

***Pacific Circle Newsletter***  
***Volume 2, Number 15 (July 18, 2022)***

Members and friends are warmly invited to attend  
**the 2022 Ben Haneman Memorial Lecture**

presented by the ANZSHM and the State Library of New South Wales Foundation

Thursday 11th August  
6.00 pm  
Friends' Room, State Library



**Professor Warwick Anderson**

'Virus on the March?:  
Military Model and Metaphor in the  
COVID-19 Pandemic'

You might also like to visit the (free) exhibition ***Kill or Cure*** (Level 1 Galleries)  
before gathering in the Friends' Room at 6.00 pm for refreshments prior to the  
lecture.

[For more details, see the attached flyer.](#)

[Or book here](#)

## Journal and Publication Updates

*Peace Review* 34:1 (January-March 2022)

Special Issue:

Climate Change, Conflict and Peace,  
Dr. Volker Boege and Dr. Ria Shibata, eds.

[Climate Change, Conflict and Peace in the Pacific: Challenges and a Pacific Way Forward](#)

Volker Boege

Pages: 1-10 | DOI: 10.1080/10402659.2022.2023424

[From the Frying Pan into the Fire? Climate Change, Urbanization and \(In\)Security in Pacific Island Countries and Territories](#)

John R. Campbell

Pages: 11-21 | DOI: 10.1080/10402659.2022.2023425

[Climate Change in the Pacific: Land, Identity, and Security](#)

Ria Shibata

Pages: 22-30 | DOI: 10.1080/10402659.2022.2023426

## Book Reviews

Li Zhang. *The Origins of COVID-19: China and Global Capitalism*. Stanford: Stanford Briefs, an imprint of Stanford University Press, 2021. 185 pp. \$13.99 (paper), ISBN 978-1-5036-3017-8.

Reviewed by Jinghong Zhang (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Published on H-Sci-Med-Tech (July 2022)  
Commissioned by Penelope K. Hardy

Since first breaking out in Wuhan, China in December 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic has persisted for more than two years, fundamentally changing people's lives worldwide. *The Origins of COVID-19: China and Global Capitalism* offers a timely and succinct account of the rise of the COVID-19 pandemic in China and its deep entanglement with global capitalism. Understanding COVID-19 as "a world historical force reshaping the intertwined futures of China and

global capitalism," Li Zhang attempts to go beyond conventional economic, political, or biomedical frameworks (p. 2). Instead, she argues that we must understand the origins of emerging diseases "with pandemic potentials" such as COVID-19 and SARS through a complex web of "state-making, science and technology, and global capitalism" (p. 3).

Following a chronological order, *The Origins of COVID-19* is organized into six chapters and ends with a short epilogue. In the prelude, Zhang briefly revisits the 2003 SARS outbreak and points out that the COVID-19 pandemic is distinct from SARS in terms of case number and scale of spread. Identifying economic growth and modernity as the driving forces of China's national development, Zhang contends that they are also at the root of the COVID-19 pandemic and other potentially emerging diseases. Specifically, Zhang includes a fascinating discussion about zoonosis, a heated topic concerned with the possible origins of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases. Zhang meticulously traces the racist discourse about Chinese people's "exotic" and "revolting" dietary habits, the wildlife consumption markets in China, and the global networks of scientific investigations of animal vector-borne diseases, adding a much-needed environmental and human-animal perspective to our understanding of the pandemic (p. 11).

In the body of the book, Zhang tracks different stages of the COVID-19 outbreak in China, from its emergence in late 2019 to the declared victory in 2020 and its persistence in 2021. Chapter 2 looks at its initial appearance in late 2019 and the failure of the Wuhan local government to act promptly to prevent its further spread. Zhang also provides us with two hypotheses of the possible origins of COVID-19--farmed wild animals as the intermediary for the spillover to humans or "a direct spillover from a host animal species (such as bats) to humans" (p. 39). Chapter 3 then turns to the public health emergency in January 2020 and traces the Chinese government's initial cover-up of the outbreak, increasing public pressure, and later the State Council's call for prompt disclosure of epidemic information to the public at the end of the month. This chapter highlights the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) government's dilemma of mediating between quick responses and causing unnecessary public panic.

