epidemiologists, toxicologists and specialists in tropical medicine and botany did not make "Big Science," malaria affected half a million servicemen just among the Americans alone in the Pacific. In some of the island campaigns, disease was a bigger challenge than enemy gunfire. The volume under review does not mention it, but arthritis and rheumatic diseases also were very costly. As trench foot and frostbite led to heavy casualties in Europe, malaria and rheumatism contracted in the Pacific led to many troops becoming incapacitated. This reviewer, as a boy living on military hospital bases in Texas and Arkansas, remembers seeing hundreds of those thus afflicted. One topic, engaged in throughout the volume, concerns the different standards then employed for use of humans in testing drugs and weapons—against malaria, biological warfare, and nuclear devices. Wartime conflict and differing goals among scientists, industry and the military is an endemic theme, whether in Japan, Australia, Canada or the United States. It is illustrated in several of the papers in this volume.

"Go it alone" was a daunting situation for a couple of years for those Australian and New Zealand scientists and engineers, when the traditional dominance of Britain and to a lesser extent American goods came up against the cut-off of supplies in the early Pacific War. Both transfer of American know-how and buildup of Australian design and production increased during the War and Australia closed the conflict with more ambitions of self-reliance.

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The first volume of David W. Forbes's three-volume Hawaiian National Bibliography is an impressive book, and anyone doing research on Hawaiian history ought to have a copy. There are over 700 references, with comprehensive bibliographic information and extensive annotations by Forbes. The dates for this first volume span the time from the first mention of the Hawaiian islands, in a German newspaper in 1780, to the end of the 1820s. The books listed are exclusively from Europe and the United States, which provides an important resource for understanding how Hawaii was assimilated into western accounts of the world. The bibliography is the result of many years of research in libraries and archives around the world, and contains some very interesting information on the early books that were
published on Hawaii. One particularly fascinating book is *A Catalogue of the Different Specimens of Cloth* (Forbes #139) which contains over thirty pieces of kapa specimens from Cook’s voyages sewn into the binding. The book is extremely rare.

Another interesting bibliographical tidbit describes how John Rickman’s *Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean* was first published with an introduction that mentioned how this voyage “will be the last that ever will take place for the sole purpose of discovery in that unfruitful sea, where nothing is to be expected but a few unprofitable islands thinly scattered....” (Forbes #33) A new introduction, which completely changed this assessment, was printed after the book was published, and owners of the book were asked to tear out the first introduction and replace it with the new one.

Beyond such details, one thing that becomes obvious through the bibliography is the extent to which Captain Cook’s accounts of the Hawaiian Islands dominated the printed accounts for decades. Of the 768 references in the bibliography, there are 101 that list Cook as the author. And, if accounts ascribed to Cook dominate, the other works that are tied to his third voyage (by Rickman, Ellis, etc.) and all the books about Cook (by Kippis, Samwell, and others) make such domination that much more complete.

The importance of Cook’s voyages suggests how narrow the understanding of Hawaii was. It was not until Le Perouse’s *Voyage De La Perouse Autour Du Monde* (first published in 1797 and translated into English in 1798), Vancouver’s *A Voyage of Discovery* (first published in 1798), and the Russian navigators of the late 18th century, that any substantial new and different information was published. Even then, the new information more or less followed Cook’s lead. Later texts tied together exploration and both military and economic exploitation—they were all part of the “militant geography” of the 19th century, to use Joseph Conrad’s phrase.

As a book, the *Hawaiian National Bibliography* is well designed. The entries are organized by years and within each year by either the author or the title, in the case of anonymous books. The text is generally easy to read and there is ample space in the margins for notes. The bibliography would have been easier to use if the book included more sophisticated indexes and cross-references. For instance, an index organized around the different print formats (books versus magazine articles, for example) or the different languages would be useful. As it is, the book includes a single index that combines authors and titles. Where multiple editions of a work are included, the index also notes the year of publication.
There were some mistakes in the index. For instance, the index lists the editions of Cook’s third voyage published in 1784 as “61-71, 73-75, 80, 82, 83,” when in fact reference 72 should be included (a reprint of the Dublin Edition) while the last three references should not be indexed under Cook. Reference 82, for example, is a reprint of Parkinson’s journal from Cook’s first voyage with an abridged account of the second and third. Concerning the reprint of Parkinson’s journal, there is a theoretical issue at stake. When should Cook be listed as the author? While the index is primarily a listing of authors and titles, “Cook, James, Third Voyage of” is neither. Copies of the Admiralty’s edition, which list Cook as the author, are included alongside various summaries of the voyage by a wide range of authors, from Clerke to whoever prepared the abridgement for Parkinson’s *Journal of a Voyage*. It would have been more appropriate to make these distinctions clearer, so that the index entry for “Cook, James” would list the books of which he was the author and a separate entry could include all of the accounts of the third voyage.

