

***Pacific Circle Newsletter***  
***Volume 3:3 (29 January 2023)***

**PUBLICATIONS UPDATES**

**Plants and Animals in Latin American Cultures**

*Call for Proposals (Edited Volume)*

In recent years there has been a growing interest in bringing closer together the fields of critical plant studies and critical animal studies. Scholars have described their distinct but interrelated origins, noting the earlier attention non-human animals received from the humanities and the more recent growth in plant-centered work. This edited volume is an effort in such a direction, taking Patrícia Vieira and Susan McHugh's following questions as a point of departure: "What can animal studies scholars learn from current plant research and vice versa? How do studies that encompass both plants and animals (and, potentially, other living and non-living forms of existence) enrich our understanding of our planet in all its diversity?" ("Why Plants and Animals?"). In particular, we want to explore how Latin American cultural productions could help us reevaluate, in both fields and their junctures, "[p]rinciples of ethics, aesthetics, poetics, agency, cognition, intentionality, communication, and language" of nonhuman life forms (Gagliano et al., *The Language of Plants* xvi). Among other things, we seek to examine how the representations of plant systems and animal life entice us to imagine a world without borders, highlight connections between plants and animals and visual practices, and consider the ethical and aesthetic implications of anthropomorphizing nonhuman experiences. It will also push us to pose questions on plant and animal geographies and temporalities, and how these shape and challenge human ways of knowing. Moreover, by focusing on plants and non-human animals in Latin America, we strive to show the profound interspecies entanglements in the region's past, present, and future.

We invite scholars working in Latin American art histories, cultural studies, film and media studies, literary studies, theater and performance studies, visual studies, and other relevant humanistic fields to submit proposals related to topics including, but not limited to:

- Human-nonhuman animal relationships, alliances, encounters, conflicts, and entanglements
- Decolonial approaches to animals and plants
- Studies on pets, stray animals, leisured animals, unwelcomed/invasive species, and plagues
- Languages of plants and animals
- Plant and animal life, reproduction, illness, and death
- Plants and animals in science fiction, climate fiction, and other speculative genres
- Race in critical animal and plant studies
- Medicinal animals and plants
- Plants and animals in science
- Plant and animal superstition and magic
- Animal liberation and ethics
- Indigenous ontologies and epistemologies
- Feminist and queer ecologies
- Practices of more-than-human care
- Disability studies and critical animal and plant studies
- Posthumanist examinations of plants and animals
- Ecocritical approximations to plant and animal survival in the Anthropocene
- Animals and plants in the colonial Americas
- Representations of plants and animals in early indigenous cultural production
- Plant and animal trade and displacement
- Plant and animal counter visualities
- Native plants and animals in the diaspora
- Plants, animals, and migrations

We especially welcome proposals with a transhistorical and interdisciplinary approach to critical plant and animal studies.

Authors should submit abstracts of their proposed chapters (approx. 500 words), a preliminary bibliography, and a short biographical paragraph (approx. 150 words) of each contributing author no later than April 30, 2023, to [cepardop@syr.edu](mailto:cepardop@syr.edu) and [operezhe@skidmore.edu](mailto:operezhe@skidmore.edu).

Accepted abstracts will be included in a book proposal to an academic press to be submitted by June 2023.

**Contact Info:**

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<https://oaperez.com/research/more-than-human-worlds/plants-and-animals-in-latin-american-cultures/>

## **SELECT RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHY: BOOKS**

*Marine Decapod Crustacea*, by Gary Poore and Shane Ahyong, CSIRO, 2023

## **SELECT RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHY: ARTICLES**

Russell McGregor, "Before Slater: A History of Field Guides to Australian Birds to 1970," *Australian Field Ornithology* 39 (2022), 125-138