Chapter 4 continues to investigate the surge of COVID-19, which led to the lockdown of Wuhan and tight restrictions on traveling, business, and individual activities all over the country. The collapse of the public health care system in Wuhan aroused anxiety

and social tensions in China and overseas. In addition, this chapter also includes brief accounts about several famous figures, including the controversial writer Fang Fang and her diary during the Wuhan lockdown, as well as Dr. Li Wenliang and the public uproar unleashed by his death, which placed pressure on the legitimacy of the CCP state and pushed the central government to discipline officials nationwide. Zhang thus warns us that China's victory over the COVID-19 epidemic is "fraught with tension" (p. 100).

The last two chapters center on China's declared victory and economic recovery from the 2020 COVID-19 outbreak, despite its persistence in 2021. In chapter 5, following the successful curb of the epidemic in China and quick spread in Western countries, particularly the United States, Zhang analyzes the "geopolitical football game" between the Chinese and the US governments of blaming each other, and the resulting nationalistic zeal and unwarranted conspiracy theories about the origins of the virus (p. 104). Looking at China's economic recovery since March 2020, Zhang primarily attributes it to "the advancement of surveillance technology and the overlap of consumerism with renewed investments and faith in modern science and technology" (p. 122). The final chapter examines the persistence of the disease, the continuing global geopolitical tensions, measures to drive economic recovery, and the global capitalist competition. In the epilogue, Zhang reinforces her argument about the significance of the structural conditions of global capitalism to our understanding of the pandemic and the possible lessons to be learned from the disease.

Overall, Zhang successfully brings in distinctive perspectives to make sense of the ongoing pandemic and crafts an impressively comprehensive and rich account of its different stages. One question to consider, however, might be her use of "global capitalism." While global capitalism is the fundamental concept of her argument, Zhang fails to provide a clear definition and thorough historiography. It is thus unclear to the reader whether Zhang refers to neoliberalism, global consumerism, or simply globalization when she constantly calls for attention to the "structural conditions of global capitalism." In addition, whereas Zhang believes that we can benefit from considering the conditions of global capitalism and its entanglement with state-making, science, and technology, it is uncertain what exactly the lessons are that she believes can help prevent the emergence of pandemic diseases in the future. That being said, this is still a great book that is timely, relevant, and meaningful to scholars of medicine and public health and general audiences still living through the pandemic.

Citation: Jinghong Zhang. Review of Zhang, Li, \_The Origins of COVID-19: China and Global Capitalism\_. H-Sci-Med-Tech, H-Net Reviews. July 2022.

URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=57720>

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Annika A. Culver. *Japan's Empire of Birds: Aristocrats, Anglo-Americans, and Transwar Ornithology (SOAS Studies in Modern and Contemporary Japan)*. London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2022. 304 pp. \$115.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-1-350-18493-0.

Reviewed by Isaac C. K. Tan (Columbia University)  
Published on H-Sci-Med-Tech (July, 2022)  
Commissioned by Penelope K. Hardy

Scientific endeavors are usually more than simple, pure acts of knowledge acquisition. In *Japan's Empire of Birds: Aristocrats, Anglo-Americans, and Transwar Ornithology*, Annika A. Culver presents a convincing case that the study of birds was a political act shaped by historical exigencies and other geopolitical concerns. Based on a wealth of archival and other published sources, Culver innovatively engages an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary (e.g., gender analysis, animal studies, and imperial studies, etc.) approach that underlines the importance of taking a holistic view of history. Furthermore, by situating her study in the transwar analytical framework, this work joins a number of recent publications, including Miriam Kingsberg Kadia's *Into the Field: Human Scientists of Transwar Japan* (2020), in underlining the theme of continuity across conventionally recognized historical ruptures. Culver's book forces us to rethink not only how we partition time, but also how we conceptualize knowledge exchange--where production of science is neither simply restricted within national borders nor defined by political allegiances.

