly successful workshop on the history of the ocean sciences held at the Quissett campus of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (Woods Hole, Massachusetts) in June of 1997, a second workshop, dubbed **Maury II**, is to be conducted at Woods Hole in June 1999. At the first workshop it was decided that future workshops would be named after the pioneer of American oceanography, Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806-1873).

Topics of discussion for Maury II will include patronage, disciplinary integration, and the international scope of oceanography in the 19th and 20th centuries. Papers addressing aspects of these subjects will circulate in advance once the workshop scholars list is finalized. It is hoped that a collected, edited volume of papers and transcribed proceedings will emerge from the experience. Inquiries:
  Dr. David van Keuren
  History Office
  Naval Research Laboratory
  Washington, D.C. 20375
  Phone: (202) 767-4263
  Email: dvk@ccf.nrl.navy.mil
18-19 June 1999. A conference on the theme “Colonialism and Public Health in the Tropics” will be held at York University. Paper proposals were due by October 1.

According to the conference organizers, “We see this conference as contributing to the growing scholarly debate on the comparative history of colonialism and public health, one of the ‘tools of empire.’ We hope to explore the cultural and ideological dimensions of public health in Britain’s tropical empire. We hope the conference will allow us to examine the variation in public health systems within the empire as well addressing such unifying themes as the significance of metropolitan concepts of race and the role of the metropole as the disseminator of policies and practitioners throughout the empire. Perhaps most importantly, we see this conference as providing an opportunity to discuss the role of colonised populations in constructing health care systems that reflected their own world views and resisted metropolitan-derived ideas of racial inferiority.”

Paper proposals addressing the following themes were encouraged:

- Indigenous Healing Systems and European Health Care
- Colonial Mental Health and the Construction of Race
- Public Health, Sanitation, and Urban Spaces
- Gender and Colonial Health Care Policy
- Public Health in the Age of Empire

Inquiries may be made by email to any of the organizers:

Juanita De Barros  jdbarros@yorku.ca
Sean Stilwell  stilwell@yorku.ca
Dawn Harris  dharris@yorku.ca

24-27 June 1999. Eighth Annual Conference of the World History Association, at the University of Victoria, British Columbia. The theme for the conference will be “Colonialism, Its Impact and Legacies,” with special emphasis on the following topics:

- Colonial Policy and Native Land
• Environmental Consequences of Colonialism
• Gender Issues in Colonial Contexts
• Colonialism and Early Modern World Economy
• Representations and Resistance in Art and Architecture

Inquiries:
Ralph Crozier
History Department
University of Victoria
P.O. Box 3025
Victoria, BC V8W 3P4 Canada
Phone: 250-721-7404
Email: oldcro@uvvm.uvic.ca

25-27 June 1999. The fourth conference of The European Society of Oceanists (ESFO) will be held in Leiden, The Netherlands. The conference theme is “Asia in the Pacific.” Co-organizers are the Centre for Pacific Studies, Nijmegen, The Netherlands; and the Irian Jaya Studies Project, Leiden. The following sessions are planned:
• Movements and Migrations of Ritual Practices
• Tourism and Cultural Identities
• Impact of Foreign Occupation and Migration on Local Cultures and/or Individual Life Histories
• Conversions and Missions
• The Trader’s Dilemma in Asia and the Pacific
• Consumption and Identity
• Mythemes
• Local and Global Identities Confronted with Universality
• Feelings and Forces of Displacement
• Languages and Other Semiotic Systems
• Resource Exploitation
• Knowledge and Knowing
• Fertility and the Foundation of Social and Cosmic Order in the Pacific

Inquiries:
Fax: 31-071-527-2632
Email: isiresfo@rullet.leidenuni.nl

4-9 July 1999. The XIX Pacific Science Congress will be held on the Kensington campus of the University of New South Wales. (See above, page 2.) This is the third time in the nearly 80-year history of the Pacific
Science Association that its Congress will be held in Australia. The congress theme will be “Science for Pacific Posterity: Environments, Resources and Welfare of the Pacific People.” The major topics are:

