

Pacific Circle Newsletter

Volume 2, Number 21 (October 9, 2022)

Members' Publications and Activities

"Malthus and Gender," by **Alison Bashford**, originally the 2022 Noel Butlin Lecture, published in *Australian Economic History Review* (2022), forthcoming

Abstract

This article re-reads Malthus's *Essay on the Principle of Population* for his explicit discussion of men and women, masculinity and femininity. A feminist reading is possible, but not undertaken here. Rather, the purpose is simply to demonstrate how 'gender' was Malthus's own object of inquiry. Historical actors, perhaps especially economic thinkers, often considered gender far more fully and explicitly than almost all subsequent analysts of them. It therefore remains not just insufficient, but empirically erroneous not to inquire into how 'men' and 'women' were considered, constructed, instructed, symbolized or valued by the historical actors we study, including those in the political economy canon.

Book Reviews

Velayutham Saravanan. *Environmental History of Modern India: Land, Population, Technology and Development*. New Delhi; London Bloomsbury Publishing India Pvt. Ltd, 2022. 276 pp. \$115.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-93-5435328-4.

Reviewed by Amanda Lanzillo (Princeton University) Published on H-Environment (October, 2022) Commissioned by Daniella McCahey

Amanda Lanzillo on Velayutham Saravanan, *Environmental History of Modern India: Land, Population, Technology and Development*

To understand contemporary environmental threats in India, as well as the approach of the modern Indian state toward land use, environmental degradation, and urban growth, one must contend with the legacies of colonial environmental policies. In *Environmental History of Modern India: Land, Population, Technology and Development*, Velayutham Saravanan traces the impact of state policies on key environmental challenges facing modern India. Covering over two centuries of history, with a particular focus on the last 160 years, the book highlights how histories of extraction, pollution, unplanned urbanization, and unequitable land use have shaped India's contemporary environmental challenges.

Given this range, *Environmental History of Modern India* will be of interest to scholars across several fields, particularly those who seek to understand the intersections of the economic, social, material, and environmental legacies of colonialism and postcolonial governance. The book's most significant contributions include its studies of the continuities between colonial and postcolonial forms of environmental exploitation, as well as its insights into the shifts in regional environmental policy and practice. Moreover, particularly in its later chapters, it emphasizes not only the large-scale historical picture but also the ways that human communities in India are impacted by environmental threats and policies, with a notable focus on tribal and caste-marginalized people.

Environmental History of Modern India is organized into seven thematic chapters, along with overarching introduction and conclusion chapters. Certain themes--particularly the impact of growing demands on land and water resources and the failures or limitations of state policies--tie many of the chapters together. However, each chapter takes up an individual question or focus, and they highlight different moments in time. Together, they ultimately allow readers to engage with both continuity and change across what Saravanan terms "conflict(s) between land, population, environment and development" (p. 242).

Following the introductory chapter, chapter 2 provides an analysis of the history of land use in India from the precolonial period through the present, focusing especially on the ways land was brought under cultivation or into infrastructural facilities between 1800 and 2017. Chapter 3 focuses on population growth and demographic shifts, addressing related concerns ranging from the relationship between colonial land revenue policies and famine, and the successes and limitations of postcolonial family planning and health infrastructure.

Chapters 4 and 5 ask how the colonial and postcolonial Indian states have pursued environmental protection, highlighting limitations and contradictions in policies. Chapter 4 builds on the discussions of colonial policy in the previous chapters to focus more explicitly on colonial forest policy and the ways that it sought to extract and exploit Indian natural resources. This is among the most analytically rich chapters in the book, and it emphasizes shifts in colonial policy that took place before and after the enactment of the Indian Forest Act of 1878, as well as colonial rhetoric and policy related to environmental protection. Chapter 5 traces the adaptation and reorientation of many of these colonial-era policies in the postcolonial period. Saravanan argues that key elements in environmental protection were neglected in India until the 1970s, and although some regulatory laws have been passed since then, important areas like water pollution remain unaddressed.

Chapter 6 returns to a longer-term perspective, studying the ways that the colonial and postcolonial states acquired and used public land over the course of approximately two hundred years. A particular strength of this chapter is Saravanan's analysis of the resettlement and "rehabilitation" of communities who were forced from the land because of state acquisition. Chapter 7 turns to an important contemporary form of pollution and waste, electronic waste, highlighting an emerging challenge that Saravanan argues should inform the future of Indian environmental policy. The final chapter before the conclusion, chapter 8,

returns to the human impact of environmental policies. As in earlier chapters, Saravanan is especially attentive to the ways that socially marginalized communities are often further harmed and disadvantaged by both environmental threats and state environmental policies.

In addition to the important arguments developed through the individual chapters, this book will also be useful for scholars of Indian and global histories of the environment because it provides an impressive compilation of data and statistics reflecting environmental change in India. These statistics have been carefully compiled from underutilized colonial and postcolonial sources. Presented in a series of tables throughout the text, this data will undoubtedly inform future historical studies on topics ranging from extractive industries to population growth and from land use policy to electronic waste.

Throughout the book, Saravanan connects the theme of population growth and environmental degradation to urbanization, and the data he provides in this area is especially detailed. However, compared to the rich analytical interventions in areas such as forestry conservation, water resources, and landholding, the sections on urbanism seem primarily intended to open future areas of research. Saravanan highlights linkages between population growth, urbanization, and environmental and ecological damage in postcolonial India. But questions about how dense urban settlements might ultimately be reoriented toward or intersect with environmentalist aims are largely left for future scholars. Readers who are interested in the relationships between urban growth and the environment in India might also read Saravanan's book alongside the work of scholars of urban ecology such as Anne Rademacher, K. Sivaramakrishnan, Maan Barua, and Natasha Cornea.