**Abstract**

This article traces the evolution of field guides to Australian birds from the first in 1911 up to the publication of Peter Slater's ground-breaking guide to non-passerines in 1970. The classic guides, John Leach's *An Australian Bird Book* (1911) and Neville Cayley's *What Bird Is That?* (1931), receive due attention, but I also scrutinise the many more guides to specific parts of Australia and particular avian families and orders that were published over those six decades. I set the development of Australian field guides in international context, with particular attention to the works of the American, Roger Tory Peterson, whose influence is apparent in many of the guides of more restricted scope, but not in the reissues of the classics by Leach and Cayley. Innovation in Australian field guides is also contextualised within the broader transformations of birding practice over the period under consideration. Field guides were among the drivers of those transformations, while at the same time being shaped by them.

Chen Hao, ‘Global’ Entanglements of a ‘Local’ Medical Historian: The Transnational Historiography and Modernity of Chinese Medical History,” *Revue D’Histoire Des Sciences Humaines* 41 (2022), 139-151.

This paper proposes to explore the formation of a discipline named Chinese medical history in the early half of 20th century through a case study of a medical historian, Chen Bangxian, and his writings. Chen gained knowledge about recent trends in world medical history in his local world indirectly, when the thinking of historians in the German-speaking countries spread to other Western countries, to Japan, and finally to China. The article explores ways to understand the interaction between knowledge and historiography in the early half of 20th century in a global context and reveals how a historiography which both embraced world trends and historians with limited transnational background at the same time created a new “modern” way to write medical history in Republican China.

Jingbo Sun, Wen Chen, Kezhang Qin, Ze Shen, Shuangfeng Zhao, Wen Zhang, and Jiyuan Yin, “Early Cretaceous Exhumation of the Southern Great Xing’an Range, Northeastern China: Evidence from (U-Th)/He and Fission-Track Thermo-chronology,” *The Journal of Geology* 130:5 (September 2022), 413-428.

The southern Great Xing’an Range in southeastern Inner Mongolia, north of the North China Craton, is a region influenced by different tectonic regimes. The Mesozoic–Cenozoic geological and topographic evolution remains controversial. In this study, we decipher the thermal evolution of the southern Great Xing’an Range by applying zircon and apatite (U-Th)/He and apatite fission-track thermochronology to granitoids to constrain the history of exhumation induced by the superposition of different tectonic activities and the history of geomorphological evolution. Zircon (U-Th)/He dating yields Early Cretaceous ages (109.1–134.9 Ma) and one early Permian age (292.0 Ma). Apatite (U-Th)/He dating and fission-track dating yield Early Cretaceous to early Late Cretaceous ages of 89.8–117.6 and 97.8–99.9 Ma, respectively. Combining these ages with previously published zircon U-Pb data and thermal history modeling, we suggest that the southern Great Xing’an Range experienced rapid cooling and exhumation during the Early Cretaceous. This cooling stage coincided with widespread extensional tectonics in northeastern China, which are thought to have been induced by the postorogenic collapse of thickened crust associated with the Mongol-Okhotsk Ocean and backarc extension associated with subduction of the Paleo-Pacific plate. This study implies that the southern Great Xing’an Range does not record significant exhumation during the Cenozoic.

Xinqi Yu, Xiu Liu, Jun Hu, Wei Li, Zongxiu Wang, and Weifeng Xiao, "Late Paleozoic Tectonomagmatic Evolution of the Eastern Tianshan, Northwest China: Insights from "Geochronology and Geochemistry of Volcanic Rocks from the Dananhu-Lop Nur Area," *The Journal of Geology* 130:5 (September 2022), 357-380.