- Lessons from the Past: Messages for the Future
- Global Environmental Change and the Pacific
- The Environment: Using Local Knowledge—Building Global Consequences
- Public Health in the Asia Pacific Region
- Communications in the 21st Century
- Natural Disasters: Reduction and Mitigation
- Urban Development: The Environmental Impact
- Interface Between Indigenous Peoples and Science
- Asia-Pacific Ecosystems
- Biodiversity in the Pacific Region
- Environmental Management
- Women in Science and Development
- Science Communication and Education
- Renewable Energy
- Coral Reefs
- Water Resources
- Ecotourism
- Fisheries Management
- Active Compounds from the Sea
- History of Science in the Pacific
- The Asian Currency Crisis
- Austronesian Dispersal
- Asia-Pacific Migration as a Factor in Social Change

Inquiries:
XIX Pacific Science Congress Secretariat
GPO Box 2609
Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia
Phone: (61-2) 9241 1478
Fax: (61-2) 9251-3552
Email: reply@icmsaust.com.au

7-10 July 1999. The 6th Biennial Conference of the Australian Society of the History of Medicine will be held at the University of Sydney. The Conference theme will be “Individuals and Institutions in the History of Medicine.” From this theme, five main topic areas (see below) will be
highlighted. Members of the Society and other interested persons are invited to submit papers for the Programme Committee’s consideration. Presentations on the following topics are encouraged, however papers on any aspect of the history of health, medicine and society are welcomed and will be considered for the Conference Programme.

- **Health, Medicine and Society at the Turn of the Century.** As the twentieth century draws to a close, a look will be taken at important historic medical events in the final years of previous centuries using them to provide a retrospective view of the closing century, or a prospective view of the coming one—or both!

- **Medical History—from the Viewpoint of the Historian and the Health Professional.** Do these viewpoints differ? Is the professional historian’s version of medical history like Hamlet without the Prince? Is the health professional’s version of medical history a “history” in name only? What is required for compatibility and cooperation between both groups in writing history?

- **Medicine and Cultures.** The practice of medicine is always a part of wider cultural traditions. Throughout the world these traditions have shaped human attitudes toward health and healing, producing many different forms of medical practice both within and between cultures. This session will explore the cultural dimensions of medicine in history. Papers are invited on indigenous medical systems, classical Chinese and Indian medical systems, anthropological perspectives on Western medicine, and other culturally focussed topics.

- **Art, Artifacts and Instruments—Pictorial Representations and Material Objects in the History of Health and Medicine.** The study of medical history has depended heavily on written and oral sources of information, often neglecting non-linguistic items of earlier times. It is proposed that “relics” of the past such as works of art, technical illustrations, household objects and specialized instruments be examined for their contribution to our understanding of the history of health and medicine.

- **Public History and the History of Medicine.** Increasingly, historians of medicine are being commissioned to write histories of medical institutions, practices and individuals. Does the practice of medical history as “public history” pose different challenges to historians?

Inquiries:

6th Biennial Conference of the Australian Society of the History of Medicine Inc
7-11 July 1999. Biennial meeting of the International Society for History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Biology (ISHPSSB), in Oaxaca, Mexico. An impressive array of session topics is being assembled, and a field trip to the archeological site at Monte Alban is planned for the final day. The deadline for proposals of panels, discussion/roundtable sessions and individual papers is 15 January. Forms for submitting proposals may be found on the web at:

http://www.phil.vt.edu/ishpssb/submissions/program.html

Inquiries:
Michael Dietrich
Department of Biology
Dartmouth College
Hanover, NH 03755 USA
Phone: (603) 646-1389
Fax: (603) 646-1347
Email: Michael.Dietrich@Dartmouth.edu

11-14 July 1999. The Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Science (AAHPSSS) annual conference will be held at Sunshine Coast University College, Zippy Downs, Queensland. This year’s meeting will be held in conjunction with the Environment & Society Conference (14-16 July—see below). Proposed sessions include:

- The social sciences
- Science and technology in the Asia/Pacific
- Indigenous knowledge systems and science/mathematics
- The science/non-science distinction
- Science and ethics
- The environment—knowledge and policy

Homepage for the conference is: http://www.scuc.edu.au/a2hps3/
The conference coordinator is:
Dr Jane Azevedo
Faculty of Arts
Sunshine Coast University College
Locked Bag No 4
Maroochydore DC, Queensland 4558
Australia
  Phone: 61 7 5430 1241
  Fax: 61 7 5430 1210
  Email: jazevedo@scuc.edu.au
Homepage for AAHPSSS is:

14-16 July 1999. The Environment & Society Conference will be held at
the Sunshine Coast University College near Buderim on the Sunshine Coast
of Queensland. This conference is designed to bring together and promote
the work being done in the social sciences and the humanities on environmental
issues. Papers are invited from the areas of sociology, political science,
ethics, public policy, communications, geography, Australian studies, cultural
studies, and cognate disciplines. An edited collection of papers may be
published, and a meeting held with a view to establishing an association
and/or a journal.