Environmental History of Modern India is a significant scholarly contribution due to both its detailed presentation of data and its efforts to connect major disparate themes in the history of the environment in India. By offering a large-scale and long-term history of key environmental policies in India, it places contemporary challenges in context and reveals ongoing conflicts rooted in extractive practices, inequitable land acquisition, and forms of pollution and waste.

Citation: Amanda Lanzillo. Review of Saravanan, Velayutham, Environmental History of Modern India: Land, Population, Technology and Development. H-Environment, H-Net Reviews. October, 2022.

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Holger Droessler. *Coconut Colonialism: Workers and the Globalization of Samoa*. Harvard Historical Studies Series. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2022. Illustrations, maps. 304 pp. \$39.95 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-674-26333-8.

Reviewed by Sean Andrew Wempe (California State University-Bakersfield)

Published on H-TGS (September 2022)

Commissioned by Jeremy Best

The newest wave of commodity histories inspired by the work of Sven Beckert are fairly unified in making novel sets of contributions to our understanding of empire. Authors in this newer vein often analyze global systems of exchange, labor practices and experiences of colonized and subaltern workers, and the worldwide economic significance of specific colonial commodity markets in the financial ecosystem beyond the particular imperial power extracting those resources. In doing so, the latest works have enhanced the literature on the history of empire and globalization and the relationship of these processes to such wares as tea, diamonds, coconuts, palm oil, and rubber.[1] Holger Droessler's book, *Coconut Colonialism: Workers and the Globalization of Samoa*, is one of the most recent additions to this trend. Droessler emphasizes labor and identity matrices inherent to globalization as the central foci of a collective history of the Samoan Islands and its inhabitants under tripartite and subsequent American, German, and New Zealand mandatory governance.

Despite the title of the monograph, coconut production and the labor to bring this exotic ware to market in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are not the exclusive foci of the volume. Droessler is more centrally focused on the concepts of labor, resistance, cooperation, and *malaga*. The author defines *malaga* as the Samoan custom of demonstrating "kinship by traveling to see relatives for important life events and conduct diplomacy by consulting with allies in times of crisis,... movement, and mobility more generally" (p. 4). Droessler calls this a unique Samoan identity within globalization under various empires, an "Oceanian globality." Nor is the focus solely on ethnic Samoan workers but also a broad kaleidoscope of laborers, including Chinese migrant workers and various Polynesian and Melanesian groups from other Pacific Islands outside of Samoa. Droessler's ambitious and commendable goal is to craft a history that looks at the archipelago and its denizens' experiences with globalization in its entirety. Rather than zeroing in on just American- or German-controlled portions of the island, he is looking at the interactions and the new connections forged by Samoans and other inhabitants of the region that stretched across different colonial regimes in the same era. The success of this approach is that Droessler does begin a much-needed discussion on viewing globalization as not a triumphalist, homogenizing process--as it is often described--but rather a "decidedly local and remarkably intimate affair" that pitted competing definitions of globality against one another as each set of views shaped and molded the other in the encounter (p. 202).

Droessler has drawn on an impressive array of archives and museums to conduct his research across eighteen institutions in four countries: Germany, New Zealand, Samoa, and the United States. Somewhat understandably, given that Droessler's graduate work was in American

cultural history and the history of American civilization, there is a heavier focus on American collections, which account for eight of the eighteen institutions visited for primary source research. German archives, totaling six, account for the second largest archival pool, and therefore the American and German imperial ventures in Samoa are the most carefully analyzed. The secondary literature on American imperialism on the islands as well as Samoa itself and its indigenous history is reviewed fairly in depth and incorporated quite effectively.

There are, however, some strange omissions in the review of literature on the history of German imperialism on the islands. Specifically the absence of direct discussion with research by Matthew P. Fitzpatrick and Christine Winter, who have both written on women, citizenship, identity, and mixed-race mediators and descendants of colonial officials in German colonies, such as Samoa and New Guinea, seems odd given how well suited these works would be for dialogue with this one.[2] For the German imperial historiography, the author relies more heavily on literature that also looks at southwest Africa and Qingdao, like that of George Steinmetz, who includes a large section on Samoa in his *The Devil's Handwriting: Precoloniality and the German Colonial State in Qingdao, Samoa and Southwest Africa* (2007), and an array of experts on German imperialism in Africa. While these works provide solid theoretical underpinnings and are pillars in the literature on German imperialism, it is curious that other researchers who have dealt more directly with similar historical issues as Droessler in the German Pacific are not part of the discussion. The approaches of these more subject-specific authors might have been useful for Droessler in crafting his own methodology for tackling the complex web of interactions between race, gender, and labor in the larger context of Germany's Pacific colonies. Furthermore, they could have situated his work within the wider literature. Readers should certainly view *Coconut Colonialism* and these works as in conversation with each other, even if that is not readily apparent in the volume under review.

The initial chapter of the book is very rich and looks at the history of the coconut itself as well as the ways Samoans successfully resisted Euro-American commodification of the crop. Samoan resistance allowed them to retain a fair amount of their own indigenous farming practices and labor norms while still integrating aspects of plantation-based wage labor. The result, according to Droessler, was a form of mutualism regarding land partitioning and labor practices that afforded Samoans a degree of self-determination in coconut production. This chapter in particular is a must-read and a strong start for the volume.

Droessler divides the remainder of the book into several sections addressing different categories of labor on the Samoan Islands and showing how resistance and cooperation fostered *malaga*, "Oceanian globality," and agency for workers in American-, German-, and later New Zealand-controlled portions of the archipelago. Each category gets its own chapter: planters, performers, builders, and mediators. This last category is broadly defined as indigenous intermediaries between colonial states and the colonized subjects, such as police, translators, nurses, and government functionaries.