The final closure time of the Paleozoic ocean in the Eastern Tianshan is debated, and the geotectonics are still poorly constrained; hence, research on late Paleozoic igneous rocks has important implications for the evolutionary processes involved in this area's tectonic history. However, limited attention has been given to the volcanic rocks in the late Paleozoic strata across the Eastern Tianshan because of their rarity and identification difficulty. This article focuses on the key site of an accretionary orogen in Central Asia, the Kalatage (Shaerhu)-Dananhu-Lop Nur area, to promote the study of tectonomagmatic evolution. The interbedded volcanic rock layers in late Paleozoic strata, including volcanic edifice deposits, are mainly rhyolitic volcanic, andesitic/dacitic, and basaltic rocks. These felsic, intermediate, and mafic rocks have zircon laser ablation ICP-MS U-Pb ages of 362.5–303 Ma. Geochemically, all samples have similar primitive mantle-normalized trace-element spider diagrams and chondrite-normalized rare earth element plots. The felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks are classified as I-type rocks and formed in a volcanic arc, and the mafic rocks belong to the tholeiite series and formed in island arc (earlier) and intraplate (later) settings. By the time the mafic rocks with intraplate basalt characteristics formed at  $303 \pm 13$  Ma, the Paleo-Asian Ocean had completely closed, and the region had entered the intraplate evolution stage. On the basis of other findings regarding the ages of igneous rocks and synthetic analysis, the northward subduction of the Paleo-Asian oceanic slab can preferably explain the relationship between the distinctive tectonic environment and the age variation trend in the study area. The process generated subduction-, collision- and postcollision-related magmatism from the Devonian to the late Carboniferous, and after 310 Ma, the Kalatage-Dananhu-Lop Nur area synchronously underwent a tectonic transition from subduction and collision to an intracontinental environment.

"Y-STR Haplotypic Polymorphisms for the Hakka Population in West China and Phylogenetic Comparison with Other Chinese Populations," by Meng-Nan Liu, Chang-Xiu Peng, Dan-Lu Song, Hai-Ying Jin, Xing-Kai Zheng, and Guang-Yao Fan, *Human Biology* (forthcoming)

## BOOK REVIEWS

Andrew Goss, ed. *The Routledge Handbook of Science and Empire*. London: Routledge, 2021. Illustrations. 324 pp. \$52.95 (e-book), ISBN 978-0-429-27336-0; \$270.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-367-22125-6.

Reviewed by Sarah Qidwai (University of Regensburg)

Published on H-Sci-Med-Tech (January 2023)

Commissioned by Penelope K. Hardy

The publication of *The Routledge Handbook of Science and Empire*, edited by Andrew Goss, signals an important milestone in the scholarship on the topic of science and empire. While the relationship of the two has a longer history in the discipline, only in the last few decades have we achieved a critical mass of scholarship to identify and evaluate the state of the historiography. The handbook succeeds in its vision to synthesize the state of the field and present important questions about how to move ahead.

The twenty-seven essays in the volume cover an array of topics from vast geographical areas and even cover a multitude of empires. The central theme of the volume is to show how "numerous scientific concepts are imperial creations" (p. 4). While this is not a new idea, the handbook presents a more thorough exploration of it. In conjunction with the introduction, Pratik Chakrabarti's chapter, "Situating the Empire in History of Science," is key to the text. According to the editor, readers can use this chapter to "orient themselves to the challenges and opportunities in the field of science and empire" (p. 7). Chakrabarti asks pointed questions about the Eurocentrism of the field.

The rest of the volume is split into three sections. The first set of chapters is organized thematically around such disciplines as cartography, racial science, meteorology, colonial psychiatry, anthropology, and natural history. The next set focuses on networks of science. This includes networks of knowledge in many contexts: the Indo-Pacific, the Portuguese Empire, the Ottoman lands, Russian soil, and so on. The third set of essays pushes the geographical focus and centers decolonial initiatives. Overall, the chapters summarize important themes for future directions. While chapters can be read on their own, there is a sort of "choose your own adventure" framing as well. Goss encourages readers "to examine chapters from each of these sections, as they feature different approaches and methods, often bringing different perspectives to similar questions" (p. 7).