The audience is expected to consist of academics from several disciplines
as well as members of the public. Accordingly, specialized language should
be avoided where possible. While papers should be academic, presenters
will be required at some stage in their paper to explain how their work might
affect environmental policy or lobbying. There will also be a plenary session
in which members of the public can question presenters on the import of
their work.

Offers of papers for both conferences are invited and should be received
by the Conference Secretary no later than 26 February 1999. All offers
should be accompanied by an abstract of no more than 200 words. Offers
received after that date may be accepted provided that space is available in
the program.

Conference secretary:
  Ms. Paula Colborne
  Faculty of Arts
  Sunshine Coast University College
  Locked Bag No 4
  Maroochydore DC Queensland 4558 Australia
  Phone: 61 7 5430 1259
  Fax: 61 7 5430 1231
  Email: pcolborn@scuc.edu.au
Conference organiser:
Dr. Jane Azevedo
Faculty of Arts
Sunshine Coast University College
Locked Bag No 4
Maroochydore DC Queensland 4558
Australia
Phone: 61 7 5430 1241
Fax: 61 7 5430 1210
Email: jazevedo@scuc.edu.au

15-19 August 1999. “Alexander von Humboldt y la Ciencia Americana Bicentenario” is the title of a conference being organized by La Sociedad Mexicana de Historia de la Ciencia y la Tecnología. Inquiries:
Dr. José Omar Moncada
Instituto de Geographía, UNAM
Circuito de la Investigación Científica
Ciudad Universitaria
04510 México, D.F.
Fax: (+252) 616-21-45
Email: acad@igiris.igeograf.unam.mx

23-27 August 1999. The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, and the East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore, will host the 9th International Conference on the History of Science in East Asia (ICHSEA) in Singapore. The ICHSEA is held once every three years, under the auspices of the International Society for the History of East Asian Science, Technology, and Medicine (ISHEASTM). The 7th ICHSEA (1993) was held in Kyoto, Japan; and the 8th (1996), in Seoul, Korea.

The 9th ICHSEA will bring together some 150 international participants, to discuss issues relating to science and technology in East and Southeast Asia. Besides historical topics, the conference will also deal with contemporary issues. Such topics as “Science and Technology Policy in Asia,” “Asian Medicine,” and “Scientific Education in East and Southeast Asia” are being considered. The area focus extends beyond China, Korea and Japan to include Southeast Asia.

The following topical symposia will be organized. Those who are interested in participating are advised to contact the conference secretariat as soon as possible.
• Science and Technology Policy in East and Southeast Asia.
  Organizer: Dr. Koh Ai Tee
• Impact of Science and Technology in East and Southeast Asia.
  Organizer: Dr. Zaheer Baber
Other topics will be announced in the Second Circular. Suggestions are welcome.

Regular sessions. Conference papers in all areas of the history of science, technology and medicine in East and Southeast Asia are invited. Panels comprising 3 papers each are also welcome.

Deadlines: Paper and panel topic proposals were due 30 September 1998. Notification of proposal selections, and mailing of the Second Circular and official registration form: 31 January 1999. Final date to register at reduced rates: 30 April 1999. Inquiries:
  Conference Secretariat
  Centre for Advanced Studies
  6th Level, Shaw Foundation Building
  National University of Singapore
  10 Kent Ridge Crescent
  Singapore 119260
  Phone: (65) 874-3810
  Fax: (65) 779-1428
  Email: cassec@nus.edu.sg
  Web: http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/conf/ICHSEA.html