The strongest of these "labor category" chapters are those on planters (chapter 2) and builders (chapter 4). Both deal heavily with the multiracial, multiethnic dynamics of labor on the

Samoa Islands, addressing the difficulties in forming labor solidarity across groups of thousands of migrant Chinese and Melanesian workers alongside independent and conscripted Samoan laborers. Chapter 2 looks at these dynamics in the copra industry. Copra--the dried meat of the coconut--became a chief cash crop for coconut plantations. Despite difficulties in doing so, these workers managed to craft their own strategies in separate groups to resist exploitation to a degree and/or mold conditions to their suiting in a set of complex nonverbal negotiations with colonizers. By moving across spatial and racial boundaries, Melanesian migrant workers in particular were able to benefit from previous efforts by indigenous Samoans to maintain agency, chiefly through intermarriage and fostering kinship networks that enabled them to tap into the concept of *malaga*. Chinese migrants, on the other hand, appealed to their home government for intervention and were more likely to resort to physical violence as a form of revolt.

Chapter 4 looks at the same groups again but, instead of copra plantation work, focuses on construction. The infrastructure needed for imperialism, capitalism, and globalization in the era--telegraph lines, harbors, docks, roads, naval stations, coal depots--was largely constructed on the islands by Samoans and migrant workers from Melanesia and China. These workers, unlike the copra plantation workers who had used methods internal to their ethnic group, formed much more traditional labor resistance structures, establishing labor solidarity across the various racial and ethnic divides based on the type of work and similar demands for better conditions and pay. The analysis of the two different kinds of labor movements and resistance makes for an interesting contrast in the volume. The only thing that may have improved chapter 4 would have been spinning the information on coerced labor--in the form of conscripted prisoners--into its own chapter to go into more depth on how this system was also distinct and had its own dynamics, but on the whole, these two chapters are quite strong.

Droessler's weakest moments are in chapter 3. In this chapter, he inadequately conceptualizes gender, race, and labor among Samoans who participated in ethnographic shows and human zoos across Europe and North America. The chapter effectively demonstrates how the cross-cultural interactions with other Polynesian and Melanesian groups in these racial displays helped foster connections and expanded *malaga* and "Oceanian globality." The weakest parts, however, are on gender and the issues of agency in this unequal relationship. There is little agency or resistance to be found in the harsh conditions and brutal experiences these individuals were subjected to, and at times it feels as if the author is grasping a bit to find them. Furthermore, there are moments where the author and copyeditor mishandle the complex web of encounters related to gender, race, and labor. The chief example is a jarring, poorly explained, and unfortunate juxtaposition on page 107 after the author describes sexual harassment Samoan women experienced during and immediately following shows: "As in the allegations concerning mistreatment, lack of food, and withheld wages, the Samoan women did not figure in these debates among white men. Yet the female troupe members were by no means helpless victims. For example, they used their European travels to spend part of their wages on fashionable hats, red scarves, and fur coats." What the author likely means here is that Samoan women upset the racialized norms established in these ethnographic displays by purchasing and wearing European garments with their earnings, but that could and should have

been handled a little more deftly here with more explanation and foregrounding, as could other matters of women's work and gender dynamics, which in the book frequently boil down to "finding love" in trysts and marriages between individuals from different island backgrounds. The inclusion of performers as a category of labor is novel, and worth pursuit, but this chapter feels disjointed and out of step with the rest of a well-developed monograph and probably needed a bit more incubation.

Droessler's chapter on mediators (chapter 5) remediates some of the weaknesses in chapter 3 by integrating women and their labor within a larger picture of collaboration and resistance by discussing the various roles Samoans performed in the colonial state. Samoans chiefly served colonial governments as police, translators, secretaries, and nurses. This chapter looks at how primarily mixed-race intermediaries functioned within the colony and became powerbrokers between colonizers and the colonized. This dynamic is all the more starkly outlined against the backdrop of the "bell jar colonialism" of German governors like Wilhelm Solf, which ostensibly sought to keep the races on the island separate to supposedly preserve the purity of both Samoans and Europeans by attempting to hold Samoan culture in a sort of museum display for European viewing and prevent cross-pollination--and therefore limit Europeanization--as much as possible.

Figures like Charles T. Taylor, interpreter for Governor Solf, take center stage in the in-depth case studies of this chapter, demonstrating how these intermediaries attempted to, and were occasionally successful at, parlaying their unique access to colonizers into travel for the pursuit of education and *malaga*. Also making an appearance in this chapter is the 1918 flu pandemic, handled effectively by the American administration on its portion of the island but botched terribly by the New Zealand mandatory authority that took over the German portions of the archipelago following World War I. This becomes a lens through which to discuss Grace Pepe, a Samoan nurse who received training from the US Navy in Tutuila and in California and managed to use her position in the medical profession to blend Euro-American medical techniques with local medical practices and knowledge.

Droessler's *Coconut Colonialism* makes interesting contributions to the literature on labor and globalization history. Its strengths lie in describing how resistance, collaboration, and cooperation each played roles in terms of agency and unique constructions of identity in a commodity market that led to the interaction of two different forms of globalization, one as understood by Europeans and the other as constructed by the *malaga* and "Oceanian globality" of Samoans and other Pacific Islander groups. By looking at a century of interactions across different empires within a single archipelago, Droessler also encourages a more inter-imperial approach to our analysis of labor and commodities in the age of empire. Instead of the narrow single empire or national approach taken by older works, his work pushes against the standard narrative of globalization as a simple homogenizing force. For these reasons, *Coconut Colonialism* is a nascent continuation of what will hopefully be fruitful and ongoing adaptations of the literature on imperialism, commodities, labor, and globalization in the future.

Notes

[1]. Sven Beckert, *Empire of Cotton: A Global History* (New York: Alfred Knopf, 2014); Stephen L. Harp, *A World History of Rubber: Empire, Industry, and the Everyday* (Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2016); Erika Rappaport, *A Thirst for Empire: How Tea Shaped the Modern World* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2017); Benjamin Breen, *The Age of Intoxication: Origins of the Global Drug Trade* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2019); Jonathan E. Robins, *Oil Palm: A Global History* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2021); and Steven Press, *Blood and Diamonds: Germany's Imperial Ambitions in Africa* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2021).