Chapter 1 traces the beginnings of ornithology in Japan to premodern genteel falcon hunting practices, which eventually incorporated Western-inspired traditions of scientific inquiry as the country embarked on a large-scale project of modernization in the Meiji period. Drawing inspiration from recent academic works that underline

imperialistic ambitions in Western hunting traditions, Culver invents the term "avian imperialism" to highlight the close nexus of knowledge production, the animal subjects (i.e., birds), and the human participants in the development of ornithology in Japan.[1] The disproportionate representation of early ornithologists in the Japanese bureaucracy meant close associations between political aspirations and academic investigation at a time when Japan was modernizing rapidly.

Performances of "honorary whiteness" by early Japanese ornithologists mirrored the notion of cultural mimesis--collecting captive exotic bird specimens and showcasing them in personalized spaces of the private accommodations of these male social elites--which had wide implications beyond the academic realm. As the main focus of chapter 2, Culver argues that these spaces served as sites of formal and informal diplomatic exchange that facilitated a process of political reciprocity--one that allowed the Japanese elites to boast of their impressive hunting trophies but also with the clear implications of showcasing Japan's level of scientific development to their Western visitors.

Chapters 3 and 4 focus on Marquis Hachisuka Masauji (1903-53), a well-established Japanese ornithologist with close ties to the Japanese imperial family. In chapter 3, Culver examines Hachisuka's time in Cambridge, Great Britain, noting both the positive and negative experiences while studying overseas--including his successful admittance into the world-renowned British Ornithologists' Union, the racial prejudices he faced, and his falling-out with Professor Herbert A. Giles (1845-1935). On the one hand, Culver adeptly presents Hachisuka as the epitome of the incomplete incorporation of a nonwhite social elite into the privileged inner circle of the Western elites, while on the other, she highlights that it was precisely his status as a Japanese aristocrat that allowed him to successfully circumvent such difficulties by offering donations and establishing useful connections with the Anglo-American ornithological worlds. Chapter 4 dissects Hachisuka's expedition to the Philippines in 1929, when, Culver argues, a form of cultural mimesis could be detected from his research approach--that of an anthropological fascination with the Indigenous populations that mirrored that of the contemporaneous American colonial administrators. Noting the highly homosocial interactions among these natural explorers whose participation in expeditions provided a form of outlet to accommodate aspects of their socially deviant behavior, Culver insinuates that among the contacts Hachisuka maintained with

other prominent ornithologists across the globe, his close relationship with his American counterpart Jean Théodore Delacour was highly suggestive of something more. The notion of imperial masculinity in hunting and academic traditions thus takes a queer turn in Culver's analysis of ornithology in modern Japan.

In chapter 5, Culver furthers existing arguments on how the northeastern region of Manchuria, the client-state of Manchukuo, was treated as a site of laboratory for Japanese bureaucrats' and scientists' modern endeavors, by examining the intertwining of military agendas and modernity aspirations in the Japanese ordering of Manchuria's wild birdlife.[2] Notwithstanding the reputation of well-established Japanese ornithologists who meticulously catalogued the birds of Manchuria, local newspapers and junior Japanese researchers were also key in incorporating the local avian scene into the Japanese imperial military apparatus from the early 1930s, such as the Kantō Army's carrier pigeons initiative.

By looking at both Allied and Japanese documents to piece together a complete picture of wartime Japanese ornithology, Culver presents a convincing case of how metropolitan and colonial birds were deployed for both international and domestic audiences as the tide of war intensified by the early 1940s. Birds were featured not just as war resources, such as the scientific reports coming out of Manchuria (including the infamous Unit 731) and the Research Institute for Natural Resources, based in Tokyo; Culver also analyzes an interesting publication from the Board of Tourist Industry that targeted English-speaking tourists, published a year before the 1941 Pearl Harbor attack. Notwithstanding the hostility between the empires, Japanese ornithologists continued to reach out to the Anglo-American community to maintain knowledge exchange. Nonetheless, the unstoppable momentum of total war mobilization in Japan eventually led to the scenario where its ornithologists, like other scientists, were subsumed into the war effort.