It is an encouraging sign that discussions of racial science and decolonization are at the forefront in the handbook. The chapters are well researched, and it is hard to criticize any of them because they do exactly what they set out to do. As for the direction of future research, we need to see more engagement with such areas as disability studies, media studies, and the field of science and religion. This next point is not a criticism of the handbook as much as it is of the field, but we need to increase contributions from authors belonging to institutions in the Global South. Perspectives from spaces that were colonized would be essential.

Overall, the handbook is an excellent resource for any scholar interested in the topic. I would recommend it to graduate students for their comprehensive exams, to course instructors to provide readings for an undergraduate class, and to scholars engaging with or looking for a quick introduction to any of these topics.

Citation: Sarah Qidwai. Review of Goss, Andrew, ed., *The Routledge Handbook of Science and Empire*. H-Sci-Med-Tech, H-Net Reviews. January 2023.

URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=57064>

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David Arnold. *Pandemic India: From Cholera to Covid-19*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2022. 288 pp. US\$50.00 (e-book), ISBN 978-0-19-767455-0; \$50.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-19-765962-5.

Reviewed by Archana Venkatesh (Clemson University)

Published on H-Sci-Med-Tech (January 2023)

Commissioned by Penelope K. Hardy

In *Pandemic India: From Cholera to Covid-19*, historian David Arnold argues that studying Indian pandemics is crucial to gaining an understanding of global pandemics. In this expansive work, Arnold suggests convincingly that "the pandemic idea has had an intimate connection with the history of empire" (p. 242). India was the site of British imperial expansion and control through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and was the site on which both discourse and institutions to study and control pandemics were developed under the "Raj." Arnold makes an excellent case for the work of historians in studying pandemics--not just in the past, but also in the present (such as COVID-19). In this way, he engages with larger questions about continuities between colonial and postcolonial governance in India, drawing a clear line connecting the violence which characterizes the control of pandemics and contagion by the Raj and by the postcolonial Indian state.

Pandemic India begins with a robust examination of what exactly constitutes a pandemic in chapter 1. Arnold notes that a pandemic is not just biological or epidemiological but also social, political, cultural, and performative, and he lays out a clear and useful overview of his approach toward a historical engagement with the meaning of a pandemic in policymaking as well as historiography. He delves into how these various meanings were generated by imperial systems of knowledge and power, and he shows that they determined how societies and racial/ethnic groups were classified into an imperial hierarchy.

Arnold's book is organized chronologically by pandemic. Chapter 2 is a case study of cholera, which examines how the British Raj was caught in a discursive and material bind: it was responsible for providing healthcare systems for the people of India, and also required Indian labor for its own survival. When Indians began dying in large numbers in the cholera epidemics of the nineteenth century, this exposed the Raj to criticism and financial loss. The crisis led to the portrayal of Indians as "superstitious" and "unhygienic," which allegedly caused their susceptibility to the disease, thus absolving the British administration of culpability. Cholera was a "disease of empire," accompanied by the creation of the civilizational colonial discourse around it that portrayed Indians as too "backward" for a "modern" scientific solution to cholera (p. 42).

Chapter 3 shifts the focus of the book to the turn of the century and the outbreak of the plague in India. Arnold argues that colonial authority was cemented on the subcontinent through the tool of the Epidemic Diseases Act (1897), marking the beginning of state-sponsored, draconian law making around epidemics and the coercive control of Indian bodies. Arnold alludes to the afterlife of this "increasing intervention of the colonial state" in the postcolonial Indian government's response to the initial outbreak of COVID-19, pointing to the total suppression of civil liberties for marginalized groups in both instances (p. 78). The violence of plague control measures at the turn of the century led to growing anti-British sentiment in India. In response to this threat, the Raj began to accept the collusion of upper-caste and elite Indians in the state machinery as medical practitioners, something they had previously rejected unequivocally on the basis of supposed British civilizational and scientific superiority.