[2]. Matthew P. Fitzpatrick, "The Samoan Women's Revolt: Race, Inter-marriage and Imperial Hierarchy in German Samoa," *German History* 35, no. 2 (June 2017): 206-28; Matthew P. Fitzpatrick, "Embodying Empire: European Tattooing and German Colonial Power," *Past and Present* 234, no. 1 (February 2017): 101-35; Christine Winter, "Changing Frames Identity and Citizenship of New Guineans of German Heritage during the Interwar Years," *Journal of Pacific History* 47, no. 3 (2012): 347-67; Christine Winter, *Looking after One's Own: The Rise of Nationalism and the Politics of the Neuendettelsauer Mission in Australia, New Guinea and Germany (1921-1933)* (Berlin: Peter Lang, 2012); and Christine Winter, "National Socialism and the German (Mixed-Race) Diasporas in Oceania," in *Europe Jenseits Der Grenzen*, ed. Michael Mann and Jürgen G. Nagel (Heidelberg: Draupadi Verlag, 2015), 227-47.

Sean Andrew Wempe is associate professor of modern European history at California State University-Bakersfield. Wempe completed his doctorate in history at Emory University in 2015. He is the author of *Revenants of the German Empire: Colonial Germans, the League of Nations, and Imperialism* (2019) and *Chronic Disparities: Public Health in Historical Perspective* (2020). His current research projects include investigating German and British interference in League of Nations international narcotics regulations in the 1920s and 1930s; an article on the 1997 Dahlem Conference concerning the standards for and feasibility of the eradication of infectious diseases; and a number of articles on League of Nations' efforts to combat rinderpest, malaria, and sleeping sickness in the mandates in Africa in the 1920s and 1930s.

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Journal and Publication Updates

CFP EXTENDED - Spheres of Interaction: A Handbook of Global Oceanic Encounters (Edited Collection) New Deadline: 15 Oct 2022

The [Global Encounters Monash](#) project explores relationships between First Nations peoples and those who come from across the seas. While our prime focus is on Australian First Nations and their history of encountering and interacting with people, technologies, plants, animals, and ideas from across the seas, we are interested in comparative stories of oceanic encounters and interactions. The Global Encounters team are looking beyond Australia's coasts as we explore the nature of encounters around the world, from the perspectives of both insiders looking out and outsiders looking in. We are imaginatively examining encounters onboard the visiting ships, as well as those that took place on the traditional lands of Indigenous peoples. This project takes an expansive view of archives and sources as we explore texts, oral histories and stories, rock art and material culture, plant and vegetation histories, introduced animals, and language and linguistic evidence.

Spheres of Interaction: A Handbook of Global Oceanic Encounters

Spheres of Interaction will be a major edited collection of interdisciplinary Encounter histories, to be published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2024, and edited by the Global Encounters Monash team. We seek contributions from scholars and cultural practitioners across the disciplines of history, archaeology, anthropology, linguistics, art theory, performance, botany, zoology and science. The common, uniting theme of this volume will be encounters of human and non-human actors on the beaches, bays and estuaries where cultures and often species meet.

We invite expressions of interest which focus on oceans (the Pacific, Indian or Atlantic) or the littoral (coasts, bays and estuaries). We are interested in maritime interaction spheres in Southeast Asia, African nations, the Middle East, and the Americas, during the last millennium.

Some topics might include (but are not limited to):

- First Nations accounts of seafaring
- Interactions across oceans
- Indigenous intermediaries
- Trade and exchange
- Shipwrecks and material culture
- Gender and the sea
- Literary and fictionalised accounts of ocean voyaging
- Maritime interaction spheres (eg Swahili Coast, 'Maritime Silk Road', Manila Galleon network)
- Interspecies encounters (eg animal, vegetable or mineral; fungal, viral)
- Remembering and commemorating encounters

Submission of Abstracts

We invite detailed proposals for chapters of 5000 to 8000 words length, which address the themes of Oceanic Encounters and Spheres of Interaction. Deadline for submission of the abstracts is **15th October 2022**, with the selected essays due on **30th June 2023**.

Abstracts should:

- be approximately 1000 words in length
- give a sense of the types of sources or evidence to be used
- be submitted in Microsoft Word format to Global.Encounters@Monash.edu

References in the text

The whole citation should follow the Harvard style, enclosed within parentheses (author surname, year) if not a natural part of the surrounding sentence; the year should be enclosed within parentheses if the names do form a natural part of the surrounding sentence. Citations of works by two authors should have 'and' (not an ampersand) between the names. Citations of works by three or more authors should have the first author followed by *et al* in italics with no trailing stop. Publications by the same author(s) in the same year should be identified with a, b, c (e.g. 2008a, 2008b) closed up to the year. Personal communications should be listed as such where they are cited in the text, and not listed in the references.

All chapters will include up to 3 images (including maps).

Please also include a brief biography (100-150 words).

Key dates

Deadline for submission of abstracts: **Saturday 15th October 2022**

Deadline for submission of chapter drafts: **Friday 30th June 2023**

Contact Info:

Feel free to reach out to the team if you'd like to float any ideas, and for more information, please contact Global.Encounters@Monash.edu.

Contact Email:

Global.Encounters@Monash.edu

URL:

<https://www.monash.edu/arts/monash-indigenous-studies/global-encounters-and-first-nations-peoples/news-and-blog/spheres-...>

***Journal of Pacific History* Incentive Grants for Early Career Scholars**

The *Journal* invites applicants for a Publication Incentive Grant to support early career Pacific historians prepare articles for submission to the *Journal of Pacific History*. Open to anyone who has completed a PhD or MA since 2016 in a field relevant to Pacific history, or who is currently enrolled for a doctorate in such a field. Please visit <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cjhp> for background information. Candidates should submit a recent c.v., letters of support from two referees, and a proposal of up to 1,000 words by November 30, 2022. Send to the Secretary of JPH, Inc. at bronwen.douglas@ann.edu.au.