Chapters 7 and 8 examine the development of ornithology in Japan as it entered the postwar and Cold War eras. Looking at both Japanese and American ornithologists such as Kuroda Nagahisa (1916-2009) and Oliver L. Austin (1903-88), Culver shows how former wartime enemies contested the scientific field of ornithology by relying on prewar connections as well as the contingent geopolitics of the time. This reconfiguration of the working relationship reflected the transformation of a previously aggressive Japanese imperial masculinity into one that promoted democratic, peaceful ideals--the

successful rehabilitation of an aggressive power and its welcoming back into the global academic community.

While *Japan's Empire of Birds* is innovative in its theoretical and historical scope in examining a relatively understudied field of ornithology in Japan, references to Japan's imperial possessions remained limited to Manchuria. Another minor issue is that of the misrepresentation of Zheng Xiaoxu, who was not the president of Manchukuo but rather its prime minister. Nonetheless, this book excels as a gateway to Japanese history for nonspecialist readers. Culver's *Japan's Empire of Birds* makes an exceptional contribution to existing literature by providing a different perspective to the conceptualizing of transnational scientific imperialism.

#### Notes

[1]. Greg Gillespie, *Hunting for Empire: Narratives of Sport in Rupert's Land, 1840-70* (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2007); Aaron Herald Skabelund, *Empire of Dogs: Canines, Japan, and the Making of the Modern Imperial World* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2011).

[2]. Louise Young, *Japan's Total Empire: Manchuria and the Culture of Wartime Imperialism* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1999); Prasenjit Duara, *Sovereignty and Authenticity: Manchukuo and the East Asian Modern* (Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2003); Janis Mimura, *Planning for Empire: Reform Bureaucrats and the Japanese Wartime State* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2011); Annika A. Culver, *Glorify the Empire: Japanese Avant-Garde Propaganda in Manchukuo* (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2013).

Citation: Isaac C. K. Tan. Review of Culver, Annika A., *Japan's Empire of Birds: Aristocrats, Anglo-Americans, and Transwar Ornithology (SOAS Studies in Modern and Contemporary Japan)*. H-Sci-Med-Tech, H-Net Reviews. July, 2022.

URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=57879>

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Emily O'Gorman. *Wetlands in a Dry Land: More-Than-Human Histories of Australia's Murray-Darling Basin*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2021. xvii + 261 pp. \$30.00 (paper), ISBN 978-0-295-74915-0.

Reviewed by Francisco Javier Bonilla (Carnegie Mellon University)  
Published on H-Environment (July, 2022)  
Commissioned by Daniella McCahey

Francisco Javier Bonilla on Emily O'Gorman, *Wetlands in a Dry Land: More-Than-Human Histories of Australia's Murray-Darling Basin*

Emily O'Gorman's second book on the history of the Murray Darling Basin is a complex and sophisticated study of different areas of Australia that attests to the theoretical growth of river histories in the last decade. While O'Gorman's first book, *Flood Country: An Environmental History of the Murray-Darling Basin* (2012), wove a narrative of this massive watershed through focusing on the role of floods in the formation of a more traditional river history, *Wetlands in a Dry Land* focuses on more granular, temporally overlapping processes that give agency to more-than-human actors in the production of the wetlands of this river system. O'Gorman historicizes indigenous peoples', ornithologists', seals', pelicans', and many others' entanglements to show how watery places are co-constituted by an assemblage of human and nonhuman relations. This is a timely analysis as it combines deep archival work with more anthropological approaches to conservation and political ecology. By showing how wetlands are always the changing outcome of a plurality of multispecies interactions, the study as a whole also levies a stinging critique at global wetlands protection, a domain still dominated by Ramsar-style discourse.