14-18 September 1999. “Neurosciences and Psychiatry: Crossing the Boundaries” is the theme of the first joint congress of the European Association for the History of Psychiatry, the International Society for the History of the Neurosciences, and the European Club for the History of Neurology. This international congress will begin in Zürich (14-16 September) and conclude in Lausanne (17-19 September). Official languages: English, German, French. The deadline for abstracts is 30 January 1999. They should be sent to:
  Dr. med. Caroline Jagella
  Medizin Historisches Institut der Universität Zürich
  Rämistrasse 71
  CH-8006 Zürich, Switzerland
  Phone: +41-1-634-20-78
  Fax: +41-1-634-23-49
  Email: cjangella@mhz.unizh.ch
1-3 August 2000. A historical symposium, to take place in Helsinki, Finland, will celebrate the centenary of the founding in 1902 of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), the world’s oldest intergovernmental marine science organization. The symposium is open to all scientists, historians, students and others who have an interest in the historical development of the marine sciences, particularly those involving ICES. Contributors must submit titles with 200-300 word abstracts to the Convenor by 31 August 1999. Inquiries:

Dr. Emory D. Anderson, Symposium Convenor
NOAA/NMFS, Northeast Fisheries Science Center
Woods Hole, MA 02345 USA
Phone: (508) 495-2317
Fax: (508) 495-2393
Email: emory.anderson@noaa.gov

6-13 August 2000. The International Congress of Historical Sciences will be held at the University of Oslo (Blindern Campus), Norway. The preliminary programme is currently available, and the registration circular will be distributed in September 1999. Inquiries:

International Congress of Historical Sciences
University of Oslo
P.O. Box 1008, Blindern
N-0315 Oslo, Norway
Fax: +47 22 85 47 00
Email: oslo2000@hf.uio.no

9-14 July 2001. The XXI International Congress of History of Science will be held in Mexico City and will be sponsored by the Mexican Society for the History of Science and Technology.
RECENT CONFERENCES

15-20 August 1998. The 6th International Congress on the History of Oceanography took place in Qingdao, Peoples’ Republic of China. The program included the following papers relating to the Asia-Pacific region:
Ai Shuzhen, “The Diffusion of the Knowledge of Western Oceanography in China in the Second Half of the 19th Century”
Chen Zongyong, “Marine Tide Research in Ancient China”
Gu Ji-Dong, “Microbial Diversity and Dynamics of Pathogenic Microorganisms in a Coastal Environment”
Jiang Tiemin, “On the Sustainable Development of Marine Resources in the Bohai Sea Area”
Paul J. Harrison, “Fjords, Mesocosms and Time Series on the West Coast of Canada: A Biological Perspective”
Sergey M. Ignatiev, “Late 19th-century Russian Military Oceanographic Expeditions in the South Seas Region and their Contributions”
Sergey M. Ignatiev, “Some Historical Aspects of the Development of Researches in the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, Named by A. Kovalevsky (IBSS)”
Selim Morcos, “The Data Set of the John Murray–Mabahiss Expedition to the Indian Ocean, 1933-1934”
A. D. Nelezin, “Oceanographic Investigations Carried Out by FERHRI in the Pacific and Indian Oceans”
Igor D. Rostov, “Russian Historical Oceanographic Data and the State of Data Bases at the Institutions in Vladivostok”
Igor D. Rostov, “The Historical Development of Russian Oceanographic Investigations in the Pacific Ocean”
Song Zhenghai, “On the Influence of the Yellow River Culture on Traditional Marine Culture”
Soo-Kwan Kim, “The Chinese Influence on Fisheries in the Early Stage of the Western United States”
Parvatma Saran Srivastava, “Oceanographic Developments in India after the Discovery of the First Offshore Oil Deposit, 1970”
Akira Taniguchi, “Potential Contribution of Biological Oceanography in the 21st Century”
Xu Guoqiang, "Stress on the Study of Chinese Historical Oceanography, on History and Education"

Yang Yu, "Zheng He’s Voyage to ‘the Western Ocean’—Important Marine Events"

Zhang Jiuchen, “Development and Diffusion of Modern Oceanography in China”

Zheng Peiying, “Xu Fu Travel East and the Development of Ancient Marine Science and Culture in Northeast Asia”


On August 16, a ceremony was held formally establishing the Chinese Commission on the History of Oceanography. Dr. Walter Lenz represented the Commission on Oceanography of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science.


The Pacific Networking Conference is the principal annual conference in North America on Indigenous rights and sovereignty issues, social justice, development, environment, human rights and other issues of concern to Pacific Island peoples. Co-sponsors this year were the Pacific Concerns Resource Centre, based in Fiji; and the Rural Advancement Foundation International.