Recent Publications: Articles

“Considerations for Early Career Conservation Researchers Seeking to Engage Across Communities and Cultures,” by **Joe Duggan** and **Erame Sokini**, *Pacific Conservation Biology* 28:5 (2022), 383-392.

“Negritos in Taiwan and the wider prehistory of Southeast Asia: new discovery from the Xiaoma Caves,” by **Hsiao-chun Hung**, **Hirofumi Cuong Nguyen**, **Tsunehiko Hanihara**, **Shih-Chiang Huang**, and **Mike T. Carson**, *World Archaeology*, 54 (2022), 1-12.

- <https://doi.org/10.1080/00438243.2022.2121315>

Abstract **ABSTRACT**

Taiwan is known as the homeland of the Austronesian-speaking groups, yet other populations already had lived here since the Pleistocene. Conventional notions have postulated that the Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers were replaced or absorbed into the Neolithic Austronesian farming communities. Yet, some evidence has indicated that sparse numbers of non-Austronesian individuals continued to live in the remote mountains as late as the 1800s. The cranial morphometric study of human skeletal remains unearthed from the Xiaoma Caves in eastern Taiwan, for the first time, validates the prior existence of small stature hunter-gatherers 6000 years ago in the preceramic phase. This female individual shared remarkable cranial affinities and small stature characteristics with the Indigenous Southeast Asians, particularly the Negritos in northern Luzon. This study solves the several-hundred-years-old mysteries of ‘little black people’ legends in Formosan Austronesian tribes and brings insights into the broader prehistory of Southeast Asia.



Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

[Early View](#)

Online Version of Record before inclusion in an issue

 Open Access

Living waste, living on waste: A bioeconomy of urban cows in Delhi

Jonathon Turnbull, Maan Barua

Version of Record online: 03 October 2022



Short Abstract

The economic implications of biopolitics – or the administration, regulation, and control of life – have received significant attention in recent geographical scholarship. An emerging theme of inquiry, largely focused on the Global North, makes contributions to specifying ‘lively capital’, defined here as bodily value in motion – predicated on accumulation from other-than-human life. But the rendition of life into capital through modes of biopower is not a universal process. It has diverging trajectories that, in postcolonial contexts, involve hybrids between biopolitical and vernacular practices. Focusing on bovine biopolitics in Delhi, this paper provincialises lively capital by opening up more nuanced and situated understandings of the relations between biopolitics and capitalism, attentive to divergences from models situated in Western modernity.

Prizes, Awards and Fellowships

Annals of Science Prize 2023

Competition for the 2023 Annals of Science prize is now open. This prize is awarded annually to the author of an original, unpublished essay in the history of science, technology, or medicine, which is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. The prize, which is supported by Taylor & Francis, is intended for those who are currently doctoral students, or have been awarded their doctorate within the past four years. The winning essay is published in the Journal, and the author awarded US\$1000 and a free subscription to the Annals of Science. For details see:

https://think.taylorandfrancis.com/journal-prize-est-annals-of-science-student-prize/?utm_source=shared_link&utm_medium=post&utm_campaign=JOB08218&_ga=2.216660822.1531173128.1665063723-1919443231.1661893575&_gl=1*_1ts23tt*_ga*MTkxOTQ0MzIzMS4xNjYxODkzNTc1*_ga_0HYE8YG0M6*MTY2NTA2MzcyMy43LjEuMTY2NTA2Mzc3OS4wLjAuMA

Please send submissions to: Mordechai Feingold (feingold@caltech.edu)

Deadline for applications: 31 January 2023.

Call for Applications for ICHO Travel Fellowships for Oceans HSTM

The [International Commission of the History of Oceanography \(ICHO\)](#) invites applications for fellowship support from scholars studying the history of the marine sciences broadly conceived.

ICHO is a global body devoted to linking scholars, writers, and teachers interested in the history of the marine sciences, broadly defined. We are a commission of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science and Technology IUHPST/DHST.

Funds can be used to support travel for archival research or conference participation, though other travel in support of ocean-centric scholarship will be considered. Applications are welcome from grad students, early career researchers, contingent scholars, and independent scholars. Applicants should submit a cover letter describing the proposed research or presentation and budget justifying the amount requested, up to \$500 along with a 2-page c.v. and the names of two colleagues whom we could contact as references, all put together as a single pdf document. Applications are welcome on a rolling basis. Funds must be used within 12 months of grant.

Once travel is complete, fellowship recipients will be expected to contribute a conference report, archive review, or research overview, which will be published to the ICHO blog at <https://oceansciencehistory.com/>

Potential grant applicants can contact Franziska Torma with questions. Send applications to franziska.torma@rcc.lmu.de. Review of applications will occur on a rolling basis.

IUHPST Essay Prize in History and Philosophy of Science

Submission deadline: 15 January 2023

The International Union of History and Philosophy of Science and Technology (IUHPST) invites submissions for the 2023 IUHPST Essay Prize in History and Philosophy of Science. This biennial prize competition seeks to encourage fresh methodological thinking on the history and philosophy of science and related areas.

This year's prize question is inspired by the theme of the 17th International Congress on Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science and Technology, "Science and Values in an Uncertain World." Current global challenges such as the pandemic and climate change are pervaded by epistemic and material risks. Science plays an increasing role in policy and personal decisions, yet its application is sometimes contested. We therefore invite entries, in the form of an essay of 5,000–10,000 words written in English, addressing the question: **"How can history and philosophy of science, technology, and medicine help us to understand and evaluate the role of values in science?"** This question may be interpreted broadly. Submitters are encouraged to specify what kinds of values are in question.

