



THE PACIFIC CIRCLE

ONLINE SEMINAR (ZOOM)

WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER 2022 – 7AM LONDON TIME

TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER 2022 – 8PM HONOLULU TIME

“The Miracle of Ice from Heat”: Mechanical Cold in Pacific History

Frances Steel
(University of Otago)

The industrial innovation of chilling or freezing perishable produce transformed relationships between climates and food across the globe. Refrigeration promised imperial ‘mastery’ over nature, and to allay fears about decay and waste. In New Zealand the first shipment of frozen meat to London in 1882 is said to mark a decisive turn away from the Pacific and the beginning of ‘six British decades’ (Sinclair 1970). The tale of New Zealand and Australia as the empire’s dairy and farm obscures the histories of mechanical cold that connected them with the wider Pacific. Tropical heat and humidity naturally presented challenges for the transport, storage and commodification of perishable food. Settler fears of the tropics as an unnatural environment for white people and cultural responses to anxieties about race and degeneration are well documented. By helping to regulate both climate and trade, refrigeration offered the possibility of channelling tropical productivity to new ends, expanding markets and reshaping livelihoods. In this paper I take the opportunity to outline the broad parameters of this nascent research project, drawing also on work-in-progress on the marketing, appeal and reach of the domestic refrigerator, which was the last, and in many places in the Pacific, the only link in the cold chain.



Advertisement in *Pacific Islands Monthly*, March 1944, p.16.

Frances Steel teaches Pacific, New Zealand, and Australian history at the University of Otago. Her research centres on cultures of mobility, consumption, and colonialism in modern Pacific history. Her books include *Oceania under Steam: Sea Transport and the Cultures of Colonialism, c.1870–1914* (Manchester University Press, 2011), *Colonialism and Male Domestic Service Across the Asia Pacific* with Julia Martínez, Claire Lowrie, and Victoria Haskins (Bloomsbury, 2019) and the edited collection *New Zealand and the Sea: Historical Perspectives* (Bridget Williams Books, 2018). She is co-editor of the *Journal of Pacific History*.



Pacific Circle Newsletter

Volume 2, Number 19 (September 11, 2022)

Book Reviews

Perminow, Arne Aleksej. *Engaging Environments in Tonga: Cultivating Beauty and Nurturing Relations in a Changing World*. New York: Berghahn Books, 2022, 229 pp.

Arne Aleksej Perminow's *Engaging Environments in Tonga: Cultivating Beauty and Nurturing Relations in a Changing World* takes the reader deep into the lives, hearts and minds of the Tongan people of Kotu Island to reveal their relationship to the changing environment around them. Perminow is an Associate Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Oslo who has curated several exhibits on the Pacific over the past two decades. His deep connection to the people of Tonga comes through in this carefully researched and insightful ethnography.

In 2022 it seems a daily occurrence to read about environmental destruction due to climate change. Humanity has raised the earth's temperature, caused the oceans to rise, and dried up our drinking water through poor stewardship and a reliance on polluting fuels. Small island nations bear a heavy toll from this degradation as their resources are squeezed and arable lands are lost. Their populations see the least amount of relief from global agencies and gain the least amount of global outrage over their environmental decline. At least that is how it appears in the press. There is one major perspective and voice missing from the discussion of climate change however. Rarely do we hear about how those living on the forefront of climate change not only deal with these forces of nature, but about how they feel toward it and how they discuss it with one another. By viewing how Indigenous people adapt to and explain environmental change, we gain insight into how Indigenous people have long adapted to and accepted or resisted global changes imposed by colonization and economic pressures over the past several centuries.

Perminow opens his book with "An Environmental Puzzle" where he describes his encounters with the people of Kotu in Tonga and their seeming acceptance of the changing weather world around them. Perminow argues that rising ocean levels and changing lagoon structures are viewed through a lens of positivity on Kotu Island. This positivity comes from a deep connection to land and sea and the belief that the connection to the environment creates what is "true, beautiful and right" (p. 13). The Tongan culture has long weathered change through the arrival of European powers and Christian Missionaries. And they have gracefully adopted and adapted to these changes in politics, economics and religion by retaining their beliefs in what is "true, beautiful and right." With this Indigenous approach, Perminow argues powerfully for the authentic voice of the Island in describing their attitudes toward environmental shifts.

Chapter one gives the reader a more in depth look at the Tongan relationship to land, sea and to one another through a breakdown of the Tongan language. The list of various words for the flow of tides, fifteen to be exact, serve as metaphors for the relationship of past, present and future (p. 27). Time shapes Tongan perceptions of change as the tides shape Tongan perceptions of time. In order to understand the tides and time, one must practice “fakasio” examining the sea; an environment that is constantly changing.