Inquiries:
South Pacific Peoples Foundation
1921 Fernwood Road
Victoria, BC, Canada V8T 2Y6
Tel: 250/381-4131
Fax: 250/388-5258
Email: sppf@sppf.org
EXHIBITIONS

The Columbia River Exhibition of History, Science & Technology is now open to the public in Richland, Washington. Visitors can experience the culture and history of the Columbia River Basin, learn about the history of the Hanford site of the Manhattan Project, discover the unique features and distinctive habitats of the Columbia Basin, and learn about the river’s relationships to agricultural production, hydroelectric power and salmon fisheries. The exhibition is open seven days a week. Inquiries:
Phone: (509) 943-9000

RECENT GRANTS

The Rockefeller Archives Center awarded 71 grants in 1998, including the following for research relating to the Asia-Pacific region:

Victoria L. Beston (Doshisha University and Cornell University), “The Rockefeller Legacy in Japan”
Nicholas Casner (Boise State University), “The Rockefeller Foundation and the Creation of County Public Health Units in the American West”
Kaiyi Chen (University of Pennsylvania), “St John’s Medical School and the Development of Medical Education in China”
J. Kehaulani Kauanui (University of California, Santa Cruz), “Mapping Anatomy, Locating Indigeneity: Race Classification and the Science Studies of ‘Hybrid Hawaiians’”
Aya Takahashi (University of London), “Western Influence on the Development of the Nursing Profession in Japan, 1870-1938”
Kevin Jones-Kern (Bowling Green University), “The Evolution of Modern American Physical Anthropology”

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Honors College of the University of Oklahoma invites applications for two tenure-track positions at the rank of assistant professor. Candidates’
research and teaching interests should be in one of the following areas: (1) Science studies or the history, sociology, or philosophy of science with an emphasis on the United States; (2) Technology and its relationship to society or culture with an emphasis on information technology.

The Honors College is interested in candidates who are committed to interdisciplinary teaching and research. Ph.D. must be completed by the time of appointment, August 1999. Teaching experience and a record of scholarly activity are preferred. Send dossiers including c.v. and three letters of reference to:

Dean Steven M. Gillon
Search Committee
Honors College
University of Oklahoma
1300 Asp Avenue
Norman, OK 73019-6061

GRANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chemical Heritage Foundation invited applications for the following:

- Edelstein International Fellowship in the History of Chemical Sciences and Technologies, for established scholars; and
- Edelstein International Studentship in the History of Chemical Sciences and Technologies, for ABD graduate students.

In each case the awardee will divide his/her time between the Chemical Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia and the Edelstein Center for the History and Philosophy of Science, Technology and Medicine in Jerusalem. Applications were due by 1 December 1998. Inquiries:

Leo Slater
Chemical Heritage Foundation
315 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2702
Phone: (215) 925-2178, ext. 224
Fax: (215) 925-1954
Email: lslater@chemheritage.org

In March 1999 the Rockefeller Archive Center will award five grants for research at the Center in the history of conservation and ecology, in addition to its regular program of awards. Researchers from the U.S. and
Canada may receive up to $2500; those from other countries may receive up to $3000. The deadline for grant applications was 30 November 1998. Inquiries:

Darwin H. Stapleton
Director, Rockefeller Archive Center
15 Dayton Avenue, Pocantico Hills
Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598 USA
Phone: (914) 631-4505
Fax: (914) 631-6017
Email: archive@rockvax.rockefeller.edu
Web: http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr

The American Philosophical Society invited applications for the John Clarke Slater Fellowship, to support doctoral research in the history of 20th-century physical sciences. The fellowship is open both to candidates for the doctorate in the United States, and to those in universities abroad who propose to spend a fellowship year in association with an American university or other appropriate American research institution. The deadline for applications was 1 December 1998. Inquiries:

Slater Fellowship
American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Phone: (215) 440-3429
Email: eroach@amphilsoc.org
Web: http://www.amphilsoc.org

BOOK NEWS

American Anthropology in Micronesia: An Assessment
Edited by Robert C. Kiste (University of Hawaii) and Mac Marshall (University of Iowa), this collection of 13 essays is scheduled for publication by the University of Hawaii Press this December.