The book is organized in seven chapters, all with a verb in their title. Each refers to a specific action in the co-constitutive process of these wetlands. Rather than parsed out by animal, every process examined is the result of a set of multispecies relations. The first chapter, *Weaving*, relies most on nonarchival sources and is thus the most contemporary of the lot. O'Gorman theorizes human weaving as just as integral to the environment and world making as animal weaving, and argues that it is a medium for indigenous women to remain on Country amid social pressures and ecological constraints. Indigenous women gained a late entry to the water politics of dams and drought that govern flows to the marshes, the places where vegetation which provides material fundamental for weaving grows. Their demands on state and federal authorities derive

from the nature of those sedges and rushes, combined with the fire knowledge that indigenous peoples employed to obtain the best fibers from these. This chapter adds an important cultural dimension to the study, but the historian might wonder about change over time germane to these weaving practices and how these changed amid the frontier violence of the nineteenth century.

Chapter 2 has an even more innovative theoretical framework and is the only chapter that brings urban history into the equation. It gives agency to the swamps located on the site that became the city of Toowoomba, and uses the concept of "leakiness and recalcitrance" to trace how they "troubled borders, boundaries, and townships" from early British settlement in the 1850s through World War II (pp. 46-47). The swamps served indigenous peoples, then aided British colonization, and later leaked through aquifers and miasmas to complicate colonial control of the area. In between, influenced by improvement ideology, settlers drained them, yet some of these liminal spaces became red light districts. Yet animals and their hooves also shaped and expanded the town's swamps. This chapter is an example of how we can move beyond Cartesian narratives of social marginalization following ecological degradation when discussing wetlands under capitalist urbanization in settler societies. Chapter 3 also centers disease, and how irrigation drove uncertainty regarding mosquitoes as vectors in the interwar period. This chapter is the more traditional in the book as gender, class, indigeneity, and the wetlands themselves are pushed to the background in favor of other scales of analysis such as the national and the regional.

The rest of the chapters unpack multispecies relations in which nonhuman, noninsect animals are main actors. Chapter 4 documents an entanglement between rice farmers, ornithologists, indigenous peoples, and Australian nomadic ducks deriving from dams blurring the divide between agricultural and wildlife areas. This multispecies dialectic revolved around whether ducks ate rice or not, a question that generated an archive of scientific literature spanning most of the twentieth century, which O'Gorman uses deftly. Chapter 5 also historicizes the co-constitution of wetlands through another "pest bird:" fish-eating pelicans. O'Gorman uses a particular waterbird massacre in 1911 at Coorong lagoon to trace the trajectory of attitudes toward these birds held by fishers, indigenous peoples, and ornithologists, centering on their effects upon private land management. Chapter 6 offers a critique of wetlands as a category and object of conservation, arguing that the Ramsar convention, in which Australia did not participate yet quickly adopted, was imbued with a

migratory-bird centricism that excluded the needs of other nonhumans and some humans in wetlands. The last chapter, on seals, examines the multiple ripples of their presence, or historical absence, in the Coorong. O'Gorman uses the contemporary fishing industry and their conflicts with seal's behavior as a starting point to build a more-than-human narrative that combines indigenous understandings of the seal's local natural history, the contemporary fishing industry, tourism, and irrigation infrastructure. This chapter, as does the first one, provide excellent examples of how history can inform and even shape contemporary political ecology case studies, especially its nuanced deconstruction of the contested historical seal population baseline.

*Wetlands in a Dry Land* is a phenomenal study from a master river historian that can help redefine the historiography of rivers. Environmental historians eager to include other species in their studies might have appreciated a more robust discussion of how multispecies histories differ from more established animal historiography. Despite focusing on an arid area and the impact of the specificity of Australian ecosystems, the critique of conservation as a colonial enterprise that undergirds the whole book is relevant for the preservation of watery spaces elsewhere. O'Gorman's case studies, which are reinforced by the interconnectedness of the Murray-Darling basin beside the author's analytical prowess, convincingly demonstrate that the wetlands are the result of socioecological processes which cannot be grasped while still hanging on to even remnants of a human-nature binary.