Of course, even describing Cook as an author simplifies the relationship between the authors and the texts. Sometimes Forbes’s attribution is wrong. For instance, in the entry for *The British Navigator* (Forbes #48), Cook is given as the author. But in the description, Forbes notes that the text, published in 1783, is “probably derived from the Rickman account” (p. 40). So, why should Cook be listed as the author? Rickman, or whoever performed the derivation, would be a more appropriate candidate for authorship.

And so it is with the Admiralty’s edition. Cook is closely connected to this edition, but he was dead by the time it was printed, and the published account of the voyages, which included an entire volume based on Captain James King’s journal, was produced by Dr. Douglas (who had assisted Cook in the product of the second voyage). King and Douglas occur sporadically in the index, but not in relation to the Admiralty’s edition, which has Cook listed as the sole author. The result is that Cook, by dominating his voyage, dominates the bibliography, while almost everyone else who played a role in producing the accounts of his third voyage are pushed to one side.

While these criticisms of Forbes’s index and authorial attribution may appear narrowly focused, they point to a general concern for the way that the bibliography cleans up a complex, messy set of books and magazines, in which texts and authors intermingle.

Turning from the organization of the bibliography to focus on its content, each reference includes extensive information on the book, including the complete text of the title page, the physical characteristics of the book,
and Forbes's own annotations. These describe peculiar aspects of the book or connect the reference to other books in the bibliography.

By constructing a comprehensive list, the Hawaiian National Bibliography creates a new dynamic, where the first question, at least for book collectors, is whether a particular book is "in Forbes," or not. This is a challenge that the book sets up. Other researchers are, from time to time, expected to find books concerning the Hawaiian islands which are not listed here. And so, for instance, Forbes does not list the description of the Sandwich Islands included in Volume II of Blomfield's A General View of the World, published in England in 1804 and 1806 (pp. 655 and 666). The entry in this book gives no additional information, but the goal of the bibliography is not to mark the presentation of different information. Rather, the goal is to mark the production of different publications, most of which were copies, one way or another, of a small number of key texts.

But there are also challenges to the book that are more critical of the way that the bibliography was formed. In particular, the book begins with a citation of a three-page article in a German newspaper—"the printed mention of 'O-why-he'—and includes several other newspaper articles from the 1780s. The references to newspapers and shorter pieces within other works become sparser and sparser as the bibliography progresses. Instead, what dominates Forbes's bibliography are the books containing accounts of the voyages of Cook and La Perouse, the reports by the missionaries (Ellis in particular), and the geographical compendia of the late-18th and early-19th centuries.

There are almost no references to suggest how the Hawaiian Islands became part of the European literary and social imagination. Forbes includes some references to novels, such as John O'Keefe's A Short Account of the New Pantomime called Omai, or a Trip round the World (first published in London in 1785) and Karahman; an Owhyhean tale (first published in Boston in 1822). But references to works outside of the scientific community are uncommon. For instance, Forbes does not mention Jehoshaphat Aspin's Cosmorama; a View of the Costumes and Peculiarities of all Nations (published in 1827 in London). In that book, the description of the Sandwich Islands is the last entry and runs over three pages. It also contains pictures of "Sandwich Islanders," "Taheitans," and "New Zealanders."

Published letters and journals from the time, which would have contained some discussion of Hawaii, are also noticeably absent from Forbes's bibliography. No reference is given, for instance to William Cowper's let-
ters, which were first published in 1817. In a letter dated October 30, 1784, Cowper reflects on the competing accounts of the Sandwich islands, and tends to favor a closer connection with the classical Greek ideas in opposition to the missionary account, which described the islanders in terms of savagery (Letter No. 177 in William Cowper, The Life and Works, Volume 5, Robert Southey, ed. London: Baldwin and Cradock, 1835, pp. 93-95). Cowper's discussion is far from original. But, as with newspaper articles, published letters and diaries would nonetheless give a sense of how Europeans understood and debated issues connected to the peoples of the Pacific and to the Hawaiians in particular. Perhaps Aspin and Cowper count as references that are "not in Forbes," but their absence may also be connected to the kinds of references that Forbes is trying to find and make available.

On the other hand, the bias in Forbes's bibliography may be connected to the resources that Forbes had available to him: first, the already-existing bibliographies from the libraries and archives, which would have made book titles and subject headings much more accessible; and, second, specialized libraries and archives in Hawaii, which would have made the ephemera connected to the missionaries much more accessible than equally obscure references in European literature and popular culture.

One implication of this tendency in the bibliography is that the discussion of Hawaii during this period is limited, more or less, to exploration journals, views of the world, and missionary reports. We do not get a sense of how Hawaii, along with the rest of the places around the Pacific, were brought into the debates, primarily in Europe, over the character of different nationalities and races, or the relative value of civilized and natural human states.

The Hawaiian National Bibliography thus suggests the extent to which the book and the printing press had become tools of empire, creating a system of texts (primarily in Europe and America) through which the fate of the world was debated. The native populations, reduced to a silence peculiar to oral cultures, were located in the texts as passive objects to be studied, described, and transformed by the outside.

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[Ed. Note: Volumes II and III of the Hawaiian National Bibliography will be reviewed in an upcoming issue of the Bulletin of the Pacific Circle.]