No. 2 - December 1998


BOOK REVIEWS


Not since the archival histories by W.F. Morrell and Deryck Scarr in the 1960s has a scholar taken a fresh look at British naval “protective supremacy” in the Pacific Islands in the mid-19th century. The author of Imperial Benevolence shows a mastery of journals by naval commanders between 1829, when they first began to conduct regular Pacific patrols, and 1874, when Commodore James Goodenough goaded Fijian chiefs into ceding sovereignty to Britain. She demonstrates, ironically, that the generation of commanders in the mid-1800s, few of whom had worked their way up through the ranks as had the Great Navigator, James Cook, were influenced not only by a reverence for Lord Nelson’s fatal devotion to duty at Trafalgar but also by the humanitarian politics of their era. The officers were sons of captains or aristocrats, and because their missionary counterparts were no longer born-again artisans but now middle class, educated people themselves, naval captains tended to see the latter as the only “respectable” white men in the islands. Consequently, they usually sided with English missionaries against perceived “white savages,” such as beachcombers, sandalwood or labor traders, and even consuls, who often came from the ranks of resident merchants or planters.

Samson argues persuasively that only a fraction of British naval patrols in the South Pacific inflicted violence on indigenous peoples (eight out of 49 cruises), because their commanders had adopted a “retaliation theory” to explain islander attacks on ships. Goodenough is portrayed as a quixotic
“knight-errant” seeking to protect indigenous peoples from unscrupulous foreigners—such as a local merchant-consul who knew the Fijian political situation much better than he did. And Goodenough, like James Cook, died violently on an island beach pursuing peaceful “order.” Humanitarians in Parliament had waged a long campaign against slavery in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and by the 1830s, “the Exeter Hall mob,” or the “Saints” as other critics called them, had created a House of Commons Select Committee on Aborigines and an Aborigines’ Protection Society to monitor imperialism. This wave of moral reformism reacted against such atrocities as the hunting down of indigenous people in Tasmania (which the author does not mention), and culminated in the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, which was a liberal attempt to legitimize the annexation of New Zealand by getting Maori chiefs to sign a document they could not read. That same year, Commander Walter Croker was manipulated into rash action by local missionaries during a “religious” civil war, and died leading a foolish frontal assault on a “pagan,” beachcomber-infested Tongan fort.

“Gunboat diplomacy” is a term that Samson disputes, at least for the mid-1800s she studies. Instead, naval commanders operated in a vast region with ambivalent legal authority over either British subjects or indigenous islanders. Episodes like Paulet’s seizure of Hawaii and the bombardment of Tanna become exceptional in this account, not paradigmatic, complete with protests from humanitarians. Sandalwood traders, like beachcombers, were not protected as much as protected against by their own country’s navy, and missionary propaganda about kidnapping cases during the plantation labor trade fueled a whole new crusade to help island victims against foreign exploiters, via “humanitarian” annexations. This is the first systematic look at naval records in the Pacific during the era of “free trade imperialism” (as Ronald Robinson might have said), and it challenges monolithic representations of European expansion. In that sense, it is more than a maritime history and is quite up to date with writings such as Nicholas Thomas’ Colonialism’s Culture, which outlines contradictory projects/agendas by various colonial agents. The book is also a useful sequel to the literature on Pacific exploration, showing a long transition from protective “measures of benevolence” (10) to competitive displays of national power: “When England’s mission was to set an example of justice and civilization in the south Pacific, force was counterproductive, but when the mission was defined as the pursuit of prestige and honor, force seemed the best way to accomplish it” (175).

David A. Chappell
University of Hawaii at Manoa
This survey of British botanical gardens in the Victorian era tells us something about almost every botanical garden within the imperial network. Sir Joseph Banks astutely foresaw a network of useful scientific institutions, but, as this work clearly shows, any such network was underfunded and less than systematic in many of its agro-botanical strategies and relations with colonial gardens. Indeed, the term “network,” which implies a system with some control, does not adequately represent and describe the relationships the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew had with other gardens prior to the era of Joseph Hooker in the second half of the 19th century. The picture presented is that Kew had less control over the affairs of colonial botanical gardens than might be expected. Part of the institutional autonomy of the colonial gardens derives from the variety of ways in which they were funded. Thus, institutions consistently funded by colonial governments, the Colonial Office, or colonial scientific societies, lacked incentives to associate with Kew. Additionally, no two British colonies had identical needs in terms of crops, horticultural plants, trees for forestry, and the sorts of scientific and material assistance available at Kew.