All entries should consist of original work that has not previously been published. Entries written originally in another language should be submitted in English translation, along with the name and contact details of the translator. Entries will be judged on the following criteria, in addition to general academic quality: direct engagement with the prize question, effective integration of historical and philosophical perspectives, and potential to provide methodological guidance for other researchers in the field.

The author of the winning entry will be invited to present the work at the CLMPST in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 24–29 July 2023. Presenting at the Congress will be a condition of the award.

The award will carry a cash prize of 1,000 US dollars and a waiver of the Congress registration fee.

Other strong entries will also be considered for presentation at the Congress. In order to ensure this consideration, entrants should submit the entry also as a standalone paper abstract for the Congress by the deadline for that (December 15, 2022), following the standard instructions indicated on the Congress website: <https://clmpst2023.dc.uba.ar/callforpapers>

Entries are invited from anyone, without restriction of age, nationality, or academic status. Co-authored work will be considered; if the winning entry is a co-authored work the cash prize will be shared out among the authors.

This prize is administered by the Joint Commission of the IUHPST, whose remit is to make links between the work of the two Divisions of the IUHPST: the DHST (Division of History of Science and Technology) and the DLMPST (Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science and Technology). For further information about IUHPST, see: <http://iuhpst.org/>

Entries for the prize competition should be submitted in pdf format by e-mail to the Chair of the Joint Commission, Dr. Agnes Bolinska, Department of Philosophy, University of South Carolina (bolinska@mailbox.sc.edu). Any queries should also be directed to her. The deadline for submission is 15 January 2023.

“First Research Article” Fellowship Program

The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin

1 September 2023 – 29 February 2024

The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin (MPIWG), Department III Artifacts, Action, Knowledge (Director: Prof. Dagmar Schäfer), is offering two fellowships for outstanding graduate students.

The fellowships are open to graduate students based at Asian, African or Latin American institutions. Applicants should demonstrate their commitment to a research topic related to the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine, or Science and Technology Studies and a need to work with an international community at the MPIWG, Berlin in order to prepare and publish their first single-authored research paper in the English language.

The “First Research Article” Fellows are welcome and encouraged to take part in all non-coursework enrichment activities of the International Max Planck Research School (theme: Knowledge and Its Resources) that take place on our Dahlem campus.

Eligible are students in good standing through the grant period of 29 February 2024.

Candidates are expected to have already completed the archival research for their thesis and be in a position to devote six months to writing and preparing an article in English for journal publication. Regular meetings will be held to support both the writing process and academic development.

The fellowships will run from 01 September 2023 to 29 February 2024.

Applicants should submit the following materials in English through our online application portal:

1. Official proof of enrollment and good standing in an accredited graduate program from your PhD thesis/or confirmation of your university
2. Brief description of dissertation
3. Curriculum vitae and list of publications
4. Title, abstract and outline of intended essay (maximum 750 words)
5. English writing sample
6. A letter of recommendation from one supervisor

Applications must be uploaded to the following link on or before 15 February 2023 (23:45 CET):

<https://recruitment.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/position/23330824>

Please note that only electronic submissions will be accepted. Only successful candidates will be notified.

Descriptions of the research projects of Department III are to be found under: <https://www.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/dept-three>.

Fellowships are endowed with a monthly stipend according to the guidelines of the Max Planck Society.

Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Boltzmannstr. 22, 14195 Berlin

Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies

www.global19c.com

INDIGENOUS STUDIES AWARD

The Society welcomes nominations, including self-nominations, for the best journal article or book chapter on any topic in Indigenous studies between 1750 and 1914 including (but not limited to) land rights; political movements; literary and cultural comparisons across nineteenth-century settler nation states; the effects of colonization on Indigenous people from across the globe; forms of assimilation and resistance; and explorations of Indigenous masculinities, queer Indigenous subjectivities, and Indigenous feminisms within a comparative context. Essays on Indigenous research methodologies or Indigenous pedagogy with implications for understanding the nineteenth century from comparative, global, or transregional perspectives are also welcome.

Single and multiple-authored articles and chapters are eligible.

Although articles published in *Global Nineteenth-Century Studies* that meet the award's criteria are automatically considered, authors who have published their work elsewhere, and editors of books and other journals, are invited to nominate work for consideration. At the time of nomination, authors must be current SGNCS members.

The recipient will receive a cash prize of US\$500 as well as complimentary World Congress registration at which their work is recognized.

The award is given every other year to recognize an outstanding article or book chapter with a copyright in the previous two years. The inaugural award will be presented at the Society's 2023 World Congress, which will be held 19-22 June 2023 in Singapore.

To nominate an article or book chapter that is copyrighted 2021 or 2022, please submit a pdf of the publication to societyns@gmail.com by 31 December 2022.

FORCED OR UNFORCED MIGRATION BOOK PRIZE

The Society welcomes nominations, including self-nominations, for the best book on forced or unforced migration in the period between 1750 and 1914 from comparative, global, or transregional perspectives. Books may be on any topic including (but not limited to) forms of human trafficking; comparative systems of enslavement; connections between forced migration and environmental changes (fire, drought, and flooding); famine refugees; resettlement and integration; psychological impacts of displacement; memory and migration; migrant literature as well as the representation of migrants and migration in literature and the arts; and forms of religious diffusion.

The award is given every other year to recognize an outstanding single authored monograph or edited collection with a copyright in the previous two years. At the time of nomination, authors or editors of collections must be current SGNCS members. The recipient will receive—or, in the case of multiple recipients, share—a cash prize of US\$700 as well as complimentary World Congress registration. A special session at the World Congress devoted to the book will also be arranged.

The inaugural award will be presented at the Society's 2023 World Congress, which will be held 19-22 June 2023 in Singapore. To nominate a book that is copyrighted 2021 or 2022, please contact the Book Prize Committee (societyns@gmail.com) by 1 December 2022 for the mailing addresses of the three members. Only print copies sent to every member can be considered. Publishers are welcome to nominate more than one title for consideration.

