Paper ID	107
Author(s)	Jack Edward Greatrex
Title	Emergency Ecology: MAPS in Malayan-Malaysian Context, 1947 to 1973

Abstract

In 1967, Lord Medway — head of the Malaysia branch of the Migratory Animal Pathological Survey — ascended the mountain Gunong Benom (Pahang, Malaysia). He did so in company: alongside representatives of the British Museum, zoologists and parasitologists from the University of Malaya, members of the Mosquitoes of Malaya project, the Institute for Medical Research, the Forest Research Institute, the George Hooper Foundation, and the Malayan Tick Survey. The ascent of the mountain both contributed and grew out of a massive effort to catalogue, describe, and elucidate the ecological relations of ticks, rickettsioses, viruses, mammals, reptiles, birds, and more in Malaysia: crucial, it was thought, for understanding the trans-Asian entanglements of avian flyways with local ecologies and the spread of such diseases as Japanese encephalitis.

This talk situates the MAPS project within this Malayan (till 1963) and Malaysian (post-'63) context. In particular, it argues Malayan research was instrumental in the conceptualisation of the MAPS project: especially work since 1947 on scrub typhus in Malaya, which had identified Japanese birds as possibly instrumental in Malayan epidemiology as early as the interwar years. At the same time, this presentation contextualises Malayan research amidst the military crisis of the 'Emergency' and argues that this constituted a co-production of disease ecology and counter-insurgency.

Keywords	Birds, Disease, Counter-Insurgency, Malaya, Ecology

Paper ID	024
Author(s)	Jaehwan Hyun
Title	MAPS and the Postcolonial Flows of Bird Banding Information in the Two Koreas, 1963-1974

Abstract

This paper examines how North and South Korean ornithologists made efforts to manage the circulation of scientific information produced by the MAPS project. Their efforts were conditioned by various contexts, including (post)colonial connections with Japanese scientists, the limitation of the Cold War divides, and even the South Korean public's passion for participating in Western global science. South Korean ornithologists became an official member group of the US-military-led MAPS project from 1963 on, while North Korean researchers indirectly interacted with the MAPS researchers by reporting MAPS-ring banded birds discovered in their territories from 1965 on. In the early period, instead of direct interactions with US military personnel and ornithologists from the MAPS headquarters, both Koreas' ornithologists heavily relied on their colonial connections to Japanese ornithologists at the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology (YIO), making the YIO a temporary central node for the circulation of the Korean bird banding data. The North Korean ornithologists used this connection with MAPS via Japan as an opportunity to initiate their own national bird-banding project and established an informal relationship of banding information exchange with the MAPS headquarters in the late 1960s. This informal relationship allowed an opportunity for an indirect information exchange between North and South Korea beyond the Cold War divide. Their efforts to make data circulation not only included connections but also controls. South Korean ornithologists, who banded over ten thousand birds per year, wanted to control domestic bird banding information by requiring South Koreans to report their discoveries of banded birds to the Korean branch of MAPS instead of MAPS' official post in Hong Kong. The South Korean public

nullified this control effort by sending their discoveries directly to Hong Kong with multiple hopes and prospects; these hopes and prospects included the passion to contribute to global science with the assumption of science as a universal enterprise practiced by universal scientific language, that is, English, not local languages like Korean. In the sense that Korean ornithologists relied on their colonial ties with Japanese scientists and that their efforts to control knowledge circulation failed because of the Korean public's idealization of Western science, the making of the flows of Korean bird banding data was a postcolonial enterprise.

Keywords	Animals, Air, Humans

Paper ID	030
Author(s)	Wu Ji-Kuan
Title	MAPS and the Making of an "Outpost against Diseases" in Taiwan (1964-1970s)

Abstract

MAPS was aimed at investigating the possibility of pathogen transmission by migratory birds along the East Asian flyway. One of its focuses was the Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV). In search of local field collaborators and medical capacity, MAPS established a local field team at Tunghai University and secured liaison with the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No.2 (NAMRU-2), which was stationed in Taiwan under the name of Sino-American collaboration and served as an "outpost against diseases" in East Asia for the U.S. Armed Forces. In this presentation, I contextualize MAPS's influence on the development of ornithology in postwar Taiwan in connection to NAMRU-2's interest in JEV; this "exotic" zoonotic disease had presented epidemiological threats to U. S. military personnel. In particular, I explore their collaboration study of heronry (a landscape where ardeid birds aggregate to breed) as foci of JEV transmission. While this collaboration study failed to answer the scientific question about JEV, it benefitted both groups of scientists; it upheld that MAPS was solving medical problems and that NAMRU-2 fulfilled its responsibility in the Far East. Focusing on the study of ardeid birds conducted by MAPS and NAMRU-2, two points will be addressed. Firstly, the influence of trans-Asian knowledge flow via the U. S. military network, especially from the 406th Medical General Laboratory to NAMRU-2. Secondly, there is a contradictory nature of the attempt to incriminate birds as infectious agents by scientists who love birds and those who do not. This Taiwanese case will show that these two points characterize the MAPS-NAMRU-2 collaboration study, from scientific hypothesis to results. It also provides thoughts on articulating the MAPS project in medical terms.

Keywords	Japanese encephalitis virus(JEV), NAMRU-2, heronry, MAPs, Taiwan