McCracken estimates that when Victoria came to power in 1837, the empire had about eight functional botanical gardens and perhaps that many which had failed. By 1901, at the end of Victoria’s reign, the number had climbed to slightly more than one hundred. Half of this total were in Australasia and India. The book has several lists of gardens containing information on their date of foundation, size, budget, and plants exchanged. For McCracken, the imperial function of Kew rests on four activities: the training of gardeners, the dissemination of botanical information, publication, and distribution of seeds and botanical materials. Some of the more interesting sections of the book deal with Joseph Hooker’s activities in the 1880s when he and Kew tried to rationalize and discipline the colonial gardeners and gardens.

The most useful parts of the book, however, are the two final chapters which deal with, respectively, the functions of colonial gardens, and curatorship. Colonial botanical gardens aimed to fulfil economic and scientific functions, and McCracken’s book provides a succinct view of accomplishments and failures. The chapter on curators, a good attempt at a composite portrait of these colonial civil servants, details the salaries and conditions of service of colonial botanists. The book also mentions many
personages and events well-known to historians of colonial scientific institutions—the former convict placed in charge of the Sydney gardens, and Ferdinand von Mueller's activities in New South Wales.

This work is obviously a labor of love, and the author has done considerable digging in the literature of colonial botany. The subject is vast, and the final product will be too schematic for most historians. Often, the tables present information without telling readers the sources of the information presented. Missing too is sustained and meaningful engagement with Lucile Brockway's *Science and Colonial Expansion* (1979) and with the considerable fund of secondary sources in the history of science and imperialism which have addressed many of the same topics and personages over the last two decades. Nonetheless, this book might jog the historical interests of budding historians of the Pacific region.

Michael A. Osborne
University of California,
Santa Barbara

**NEW AND RECENT SERIALS**

*Ludus Vitalis* (ISSN 1133-5165), a semi-annual journal for the philosophy of the life sciences, has been produced in Mexico since 1993. It is devoted to "the study of and reflection on the metascientific (ontological, epistemological, methodological, ethical, historical, sociological) problems of such disciplines as biology, medicine, anthropology, linguistics, behavioral sciences and cognitive sciences." It is edited by the Centro de Estudios Filosóficos, Políticos y Sociales Vicente Lombardo Toledano de la Secretaria de Educación Pública. Articles are published in Spanish, English and French, but all articles include an abstract in English. Editorial inquiries should be sent to:

Centro de Estudios Filosóficos, Políticos y Sociales
Vicente Lombardo Toledano, SEP,
Lombardo Toledano 51, México, D.F., CP 01050
Email: lombardo@servidor.dgsca.unam.mx

Subscription inquiries:
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Pol. Ind. Can Rosés, nave 22.
08191 Rubí, SPAIN
Email: plural@sollube.saranet.es
PACIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

Recent Books


Between East and West: Life on the Burma Road, the Tibet Highway, the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and in the United States (Autobiography of the Chinese Civil Engineer), by Fu Hua Chen (Niwot, CO: University Press of Colorado, 1996).


Breath on the Mirror: Mythic Voices and Visions of the Living Maya, by Dennis Tedlock (Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1997).


Bubonic Plague in 19th-Century China, by Carol Benedict (Stanford, California, Stanford University Press, 1996).


Contributions to the Paleontology and Geology of the West Coast, in Honor of V. Standish Mallory, by J.E. Martin (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1996).


Ecology and Empire: Environmental History of Settler Societies, by Tom Griffiths and Libby Robin (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1997).


A Man Ahead of His Times: T.H. Laby's Contribution to Australian Science, by Ed Muirhead (Richmond: School of Physics, University of Melbourne, 1996).


The Moral and Political Naturalism of Baron Kato Hiroyuki (Japan Research Monograph, 13), by Winston Davis (Berkeley: Institute of East Asian Studies, Center for Japan Studies, University of California, 1996).

Mr. Darwin's Shooter [Syms Covington], by Roger McDonald (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998).


The Natural History of the Soul in Ancient Mexico, by Jill Leslie McKeever Furst (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1995).


Not Even Wrong: Margaret Mead, Derek Freeman, and the Samoans, by Martin Orans (Novato, CA: Chandler & Sharp, 1996).