In chapters 4 and 5, Arnold examines the Spanish flu, which killed an estimated twelve to twenty million Indians in the aftermath of the First World War, perhaps the highest death toll for any country from this global epidemic. Arnold reiterates the fact that colonized and semi-colonized regions bore the brunt of this contagion, something often obscured in histories of influenza. He suggests that it was the trappings of colonial exploitation and colonial modernity in India that led to the rapid spread and untold death caused by influenza--including railways, telegraphs, and factories. Arnold's focus on the social and demographic consequences of the disease makes clear that the majority of deaths were among the lower classes, those who were already suffering from impoverishment and malnutrition. This framing of famine as the underlying cause of the high death toll gave added impetus to the growing nationalist movement in India, as well as fueling the rise of Indian-led philanthropic endeavors in healthcare in the face of perceived government inaction. Indeed, by 1921, the Raj was issuing reports detailing its excellent handling of the flu epidemic and turning its attention to other

tropical diseases and to memorializing those who fell in the Somme and North Africa. This case of colonial forgetting was echoed in the writing of the new generation of Indian nationalists, led by Mahatma K. Gandhi.

In chapters 6 and 7, Arnold turns his attention to the postcolonial Indian state and its historical neglect of public healthcare infrastructure development. While this has obvious roots in colonial-era policymaking, Arnold contends that COVID-19 exposed the state's overreliance on private healthcare systems in the post-independence era, and especially since the liberalization of the Indian economy in 1991. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's sudden announcement of a national lockdown in March 2020 has often been compared to the draconian Raj-era plague control measures. This is clear from the increasing persecution of migrant workers, working classes, women, and minorities, which was the fallout of the Indian state's response to COVID19. These chapters are a valuable addition to the literature on pandemics in India because of Arnold's effective uses of statistical data, newspaper reports, and public statements in comparing the impact of COVID-19 regionally within Indian states.

Arnold's most compelling intervention in chapter 7 lies in his analysis of why exactly public figures and historians seek answers in previous epidemics to explain the present pandemic. In a sense, this chapter is an explanation of the frustration that many have felt with perceived inadequacies of history in explaining the current state of events in India.

Arnold's measured response to this is that while the past "does not deliver neatly packaged lessons," it does still provide useful parallels in explaining how state power works (p. 217). Just as historians seek to read archives with and against the grain, we must acknowledge that there is nuance and complexity as we study the present through the lens of past pandemics.

Pandemic India is an excellent introductory text for those interested in learning about how science and medicine serve as tools of colonial expansion, and how the deployment of these tools changes depending on the period under study. It is also an excellent way to trace the origins and expansion of state power in the modern colonial and postcolonial world, and it is a clear account of how crucial medicine and medical control of colonized bodies was to the creation of modern imperialism. Arnold's argument that these systems of colonial control did not end with colonialism, and instead have long postcolonial afterlives, is compelling in his engagement with the Indian state's response to COVID-19. This will be an important book for anyone interested in the origins of modern medicine and its inextricable links to colonial power.

Citation: Archana Venkatesh. Review of Arnold, David, \_Pandemic India: From Cholera to Covid-19\_. H-Sci-Med-Tech, H-Net Reviews. January 2023.

URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=58263>

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## 2023 SUMMER PROGRAMS

### The History of Science Society Interdisciplinary Summer School

July 10-14, 2023

Science History Institute, Philadelphia, PA, USA

A 5-day intensive workshop on the history of science for up to 12 graduate student and early career scholars, whose work intersects with the history of science.

Featuring: 3 masterclasses, 2 professionalization sessions, and the opportunity for each participant to either (a) workshop an article/dissertation chapter; or (b) to give a workshop length presentation/mock job talk. Participating students will be mentored by 4–6 faculty participants.

Participants must be HSS members but need not be members at time of application

The HSSISS program is open to Graduate Students and Early Career Scholars at any institution whose work intersects with the history of science.