Chapter two follows the same course as chapter one by looking at the language describing day and night revealing it to be a language of merging and separating. Once again, the many complex terms to describe the rising and setting of the sun illustrate a people with an intimate understanding of their place in an ever-changing world.

Chapter three discusses the dynamics of lunar time and space emphasizing the thesis that knowing and speaking the terms of daily changes in the environment represent the Tongan people’s cultural continuity through fundamental knowledge of the shifting nature of their lands. Chapter three is beautifully illuminated with the Polynesian stories of Hina and Sinilau that capture the dialectic of merging and separation. Themes which underlay Tongan understanding of the celestial sphere.

Chapter four looks to the human interactions within the worldview of Tongans. Their cosmology constitutes dynamic transformations and thus their interactions with one another are understood to encompass and explain those dynamics. Faka'ofa'ofa, a term for beauty, can be interpreted to mean that which evokes a sense of warmth inside (p. 91). Beauty is an emotional state, not a physical one. Thus beauty is impermanent and personal. Beauty is found in the changing weather world because of this impermanence. Chapter five brings the human and environment together showing how Tongans cultivate their environment the same way they cultivate their relationships and society; in order to create order and beauty.

By the conclusion of Perminow’s study, we see that the people of Kotu Island find solace and protection from the changing environment around them through their faith, their cosmology, and their attachment to their unique land, one that seems removed from the larger experiences of environmental degradation happening across the globe. It is not that the Tongan people do not know or understand the effects of global warming or rising sea levels, it is that they desire to work through those changes and understand them on their own terms, just as they have done for thousands of years.

This book is not for the lay reader. The language can be repetitive and inaccessible to non-anthropologists or ethnologists. However, the in-depth explanations of the Tongan language masterfully illustrate the thesis that social connections, through language, shape our understanding of our lived environment. Perminow has spent three decades living with and learning from the people he writes about and his personal and thoughtful care for their lives, lands, and culture is readily apparent.

The message taken away at the end of this ethnography is that while environmental change may be a tool of colonization, the centrality of place and space to our lives preserves cultural heritage through language and a relationship to the ebbs and flows of environment.

Vera Parham
American Military University

Katharine Anderson, Helen M. Rozwadowski, eds. *Soundings and Crossings: Doing Science at Sea, 1800-1970*. Sagamore Beach Science History Publications, 2016. xxii + 370 pp. \$59.95 (paper), ISBN 978-0-88135-144-6.

Reviewed by Jonathan Galka (Harvard University)
Published on H-Sci-Med-Tech (September, 2022)
Commissioned by Christine Keiner

Soundings and Crossings: Doing Science at Sea, 1800-1970 is an edited volume of ten essays, which, taken together, seek to put into dialogue the analytical categories of place and practice in the historical study of the ocean in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The terms "soundings" and "crossings," posed as "both literal and metaphorical," index place and practice respectively (p. 3). The editors suggest that treating both categories together, rather than separately as previous volumes have done, renders the trackless ocean more historically legible, calibrates the scales of global sciences to local contexts, and helps make sense of the kinds of scientific internationalism and disciplinary heterogeneity that have characterized oceanography since its inception. After reading *_Soundings and Crossings_*, I agree wholeheartedly with this set of claims.

The essays range widely in subject matter and are grouped into three thematic sections: "Disciplining the Ocean Environment," "Defining Ocean Space for a New Century," and "Scientific Values at Sea." The sections are loosely periodized to begin with government patronage of large scientific projects in the early nineteenth century and end with what the editors describe as a "sense of profound discontinuities in the oceanographic community of the last generation" after the 1970s, an idea I will reflect on further below (p. 12). Because this is an edited collection and not a historical monograph, the grouping of essays can at times feel forced, particularly among essays in the second and third sections (certainly

scientific values were at play in defining what ocean science would be and how it would be after the turn of the twentieth century). However, the thematic sections are also a strength, in that a student or teacher of ocean history can readily place an essay in a rich context.

The essays in the collection significantly extend the breadth of the actors and institutions in the historiography of ocean science. As a field, ocean history has traditionally been overdetermined by large expeditions like Challenger and Albatross; such institutions as Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn, Woods Hole, and Scripps; and a cast of familiar great men of science. A major strength of these essays is that they reach well beyond these familiar figures. Antony Adler's essay on marine research stations centers the lesser-known French context, while Robert-Jan Wille's treatment of the early history of ocean biology focuses on the little-studied Dutch scientist Paulinus Hoek. Alistair Sponsel moves beyond the well-known US Exploring Expedition scientist James Dwight Dana to tell a story about how evidence marshaled from geology versus invertebrate zoology came to matter in the mid-nineteenth-century debate over coral reef formation. And Sam Muka's writing on scientific illustrators introduces readers to artists, including Else Bostelmann, Isabel Cooper, and Helen TeeVan (all of whose appreciation in the history of oceanography is past due, in my opinion).