Nuclear Rites: A Weapons Laboratory at the End of the Cold War (On the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory), by Hugh Gusterson (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1996).


Report on Morbidity (Health Status) Study of Members of the British Nuclear Tests Veterans Association and Members of the New Zealand Nuclear Test Veterans Association. Summary of Findings as at March 31, 1998. Copies of this report are available from Sue Rabbitt Roff, Cookson Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Medical Education, Dundee University Medical School, 484 Perth Road, Dundee, Scotland. Email: sue@med-ed.dundee.ac.uk. Fax: 01382 645748.


Science in the Service of Empire: Joseph Banks, the British State and the Uses of Science in the Age of Revolution, by John Gascoigne (Oakleigh, Victoria: Cambridge University Press, 1998).


Voyages and Beaches: Pacific Encounters, 1769-1840, edited by Alex Calder, Jonathan Lamb and Bridget Orr (Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1999).


Documents, Facsimiles


Mitchell's Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia, vol. 1, by Thomas Livingstone, 1995. Limited Facsimile edition from the Eagle Press. Contact Gaston Renard Fine and Rare Books, GPO Box 5235 BB Melbourne, 3001, Australia, Tel: +61-(0) 3 9417 1044. Fax: +61-(0) 3 9417 3025. Please note this edition is limited to 400 numbered sets.

Dissertations Completed


“Cultivating Science in the Field: Alice Eastwood, Ynës Mexía, and California Botany, 1890-1940,” by Patricia A. Moore, University of California, Los Angeles, 1996.


“From Protecting Life to Defending the Nation: The Emergence of Public Health in Tianjin, 1859-1953,” by Ruth Rogaski, Yale University, 1996.


Recent Articles

“Abraded from Several Corners: Medical Physics and Biophysics at Berkeley” by Peter J. Westwick, Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences 27 (1996), 131-162.


“Bibliography of the History of Australian Science, No. 17, 1996,” by L. Carlson,
Historical Records of Australian Science 11(4) (December 1997), 587-597.


"The Expedition to Peru and Chile (1777-1788)," by A. González Bueno and R. Rodríguez Nozal, Huntia (Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation) 9 (1996), 107-132.


“The Research Institute for Metal Materials Attached to Tohoku Imperial University” by Chikayoshi Kamatani, Kagakushi 24 (1997), 1-32.


“The Special Institute for Physical and Chemical Research Attached to Tohoku Imperial University, from its Foundation to Abolition,” by Chikayoshi Kamatani, Kagakusi Kenkyu 23 (1996), 119-146 (in Japanese).


"Tuberculosis and the Assimilation of Germ Theory in China, 1895-1937," by 
Bridie J. Andrew, Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 52 

"Voyage, Mer et Science au XVIIIe Siècle," by Marie-Noëlle Bourguet, Bulletin 


"Western Devices for Measuring Time and Space: Clocks and Euclidean Geometry 
in Late Ming and Ch’ing China," by Catherine Jami, in Time and Space in 
Chinese Culture, edited by Chun-Chieh Huang and Erik Zürcher (Leiden: Brill, 
1995).

"Why Historians or Philosophers Could Care Less about Science Education and 
How to Solve it," by Douglas Allchin, BSHS Education Forum, No. 25 (June 

"On William Aurelius Harland, Collector of Hong Kong Plants," by James R. 
Troyer, Archives of Natural History 24 (1997), 149-152.

"World History and the Rise and Fall of the West," by William H. McNeill, 


CATALOGS RECEIVED

"Pacific War and Military History," Catalogue 31;
"Pacific Region," Catalogue 33;
"New Guinea and the Pacific Islands," Catalogue 35;
"New Guinea," Catalogue 36;
"New Guinea and the Pacific," Catalogue 37;
"South Seas, Pacific Islands, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, New Guinea, 
Irian Jaya," Catalogue 38;
"100 Selected Books from the Library of a Pacific Historian, mainly New 
Guinea," Catalogue 39—
Pacific Book House, 17 Park Avenue, Broadbeach Waters 
Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia 4218.
"Books on Pacific Islands," List No. 82, October 1998—
Empire Books, 12 Queens Staith Mews, York, YO1 6HH, UK
SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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The Pacific Circle website is located at: http://www2.hawaii.edu/~frehbock/pcn/pcn.html

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