Citation: Francisco Javier Bonilla. Review of O'Gorman, Emily, *Wetlands in a Dry Land: More-Than-Human Histories of Australia's Murray-Darling Basin*. H-Environment, H-Net Reviews. July, 2022.  
URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=57742>

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## Bibliography of Selected Recent Publications

### Articles

“Solving the Ocean,” by **Catherine Musemeche**, *Smithsonian Magazine* 53:3 (July-August 2022), 104-118 describes the World War II marine science work of Mary Sears in the Pacific theater of operations

Thank you to Dr. Robin Hide, ANU, for the following article citations:

Simard, N. S. M., T. A. Militz, J. Kinch and P. C. Southgate (2021). “From Past to Present: Construction of a Dataset Documenting Mother-of-Pearl Exports From a Pacific Island Nation, Papua New Guinea.” *Frontiers in Marine Science* **8**: DOI:10.3389/fmars.2021.762610  
**URL:** <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2021.762610/full>

Simard, N. S. M., T. A. Militz, J. Kinch and P. C. Southgate (2022). “Shocks within a Pacific island fishery: A historic study of events impacting the mother-of-pearl fishery in Papua New Guinea.” *Marine Policy* **143**: 105173. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2022.105173>

**Abstract:** Local, regional, and global events have potential to disturb fisheries systems embedded within international trade networks. Events associated with sudden and unexpected disturbances, or shocks, in fisheries systems are of particular concern because of their potential to adversely impact the livelihoods and well-being of coastal communities. For these communities in the Pacific region, export-oriented mother-of-pearl (MoP) fisheries have been, and remain, of great economic importance with additional dietary benefits. A lack of information and understanding of events associated with shocks in MoP production and trade, however, limits the ability to predict reactions and to develop appropriate responses to future economic, environmental, or political change. We conducted an integrated assessment of historic MoP export data from 1888 until present (2020) for the largest producer in the Pacific region, Papua New Guinea, to detect shocks and identify associated events. Absence of a trend in the frequency or magnitude of detected shocks and the range of associated events identified suggest that shocks are intrinsic to MoP fisheries systems, and that shocks occur due to varied, often multiple synchronous, events. Critically, legislated policy changes to gear restrictions, licensing, ports of export, size limits, and spatial limits were never associated with shocks, while changes to permitted taxa and export tariffs were implicated in triggering, or contributing to, shocks in MoP exports. The historical assessment of shocks undertaken in this study may aid management agencies in identifying potential risks and appropriate responses to build resilience in MoP fisheries systems, and in artisanal fisheries systems more broadly.

McNiven, I. J. (2022). "Beyond bridge and barrier: Reconceptualising Torres Strait as a co-constructed border zone in ethnographic object distributions between Queensland and New Guinea." *Queensland Archaeological Research* **25**: 25. <https://doi.org/10.25120/qar.25.2022.3885>.

**Abstract:** For over 200 years, Western scholarship has presented Torres Strait variously as a bridge and barrier to cultural influences between mainland New Guinea and Australia. An alternative approach is to see Torres Strait as neither a bridge (permeable boundary) nor a barrier (impervious boundary) but as a socially and culturally co-constructed border zone. Central to this new approach is conceptualisation of the Coral Sea Cultural Interaction Sphere (CSCIS) that centres on a series of ethnographically known, canoe-based, long-distance maritime exchange networks that linked communities and information on objects over a distance of 2000 km along the south coast of Papua New Guinea and the northeast coast of Australia. The CSCIS emphasises Indigenous agency and the shared/selective uptake of objects and ideas by potential recipient communities across Torres Strait and their New Guinea neighbours to the north and mainland Australian neighbours to the south. Object distribution maps created using data derived from anthropological texts and museum online catalogues reveal continuities and discontinuities in the distribution of selected objects across the study area. These maps illustrate three forms of object uptake: (1) shared uptake of double-outrigger canoes and bamboo smoking pipes between New Guinea, Torres Strait and Australia; (2) selective uptake of dog-tooth necklaces and cone shell armbands between New Guinea and Torres Strait and not Australia; and (3) selective uptake of nautilus bead headbands and shell-handled spearthrowers between Australia and Torres Strait and not New Guinea. Archaeological evidence for temporal changes in the geographical spread of pottery indicates that the CSCIS was historically dynamic, with numerous reconfigurations over the past 3000 years. Enhanced understanding of the CSCIS requires the addition of contemporary Indigenous perspectives.