When well-studied sites, names, and practices do appear (Penelope Hardy's essay on Matthew Fontaine Maury or Jennifer Martin's piece on Scripps and scientific diving, for example), they do so to challenge received histories or to position well-known actors alongside new ones. For example, Hardy's essay on Maury challenges us to conceive maritime charts as technologies of apprehension, thereby pushing Maury and his science beyond accounts of his being a zealous amateur. And Martin's innovative history of scientific diving sees Scripps pitted against OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) and other federal agencies in staking out the territory of oceanic research. What's more, the essays time and again remind readers how holding place and practice in hand can truly reorient histories of ocean science. For example, Megan Barford's story of British naval hydrography in the St. Lawrence attends to how the materiality of an environment, and the challenges of communicating that materiality, shaped its description. Adler, Martin, and Muka all stretch the friable border between the figure of scientist and that of technician, while several authors reveal how doing science at sea pulled at the boundaries between work, research, and play.

At times, I found the essays to falter in their framing. Rodolfo Alaniz's essay on the practices of deep-sea sounding, institutional indebtedness, and the nineteenth-century abiotic debate in oceanography lacks nuance in characterizing the relationship between the *_Challenger_* expedition and the azoic debate. And, for all its work in extending the range of subjects for historical inquiry, the collection remains predominantly centered in European and American history, and predominantly male (with the exception of Muka's piece). An exception to the Euro-American focus is found in Franziska Torma's essay on the International Indian Ocean Expedition, which to my mind is a great example of how stories from the margins of the history of twentieth-century oceanography can be centered, if still through a top-down approach focused on the diffusion of technology and technical assistance from developed to developing states. One more standout piece is Katharine Anderson's history of interwar marine meteorology, which is as much a contribution to the history of scientific internationalism's global ambitions as it is to the early history of computing and data storage.

Readers, especially those approaching the history of science from such disciplines as science studies, might find parts of the collection (particularly in the first section) to draw heavily from well-worn conceptual tools in the history of science, including institutional situatedness, disciplinary boundaries, scientific networks, and patronage relationships, in conceiving the epistemology of science. However, though these concepts seem familiar, this collection does very well to remind us that they have not outlived their utility for analysis. As the editors mention, *_Challenger_* scientist John Murray referred to oceanography as "a patiently put together mosaic" (p. 2). We must remember that what coheres those who study the ocean, then, is not so much disciplinary genealogy or convention as it is the shared experiences of figuring out how to study the ocean by doing science at sea.

Following from this point, it is important to note that the volume is published in honor of the eminent oceanographer-cum-historian Eric Mills, who spent his career based in Halifax and who has written widely on the history of both biological and physical oceanography. Mills penned the volume's preface, a reflection on his unconventional career spent as a practicing scientist and historian, and a bibliography of his publications follows the collection of essays. That the volume is an homage to the intellectual contributions of Mills to the history of oceanography is fitting, given that one central claim advanced by the volume's editors is that a major means

by which oceanographers came to know the ocean (and through which historians could assess their science) was through haptic engagement with instrumentation at sea, and also that this way of doing ocean science began to decline with the rise of remote sensing in the last decades of the twentieth century.

This idea, explicit in the periodization of the collection where the 1980s usher in a transformation of the scientific practice at sea, is for me among the most interesting takeaways of the book as a whole, though not a foregone conclusion. "What exactly is the ocean?" is a question that, as one author recalls, the historian Naomi Oreskes posed in 2014 (p. 281). After concluding Soundings and Crossings, I am left wondering, what is the ocean becoming? Do the notions of place and practice as deployed in this collection have the same referents now? How will we write the history of ocean science, if not?

I left Soundings and Crossings with a renewed appreciation for just how productive the history of science, especially its practice, can be when put into conversation with environmental history at sea. The volume is a significant contribution to the field and should be read not only by historians of science, environmental historians, and science studies scholars but also by anyone interested in thinking through how science and the ocean have co-constituted one another. Moreover, this outstanding collection should be used as a teaching tool in undergraduate- or graduate-level courses in the history of oceanography and ocean science, global history, and the history of technology. Having read this volume, I agree now more than ever with the editors when they write, "the ocean sciences continue to offer rich promise for our historical imagination" (p. 12).