We seek participants who hail from historically excluded communities, especially those belonging to underrepresented racial minority (URM) groups - including African American, Latinx, and Native American. We also strongly encourage applications from scholars whose institutions do not otherwise provide them with mentorship opportunities in the history of science.

Applicants who have a dissertation chapter or an article in progress will be given priority. However, applications from graduate students who have not yet advanced to candidacy, who would use the HSSISS to workshop their dissertation prospectus will be considered.

Deadline to submit an application is 3 February 2023.

Please visit for information:

<https://hssonline.org/page/SummerSchool><<https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fhssonline.org%2Fpage%2FSummerSchool&data=05%7C01%7Csps20%40universityofcambridgecloud.onmicrosoft.com%7Cc6423a86dbd4478f102a08daf8ce9acd%7C49a50445bdfa4b79ade3547b4f3986e9%7C1%7C0%7C638095864262962285%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWljoImC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzliLCJBTiI6IjEhaWwiLCJXVCi6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C&sdata=MQPfgDLasGP4h7yE407%2F87z0pNlu8JfUbls4U72oa0A%3D&reserved=0>

## FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS and PRIZES

### British Society for the History of Science Conference & Workshop Grants

The British Society for the History of Science is looking to award grants of up to £500 each to conferences and workshops to be held in person this year (funds to be spent by 1<sup>st</sup> March 2024). Awards may be used for any reasonable purpose to support running a conference, which might include catering, venue, or accessibility costs. **Please note that the society is committed to lowering its climate impact and therefore will not fund air travel.**

Applications should consist of:

1. Details of the conference, including title, location, and dates of the event.
2. A short abstract detailing the intellectual agenda of the conference.
3. Details of the main organisers (including name, affiliation, and contact details).
4. Details of the conference programme where available.
5. A **balanced** budget that shows both projected income and expenditure. Please note that budgets which do not balance (i.e., budgets which do not clearly outline how expenses will be met) may be reviewed unfavourably by the panel.
6. A statement explaining how the event will adhere to aims and objectives of the BSHS and our policies and guidelines (which can be found [here](#)). We would draw particular attention to our Equality and Diversity Statement and our Climate Policy.

Please complete your application using [this online form](#). All awardees will be required to provide the BSHS with a post-event report and a suitable image for publication in the society's *Viewpoint* newsletter within three months of the event.

Please submit application materials **by midnight on Friday, 17<sup>th</sup> February 2023**. Applicants will be notified by the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2023, and monies can be used between then and the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2024. Any questions should be addressed to the Secretary of the BSHS Conferences Committee, Grace Exley, at [conference.grants@bshs.org.uk](mailto:conference.grants@bshs.org.uk).

### Royal Society Early Career Research Award

This award consists of a cash prize and publication in the Society's Journal and cash prizes for the runner-up and honorable mentions. Applicants should submit a previously unpublished essay of no more than 12,000 words based on original research. It can relate to any aspect of the history of science, technology and medicine in any historical period.

The deadline for submission is February 28, 2023.

Further information at <https://royalsocietypublishing.org.rsnr/essay-award>.

## **Annals of Science Prize for 2023**

This prize is awarded by the Annals of Science to the author of an original, unpublished essay in the history of science, technology, and medicine not currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. The prize is intended for those who are currently doctoral students or have earned their doctorate within the past four years.

The deadline is January 31, 2023.

Please send submissions to Mordecai Feingold at [feingold@caltech.edu](mailto:feingold@caltech.edu)

## **IUHPST Essay Prize in History and Philosophy of Science**

### **“First Research Article” Fellowship Program**

### **Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin**

**September 1, 2023 – February 29, 2024**

The Max Planck Institute is offering two fellowships for outstanding graduate students. 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 to prepare and publish their first single-authored research paper in the English language. Eligible students should be in good standing through February 29, 2024, and should have completed the archival research for their work and can devote six months to writing and preparing an article in English for journal publication.