**URL:** <https://journals.jcu.edu.au/qar/article/view/3885/3717>

Cramb, J. (2021). "The Dogs of Remote Oceania: an archaeological and ethnohistorical view of domestic dog introduction and loss in the South Pacific." *Archaeology in Oceania* **57**: 28–38. <https://doi.org/10.1002/arco.5252>

**Keywords:** Pacific; Remote Oceania, island archaeology, ethnohistory, Dogs, extirpation, atolls.

**Abstract:** Domestic dogs were transported by voyagers to the islands of Remote Oceania. However, the distribution of these, and other domesticates, varies by location. By the time of European contact, dogs were extirpated from many islands, but the cause of their disappearance remains unknown. Archaeological reports and ethnohistoric text analysed for 35 islands and island groups in Remote Oceania reveal regional patterns of dog introduction and loss that shed light on their disappearance. The findings of this survey indicate that people introduced dogs to most island groups in Remote Oceania and that pre-European extirpation rates were high. The highest localized extinction rates

occurred on low islands suggesting that low-island vulnerabilities and spatial constraints on population size affect survivorship. The dogs of Remote Oceania have a complex history in which introduction to new islands was common, but long-term persistence was difficult.

## **Prizes, Awards and Fellowships**

### **Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies**

**([www.global19c.com](http://www.global19c.com))**

#### **INDIGENOUS STUDIES AWARD**

The Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies 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.

Both 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 \$500 USD 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 [societygncs@gmail.com](mailto:societygncs@gmail.com) by 31 December 2022.

#### **FORCED OR UNFORCED MIGRATION BOOK PRIZE**

The Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies 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 \$700 USD 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 ([societygncs@gmail.com](mailto:societygncs@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 for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies 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 \$450 USD 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](mailto:societygncs@gmail.com)) by 31 December 2022.

## UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

The Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies 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 \$250 USD; 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](mailto: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.

## **The German Chemical Society (Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker - GDCh) and the German Bunsen Society for Physical Chemistry (Deutsche Bunsen-Gesellschaft für Physikalische Chemie) [Paul Bunge Prize](#) for 2023**

The prize is awarded annually by the Hans R. Jenemann-Foundation and is named after Paul Bunge (1839 – 1888), the most important maker of precision balances in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The Paul Bunge Prize honours outstanding research publications on all aspects of the history of scientific instruments. The prize is endowed with 7.500 Euro. It is awarded for either individual books or papers published within the last five years or for lifetime achievements.



Submitted works may be published in English, German or French.

Applications and proposals should include the publications to be considered, a curriculum vitae and a full list of publications. The Advisory Board of the Hans R. Jenemann Foundation will decide on the prize winner.

**Submit your application or nomination, including cover letter, CV and list of publications, by 30 September 2022 via the online form at [www.gdch.de/paulbungepreis](http://www.gdch.de/paulbungepreis) or <https://www.gdch.de/gdch/stiftungen/hans-r-jenemann-stiftung/formular-paul-bunge-preis.html>. Printed copies can be sent to the GDCh office attn: Dr. Jasmin Herr. Digital versions are explicitly preferred.**

The award ceremony will take place in Munich on Mai 31 to June 2, 2023 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary event of the Paul Bunge Prize.

Contact:

Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker,  
Dr. Jasmin Herr, [j.herr@gdch.de](mailto:j.herr@gdch.de)  
Varrentrappstr. 40 – 42  
60486 FRANKFURT a.M. / Germany

**The Commission on Women and Gender Studies in History of Science,  
Technology and Medicine (COWGS)**

Offers early-career research travel fellowships. Applications are due 31 July 2022.

For information, please see:

<https://agnodike.org/agnodike-travel-research-fellowship/>.