Citation: Jonathan Galka. Review of Anderson, Katharine; Rozwadowski, Helen M., eds., Soundings and Crossings: Doing Science at Sea, 1800-1970. H-Sci-Med-Tech, H-Net Reviews. September, 2022.
URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=58259>

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Journal and Publication Updates

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

“George Ulrich’s contributions in German on Victorian geology, mining and mineralogy (1859–1864),” by Thomas A. Darragh *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria* 134(1) 7 - 44
Published: 05 September 2022

Abstract

Translations of four German publications on Victorian geology, mining and mineralogy by George Ulrich are provided. The hitherto unknown 1859 publication is the earliest detailed account of central Victorian geology and includes descriptions of the techniques for separating gold from quartz and comments on the loss of gold in the tailings and the inefficient mining practices of the time. Ulrich also discussed theories on the origin of auriferous quartz reefs and recorded 19 minerals occurring in the quartz reefs, as well as 14 in basalts with detailed descriptions of many of the minerals. The other three publications continue the geological and mineralogical topics raised in the first with new information gathered since the time of its publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1071/RS22001>

“Something went missing: cessation of Traditional Owner land management and rapid mammalian population collapses in the semi-arid region of the Murray–Darling Basin, southeastern Australia,” by Ian M. Mansergh, David C. Cheal, John W. Burch and Harry R Allen *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria* 134(1) 45 - 84
Published: 05 September 2022

Abstract

The nineteenth century mass mammal extinctions in the semi-arid zone of the Murray–Darling basin, southeastern Australia, are examined in the context of prior traditional land management. A model of grassland dynamics reveals a multi-trophic level productive pulse one to five years post-fire, followed by senescence and increasing flammability. Traditional Owner patch burning of grassland optimized human and mammalian food (including tubers, seeds and fungi) and decreased fire risk. Over at least 40 000 years, the persistence and abundance of fauna responded to this energetically closed self-reinforcing management. In 1830, depopulation (disease, massacres and displacement) effectively ended traditional management, an ecologically traumatic event that extinguished these productivity pulses. Associated mammal populations of c. 20 species collapsed, and all eco-engineering and mycophagous species, such as bilbies, bettongs and bandicoots, rapidly disappeared.

Traditional land management increased productivity, habitat heterogeneity and reduced wildfire risk, underpinning mammal abundance. This has remained unrecognized by most mammalogists and land managers. Blaming extinctions predominantly on the additions by Europeans (introduction of ungulates, feral grazers and predators etc.), disastrous as they were, fails to acknowledge the initial cause of rarity, i.e. loss of productivity, habitat and niches when traditional management was subtracted from country. As ecosystems continue to degrade, understanding the primary cause is fundamental to improved management. Although too late for extinct species, respect for, and inclusion of, traditional land management knowledge provides a direction for future land management.

<https://doi.org/10.1071/RS22002>

[“Obnoxious Plants and Pestiferous Growths: how figurative language reinforces the management of weeds in Victoria, Australia,”](#) by Kaitlyn Height, Rachael Jefferson & Sonia Graham

Australian Geographer 53 (2022), Pages: 1-18 | DOI:
10.1080/00049182.2022.2116969

Recent Publications: Books and Book Chapters

Antarcticness: Inspirations and Imaginaries, Ilan Kelman, ed. UCL Press, distributed by The University of Chicago Press, 2022

Adventures in the Stone Age: A New Guinea Diary, by Leopold Pospisil, Karolinum Press, Charles University, distributed by The University of Chicago Press, 2022

A Great and Rising Nation: Naval Exploration and Global Empire in the Early U S Republic, by Michael A. Verney, The University of Chicago Press, 2022

Prizes, Awards and Fellowships

BSHS OEC Project Grants

The British Society for the History of Science's Outreach and Engagement Committee offers grants of up to £500 to support engagement and outreach projects in the history of science, technology and medicine.

Project grants are awarded three times per year, and the deadline for the next round is Friday 23 September 2022.

Project grants are intended to support initiatives that encourage engagement with the history of science, technology and medicine by non-academic audiences. For example, eligible projects might include supporting the costs of holding a public event, the creation of a public display, or the translation of research into educational resources. We particularly encourage projects that use innovative formats and reach audiences that might be new to the history of science, technology and medicine.

Further information, and a downloadable application form, can be found at: <https://www.bshs.org.uk/grants/outreach-and-engagement-project-grants>

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.

The Max Planck Society is an equal opportunity employer that strives to foster an inclusive workplace for all. As an institute, MPIWG encourages applications from individuals regardless of gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, and/or disabilities, particularly where underrepresented in our workforce.

Visit these webpages to learn more about MPIWG's policies toward gender equality and hiring practices for persons with disabilities. Finalists may expect a decision by 1 May 2023.

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 societygncs@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 (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 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.

**German Chemical Society (Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker - GDCh)
and
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 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,
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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.
Any questions should be directed 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

THE GLOBAL / OCEANIC / NINETEENTH CENTURY

A Symposium and Workshop
Hosted by the Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies

November 5-6, 2022

Mount Saint Mary's University (Doheny campus), Los Angeles, USA

CALL FOR PAPERS

abstracts due by September 1 — see below



detail of carving on a nineteenth-century waka taua (Maori war canoe)
(Auckland Museum; image: [Kahuroa](#) 2006, public domain)

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