

<b>Paper ID</b>	010
<b>Author(s)</b>	Jess Ann Marinaccio
<b>Title</b>	“Prawning War Looms in Gulf”: Taiwan’s Illegal Fishing and Ecological Conflict in Australia
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>From 1949, when the government of the Republic of China (ROC) retreated to Taiwan after the Chinese Civil War, to at least the 1980s, commercially owned Taiwan fishing vessels were embroiled in conflict with the government and fishers of Australia over suspected illegal fishing off the coasts of that country. This conflict brought the ROC government into continued contact with the government of Australia even after Australia severed ties with the ROC to recognize the PRC in 1972. At the same time, this conflict also brought Taiwan and Australian fishers into close physical and even violent interactions as both competed to capitalize on fish stocks in the waters around Australia. This paper uses records from Taiwan’s Diplomatic Archives to examine discourse from government and popular news sources about emerging tensions between Taiwan and Australian fishers. I first consider conflicting imaginings of ownership of the ocean found in ROC and Australian accounts, all of which agreed that the ocean should be exploited but disagreed as to who should be doing this exploiting. I next discuss how newspapers from the ROC and Australia, which highlighted conflicts between Taiwan and Australian fishers, posited these conflicts as a fight for survival, where fishers from each side were seen as threatening those from the other with economic downfall and poverty. Finally, I highlight how conflicts and threats of violence between fishers fed into phenomena of overfishing and environmental degradation prevalent at this time, leading to increased territorialization of the sea and an altered ecological landscape.</p>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Water, Humans, Republic of China (Taiwan), Australia, illegal fisheries, overfishing, archives

<b>Paper ID</b>	065
<b>Author(s)</b>	Hinaikawaihi‘ilei Keala
<b>Title</b>	In the Wake of the Koholā; the Impact of Native Hawaiian Whalers in the 19th-century Whaling Industry
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>After the introduction of whaling, ‘ō koholā, to Hawai‘i in 1819, native Hawaiian seamen were quickly commodified and became Hawai‘i’s primary by the mid-1820’s. Current histories of the whaling industry in Hawai‘i lack depth, particularly when discussing native Hawaiians and the experiences they had in this industry. This presentation examines the relationship between Hawaiians and koholā, contextualized by the whaling industry entering Hawaiian waters. The mo‘olelo (stories) present a symbiotic relationship between kânaka and koholā (whales) that collapses in the inauguration of the whaling industry. ‘Ō koholā, a significant sector of Hawai‘i’s early workforce, accommodated capitalism and compromised what we today consider kânaka self-identity. This presentation traces Hawai‘i’s whaling industry: from the rapid recruitment of Kânaka onto international vessels through the laws that the Hawaiian Kingdom put into place to protect their subjects, while accounting for the environmental changes produced by the depopulation of whales. This research recognizes and analyzes the mo‘olelo and voices of these kânaka and our whale ancestors throughout the whaling industry in the 19th century, highlighting the immense but largely invisible effect Kânaka whalers and whaling had in Hawai‘i and abroad. While these whalers predominantly participated in the American whaling industry, the presentation will give a preliminary look at the Asian-Kânaka relationships that emerged from this period. This presentation intervenes into current surface-level histories that erase kânaka from being the most skilled sailors who propelled the industry instead of casting them as nameless and faceless laborers under distinguished white</p>	

captains.	
<b>Keywords</b>	Animals, Water, Humans, Indigenous

<b>Paper ID</b>	099
<b>Author(s)</b>	Robert Winstanley-Chesters
<b>Title</b>	Contested Maritime Ecologies of Peter the Great Bay and the Sea of Okhotsk: North Korean and Russian Struggles over Maritime Stocks and Salmon Conservation
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>Environmental histories of North Korea remain rare, and rarer still scholarly engagements with North Korean maritime matters, yet the sea has historically been vital to North Korean politico-developmental narratives. Building on the author's previous work outlining Pyongyang's fishing histories, and the complex relationships North Korea and Soviet Union shared at sea in the 1960's and 1970s, particularly in the Sea of Okhotsk, in the waters off Kamchatka and around the Commander Islands the paper draws upon on archival material from the Russian State Archive of the Economy, the Soviet Union's Ministry of Fisheries Archive and contemporary writing and interviews with the Coast Guard of the FSB Border Service of Russia. The paper considers the historical and lived reality of such encounters in both present and past. Pyongyang and Moscow's efforts to moderate and mitigate historical fish and mollusc poaching activities continued into the near present, but prior to 2020, North Korean fishing boats seeking to extract squid and langoustine from Peter the Great Bay in Primorsky began to encroach on the carefully conserved and managed runs of Pacific salmon into Russian far eastern rivers. Such encroachments threatened serious disturbance to the fragile ecologies of the migration routes, and led to serious alterations between the Russian Coast Guard and these North Korean boats. This paper explores the response of the Coast Guard and the efforts of Russian marine scientists and conservationists to mitigate these impacts and maintain important and long standing relationships with North Korea's fisheries research institutions and institutional frameworks.</p>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Water, Fish, North Korea, Russian Federation, Conservation

<b>Paper ID</b>	236
<b>Author(s)</b>	Carmel Carmel Finley
<b>Title</b>	The American Renaissance Mission to Japan, 1947
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>In February of 1947, three American fisheries scientists arrived in Tokyo to find and translate Japanese scientific literature around fisheries and oceanography. Among the scientists they were interested in was oceanographer Michitaka Uda (1905- 1982) and his work on ocean frontal systems. The Japanese translations greatly aided American scientist Oscar Elton Sette (1900 - 1972) in his synthesis of oceanography, meteorology, and fish recruitment. Sette's paper credits numerous Japanese scientists, but the publication in an American government series, the Marine Fisheries Review ,does not acknowledge the extent of the Japanese contribution. While the foundation stories around fisheries science point to its roots in Northern Europe and Norway, there has been little attention to the contribution from Japan.</p>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Pacific Ocean, fisheries science, oceanography, Micronesia, tuna