OUTSTANDING PHD THESIS AWARD

The Society welcomes nominations, including self-nominations, for Outstanding PhD Thesis. Theses written in any discipline on any topic between 1750 and 1914 from comparative, global, or transregional perspectives are welcome to be submitted for consideration. Criteria for judging include potential significance for the study of the global nineteenth century; quality and

originality of research and interpretation; and strength, clarity, and effectiveness of presentation.

The award is given every other year to recognize an outstanding dissertation within the previous two years. At the time of nomination, authors must be current SGNCS members with a degree conferred in 2021 or 2022. Students who have not been formally awarded the PhD but have submitted, passed, and completed any necessary revisions are eligible to submit. The award carries a cash prize of US\$450 and the opportunity to be considered for publication in the Society's book series with Liverpool University Press.

A complete nomination includes a copy of the thesis; a letter of reference from one of the PhD supervisors; and a statement from a university official indicating that the thesis has been passed and/or the PhD awarded.

The inaugural award will be presented at the Society's 2023 World Congress, which will be held 19-22 June 2023 in Singapore. To nominate a dissertation submitted and passed in 2021 or 2022, please send all required materials to the Dissertation Award Committee (societygncs@gmail.com) by 31 December 2022.

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

The Society welcomes nominations, including self-nominations, for its undergraduate research award. For the calendar years 2021 and 2022, the topic is Global Environments and Sustainable Development. Completed undergraduate assignments—usually a capstone or honors thesis—on any topic in global environments and sustainable development between 1750 and 1914 from comparative, global, or transregional perspectives are welcome to be submitted for consideration. Topics may include (but are not limited to) the management of natural resources; food systems and food security; political ecology; energy production and consumption; ecosystem threats (fishing and wildlife, industrialization, climate change, mining, and so on) and biodiversity loss (extinction of animals and plant life); land use; and the consequences of human settlement patterns. Criteria for judging include the implications for understanding the global nineteenth century; quality and originality of research and interpretation; and strength, clarity, and effectiveness of presentation.

The award is given every other year to recognize outstanding work by an undergraduate within the previous two years. Current undergraduates as well as those who have graduated within the two years covered by the award are eligible to submit their work. The award carries a cash prize of US\$250; the opportunity to receive extensive feedback in order to prepare their work for publication consideration (normal double anonymous peer-review process applies) in *Global Nineteenth-Century Studies*; and a two-year complimentary Society membership. The inaugural award will be presented at the Society's 2023 World Congress, which will be held 19-22 June in Singapore.

To nominate undergraduate research completed in 2021 or 2022, please submit a pdf of the work as well as a letter of reference from a faculty member, typically a supervisor of a capstone or honors thesis, to societygncs@gmail.com by 31 December 2022. Undergraduate work that does not take written form may also be considered (photo essays, sculpture or paintings exhibited as part of a capstone, etc.). If this is the case, please contact the committee for alternative submission requirements.

Conferences, Workshops and Seminars

Online Workshop

“Transnational Studies of 19th-Century Japanese and British Science”

October 14-15, 2022

Centre for Nineteenth Century Studies International at Durham University

Scholarly presentations in the form of ten-minute ‘lightning talks’ will explore the complex cultural connections between Japanese and British science in the nineteenth century. This was a period when intellectuals around the globe began to interact more intensively due to increased opportunities to travel and due to the growth in translations of important scientific works into many languages. Japanese intellectuals were searching for ways to modernize their culture, while in Britain there was a renewed interest in Japanese culture as traditional forms of thought were being interrogated.

Seven invited speakers will deliver longer talks that examine a range of scientific disciplines including chemistry, mathematics, ornithology, evolutionary biology, and anthropology.

Further details can be found here: <https://www.durham.ac.uk/research/institutes-and-centres/nineteenth-century-studies/about/events/-transnational-studies-of-19th-century-japanese-and-british-science/>

Confirmed speakers:

Bernard Lightman (York University, Canada)

Tomoko Yoshida (Cornell University)

Efram Sera-Shriar (University of Copenhagen & Durham University)

Yoshiyuki Kikuchi (Aichi Prefectural University, Japan)

Nathan Bossoh (University College London)

Russelle Meade (Cardiff University)

Takuji Okamoto (University of Tokyo)

The confirmed speakers will integrate Japanese and British perspectives by focusing on British figures who encountered Japan from a scientific perspective and Japanese intellectuals who engaged with British science. Other speakers will address the following questions: How did Japanese and British figures appropriate ideas from each other's culture? How did these ideas shape their conceptions of each other's culture as well as their conception of their own culture? Where, when, and how did Japanese and British figures engage with scientific ideas in these two contexts, and where, when, and how did they communicate their ideas on the larger cultural meaning of modern science?

This conference is supported by the Daiwa Foundation, York Centre for Asian Research, and the Department of Humanities, York University.

Joint Commission of the IUHPST CLMPST, Buenos Aires, July 2023

The [Joint Commission](#) of the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology (IUHPST) invites submissions for symposia to be presented at the [XVIIth Congress on Logic, Methodology, and Philosophy of Science and Technology \(CLMPST\)](#), taking place July 24-29, 2023 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Joint Commission brings together the IUHPST's Divisions of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science and Technology (DLMPST) and History of Science and Technology (DHST), promoting work that genuinely integrates historical and philosophical perspectives on science and technology. At each Congress, it organizes symposia that showcase such work. We thus invite submissions for symposium proposals aligned with the JC's mission. We are especially interested in proposals that align with the Congress's theme, Science and Values in an Uncertain World, although we welcome proposals on any topic.

Symposia should include at least four speakers. Proposals should consist of a 500-word synopsis of the symposium theme, together with 500-word abstracts for each of the talks and contact information for authors. They should be formatted according to the general guidelines for CLMPST symposium submissions, available [here](#), and submitted by email to bolinska@mailbox.sc.edu.