## Conferences, Workshops and Seminars

### DHST Global History of Science and Technology '23

The DHST council is reaching out to representatives of the commissions, sections, and national committees that comprise our Division for an event to be held next year, on the last weekend of September 2023. The main goal of the event is to create an opportunity for us to meet (virtually) and engage in fruitful conversation more frequently, not only in our international congresses. (The next congress, as you know, will take place in Dunedin, New Zealand, in 2025).

Taking the form of a "global history of science and technology festival," the September 2023 event will feature 24 hours of live talks and discussions broadcast from around the world. The general theme of the festival will be **The Future of History of Science and Technology / History of Science and Technology for the Future**.

(The Circle Editor will continue to update members about this proposed meeting.)

### ***“Marine Worlds of the Long Eighteenth Century”***

<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**.

In 2022, the DNS will be held on **7-9 December at the ACU Fitzroy Campus of ACU in Melbourne**. 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.

All non-themed papers will be welcomed and considered, though a preference will be given to talks that fit the very broadly defined topic of ‘The Marine Worlds of the Long Eighteenth Century.’ 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.

Topics may include but are definitely not confined to:

- Eighteenth-century voyaging
- oceanic lives: Indigenous, Black, gendered, plebeian, mercantile, imperial
- human-animal relationships in eighteenth-century oceans
- more-than-human oceans
- ideas and practices exploring ocean depths and sea surfaces
- queering the eighteenth-century ocean
- feminist, subaltern, or decolonial knowledges of the marine
- seacraft design and representation
- maritime wrecks, disasters, and salvage operations
- reinterpretations of piracy and seaborne conflict
- marine and maritime labours, both free and unfree
- sensing seascapes: sights, sounds, tastes, and smells
- marine genres / oceanic forms
- aquatic sports, leisure, and culture
- relations between eighteenth-century studies and the blue humanities
- marine geographies, or 'thalassographies,' in formation, relation, and conflict
- philosophies and practices of sub/marine science
- sea-languages of the long eighteenth century
- submergence, diving, and drowning
- marine worlds of coast and shores
- Brackish or freshwater counter-stories to the marine
- objects, things, and oceanic materialisms
- marine memories, testimonies, and archives

We are seeking proposals for panels, workshops, and roundtables (see below). We are happy to help prospective applicants make connections between people in order to form or participate in a session. If this proves impossible, we will of course then accept a 200-word abstract for an individual paper. We are pleased to offer some travel bursaries to postgraduate students or unemployed scholars to assist in the cost of travel to Melbourne. If you would like to be considered for a travel grant, please indicate so in your proposal and include a three-page CV.

Please email proposals to [dns.xviii@gmail.com](mailto:dns.xviii@gmail.com) by **Monday, 1st August 2022**

**Panel of 90 minutes** – 4 x 15 minute papers with a chair. Please submit a proposal with a title that covers your broad topic, the name and email of the main correspondent for the panel, the names of the four speakers, and 4x100-word abstracts (one for each prospective paper). You are welcome also to include a chair, or we can arrange one for you.

**Panel of 60 minutes** – 2 x 15 minute papers with a commentator. Please submit a proposal with a title that covers your broad topic, the name and email of the main correspondent for the panel, the names of the two speakers, and 2x100-word abstracts (one for each prospective paper). Please also arrange for a commentator who will reflect for 10 minutes on the paired papers.

**Workshop of 60 minutes** – this will involve group discussion of 2 x pre-circulated new works-in-progress. Please submit a proposal with a title, the name and email of the main correspondent for the workshop, and the names of the two scholars who will pre-circulate their article/chapter-length drafts for discussion, as well as a 100-word abstract for each. You are welcome also to include a chair-discussant, or we can arrange one for you.

**Roundtable of 90 or 60 minutes** – this has an open format but must include only short talks by participants that all speak to a central question or issue within the field of eighteenth-century marine studies. Please submit a proposal with a title that signals the key problem, a 200-word abstract for the roundtable, the name and email of the main correspondent/moderator for the roundtable, and the names of all the other participants.

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](mailto: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](mailto: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.