If the twenty-first century seems an unlikely stage for the return of a 14th-century killer, the authors of Return of the Black Death argue that the plague, which ultimately killed about a quarter of Europe’s population, is better understood as a problem of the built environment. The authors convincingly illustrate how the plague, which spread by dense human contact from town to town, is, in effect, a very peculiar kind of tech. Noting the peculiar occurrence of plague in Marcellus, New York, and its spread to several towns in the region, the authors discuss how the plague was transmitted from one town to another by dense human contact.

The Black Death is a fascinating story of how a deadly disease spread across Europe, and the subsequent efforts to control it. The authors trace the disease’s spread and its impact on society, and provide a broader understanding of the factors that contribute to the spread of infectious diseases. They also offer insights into the effectiveness of various strategies for controlling the spread of infectious diseases.

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Honorable Mention, 2011 Ka Palapala Po'okela Award of Excellence in Natural Science, Hawai'i Book Publishers Association

More than 300 species of seabirds range the waters of the Hawaiian Islands and form one of the best bird colonies in the world. The book author, a noted seabird ecologist, provides an engaging account of seabirds and the subtle, and hitherto undetected effects of fluctuating nutritional levels on mortality patterns and the dynamics of infectious diseases.

When Captain Samuel Wallis became the first European to land at Tahiti in June 1767, he left not only a British flag on shore but also three guinea hens, a pair of turkeys, a pregnant cat, and a garden planted with peas for the chiefess Purea. Thereafter, a succession of European captains, missionaries, and others planted seeds ofEuropean influence. The immediate consequences of entangling people, plants, and animals on island shores.

Nature uncovers the potency of trading in nature. In the interweavings of chiefly power, ordinary islanders, the ambitions of outsiders, transplanted species, and the perspective—the effects of "ecological exchange" on one island from the mid-eighteenth century to the present day. Through a series of dramatic episodes, Trading Nature tells the story of how the small experiment of Tahitian seedlings planted by a London horticulturist evolved into an exuberant new species of garden at the harem for Queen Puna. By the mid-eighteenth century, Tahitian gardens were vibrant, and Tahitian islands were transformed. The story of how the small experiment of Tahitian seedlings planted by a London horticulturist evolved into an exuberant new species of garden at the harem for Queen Puna. By the mid-eighteenth century, Tahitian gardens were vibrant, and Tahitian islands were transformed.

The land of Ha'ena in Hawaii is known to Hawaiians as Hale Le'a (House of Pleasure and Delight). This book recounts the history of Ha'ena, outlining the relationships between families, their land, and their occupation throughout the 1800s and 1900s, with a focus on the role of women.

Haoles in Hawai'i strives to make sense of haole (white person/whiteness in Hawai'i) and "the politics of haole" in current debates about race in Hawai'i. Recognizing it as a significant area of study, the authors seek to contribute to the field by offering a critical perspective on the concept of race and its implications for pedagogical practice. This book offers a fresh perspective on the debate about race in Hawai'i, and provides insights into the complexities of race and race relations in an multicultural setting.


to incorporate critical perspectives into the study of race and ethnicity in Hawai'i. The authors aim to challenge traditional notions of race and to provide a more nuanced understanding of the experiences of haole and Hawaiian communities. The book explores the political and social implications of race in Hawai'i, and offers a critical analysis of the role of race in shaping the experiences of haole and Hawaiian communities. The book provides an alternative conceptual framework for understanding race in Hawai'i, and offers a critical analysis of the role of race in shaping the experiences of haole and Hawaiian communities.

In the opening chapter of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association (PPWA) history, the authors discuss the initial formation of the organization and its purpose. The Pan-Pacific Women's Association was founded in 1919 as a result of the post-World War I peace conference. The organization was established to promote international cooperation and understanding, and to advocate for women's rights and opportunities in the Pacific region. The authors argue that the PPWA was an important milestone in the history of women's movements in the Pacific region, and that it played a significant role in shaping the political and social landscape of the region.

His book in Hawai'i looks to make sense of the legacies of pan-Pacific feminism in the 1920s and the "politis of haole" in recent debates about race in Hawai'i. Recognizing it as a significant area of study, he seeks to contribute to the field by offering a critical perspective on the concept of race and its implications for pedagogical practice. This book offers a fresh perspective on the debate about race in Hawai'i, and provides insights into the complexities of race and race relations in an multicultural setting. The book offers a fresh perspective on the debate about race in Hawai'i, and provides insights into the complexities of race and race relations in an multicultural setting.

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Networks of Power, Politics, and Gender in the South Pacific.

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