Submissions should be received no later than November 1st, 2022. Please address questions to Agnes Bolinska (bolinska@mailbox.sc.edu).

“Marine Worlds of the Long Eighteenth Century”

December 7-9, 2022

ACU Fitzroy Campus, Melbourne

<https://dnsxviii2022.org>

The Australian and New Zealand Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies (ANZSECS) and the Australian Catholic University invite you to the 18th David Nichol Smith (DNS) Seminar for Eighteenth-Century Studies. The meeting will convene in-person. We are delighted to announce that the seminar will include three keynotes: Lynette Russell, ARC Laureate Professor at Monash University; Kevin Dawson, Associate Professor of History at UC Merced; and Miranda Stanyon, ARC DECRA Research Fellow in the School of Culture and Communication at the University of Melbourne. We are pleased, furthermore, to be working with an international group of scholars on a digital gallery of invited oceanic micro-talks. The gallery, which will be hosted on this website, will be available to colleagues unable to join us in Fitzroy, as well as to those who are.

We seek to explore and understand the experiences, knowledges, and spaces of oceanic, submarine, and more widely watery worlds from 1650 to 1850. We are particularly keen to highlight and interrogate how the ‘blue humanities,’ and the environmental humanities in general, are in conversation with the study of the eighteenth century across disciplines.

As with previous DNS conferences, we aim to pursue a publication of some work arising from the seminar. We are already in talks with two interested publishers.

Convenors: Kristie Flannery, Kate Fullagar, Killian Quigley

Australian Catholic University, dns.xviii@gmail.com



Pacific History Association (PHA) Webinar Series July – November 2022

Coordinated by Helen Gardner and Jacqui Leckie

Here is our exciting lineup.

Further details will be announced closer to the dates, including Zoom details.
All are most welcome to join. Please check the PHA facebook page for updates

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/pacifichistoryassociation>

Enquiries to jacqui.leckie@otago.ac.nz

Provisional timetable

All times given are AEST (Melbourne). Be sure to check your time zone

Thursday 7 July (AEST 10am -12)

Associate Professor Gladson Jathanna, Pacific Theological College, Suva

People's Histories of Christianities: Towards reStorying the Pacific Church History

Friday 12 August (AEST 10am -12)

Dr Nicholas Hoare, Australian National University

Mining Futurities: Imagined Futures for the Pacific's Three Great Phosphate Islands

Thursday 8 September (AEST 8am -10am) (Minnesota: Wednesday 7 September, 5pm – 7pm)

Associate Professor Tina Taitano DeLisle, University of Minnesota

Indigenous Feminist History: Futurities, Relationalities, and CHamoru Placental Politics

Thursday 13 October (AEST 11am -1pm)

"USP student research roundup: in honour of Brij V. Lal"

Chaired by Dr Nicholas Halter, University of the South Pacific

Thursday 10 November (AEST 10am -12)

Annie Kwai, PhD candidate, Australian National University

Rethinking Culture, History and Gender Relations in Solomon Islands

International Workshop on “Oceans Disconnect”

November 21-22, 2022

global dis:connect will host the international workshop *Oceans Disconnect* organised by David Armitage (Harvard), Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge) and Roland Wenzlhuemer (Munich).

Over the past three decades, the rapidly expanding historical literature on oceans and seas has traditionally been framed around the geographical units of the world’s water bodies; it has been directed towards tracking long-distance connections, so as to problematise the political and specialist organisation of historical knowledge around “nation”, “area” and “civilisation.” Yet the promise of the first, boosterish, phase of oceanic history has lately ebbed. Globalisation now looks more reversible and halting. And transnational historians more generally are examining disconnection rather than connection as a dynamic in world history.

Along these lines, new work in oceanic history is insisting on particularity, friction, interruption, materiality and resistance. There is growing attention to the critical foundations of connection, where people, things, ideas, legal systems, could demonstrate instability, violence, and invisibility at the very nodes of globalisation. And historians are increasingly focusing on the choke-points within the world’s oceans: straits and narrows, gulfs and bays; pirates’ nests and contested waters; natural disaster and commercial risk; closed seas and maritime limits, among other topics. This workshop will interrogate the underside of connection and the dynamics of disconnection in oceanic history.

Pacific Historical Association Conference

November 1-4, 2023

Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria

The PHA plans a hybrid conference – in person and accessible via Zoom. The theme is the connections among First Nations peoples in Australia and the Pacific. The meeting will include visits to a number of sites of historical significance. Please contact Dr. Jonathan Ritchie, Deakin University at Jonathan.Ritchie@deakin.edu.au.

“Pacific Populations: Fertility, Mortality and Movement in Colonial Oceania”

The Laureate Centre for History and Population

University of New South Wales

June 1-3, 2023

The Centre is hosting a workshop bringing together scholars researching the vexed histories of population change in nineteenth and early twentieth-century Oceania. What unique perspectives and insights do histories of the Pacific Islands contribute to the history of population in the modern world? How do scholars understand the causes and effects of depopulation in relation to Europe’s global expansion? How have Pacific Islanders understood questions of sickness and health, reproduction and the family? These are among the many questions posed for potential participants. An edited volume will follow. Please visit <https://historyandpopulation.com/eve.../pacific-populations/>.

“New Perspectives on Teaching and Presenting the History, Culture and Geography of the Pacific Islands”

History Department, LMU Munich

November 18-19, 2022

Participants are invited to submit papers from their perspective discipline, an interdisciplinary or didactic perspective on the following topics: the interconnected history of the Pacific and Europe in the public space, exemplary resource conflicts in the Pacific for a Global Citizenship Education, revise colonialism, decolonization and independence in the Pacific in German-speaking curricula, Pacific case studies in environmental education, sustainable development, imagination and exhibitions, or Oceania within the German historical culture. Contact Moritz.Poellath@lrz.uni-muenchend.de