Applicants should send the following in English through the online portal:

<https://recruitment.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.ed/position/23330824>

1. Official proof of enrollment and good standing in an accredited graduate program from your PhD thesis or confirmation by your university.
2. Brief description of the dissertation.
3. CV and list of publications.
4. Title, abstract and outline of intended essay (maximum of 750 words).
5. English writing sample.
6. Letter of recommendation from one supervisor.

Please submit the above no later than February 15, 2023.

## **UPCOMING CONFERENCES**

**HOMSEA 2023**

**9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the  
History of Medicine in Southeast Asia  
and**

**IASTAM Regional Conference**

**International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine  
to be held in**

**Singapore, 9-11 June 2023**

**Conference Host: Nanyang Technological University**

**With support from: Nanyang Technological University**

All proposals on the subject of the history of medicine and health in Southeast Asia will be considered, but papers dealing with the influence of Chinese Traditional Medicine in Southeast Asia, local medical traditions, and the interaction between medical traditions and western medicine are encouraged. **Please submit a one-page abstract for a 20-minute talk, and a one-page CV by 15 March 2023 to: Hans Pols ([hans.pols@sydney.edu.au](mailto:hans.pols@sydney.edu.au)).**

Proposals will be reviewed by May 2023. Further information regarding the venue, registration, registration fees and accommodation options will be made available then.

**Program Committee:** Warwick Anderson, Michitake Aso, Michael Stanley-Baker, Harold Cook, Laurence Monnais, Hans Pols, Michele Thompson

**Local Organizing Committee:** Michael Stanley-Baker and team

Please note that it may be possible to subsidize some of the costs of participation for scholars from less wealthy countries, and for graduate and postgraduate students. If you would like to ask for financial support, **please send a separate email justifying your request by 15 March to Hans Pols.**

- **The 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual World History Association Conference** will be held from June 22 - 24, 2023 at the University of Pittsburgh's World History Center. To learn about the keynote speakers and/or register at the early rate go to <https://www.thewha.org/conferences/2023-energies/>. If you have specific questions, email [info@thewha.org](mailto:info@thewha.org).

- **The School of Pacific and Asian Studies (SPAS) and the Department of Asian Studies at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM)** invites proposals for papers, performances, and panels that seek to move beyond the 'traditional' regions of Asia for the 34th annual Asian Studies Graduate Student Conference, held in-person at the Center for Korean Studies on the UHM campus in Honolulu, Hawai'i, on April 27–28, 2023. Beyond the constructed and narrow boundaries of South, Southeast, West, Central, and East Asia, the conference presents participants with the opportunity to think particularly about the movements of peoples, ideas, forms, and technologies across space and time through the perspective of Inter-Asia. Visit <https://spasgraduateconference2023.wordpress.com/> for more information.

- The University of Hawai'i at Manoa Center for Southeast Asian Studies invites paper proposals for its Spring 2023 symposium, "Climate Change and South Asia." This symposium invites scholars in the interpretive social sciences, humanities, arts, architecture, business, planning, public health, and policy studies, among others, to share research and artistic work, and join together in conversations about climate change in South Asia. The virtual event will be held April 18 & 19, 2023. [Abstracts can be submitted here](#) until **January 31, 2023**.

## **Indigenous Histories of Encounters in Asia-Pacific**

University of Cambridge, 19–20 June 2023

**Keynote speakers: Lynette Russell** (Monash University) and **Michael T. Carson** (University of Guam)

The field of global history has embraced a call for new histories that cross borders and emphasise migrations and connections across large scales. Yet, in doing so, the field has at times overemphasised the history of European empires. This conference will explore new decolonial approaches which emphasise the agency of Indigenous and other non-European actors within the bustling, cross-cultural worlds of Asia-Pacific. Taking inspiration from the field of Pacific history, we will explore entanglements across oceanic spaces, shifting the focus from the dominance of European traditions towards analyses of cross-cultural exchanges.

We seek to broaden the geographical focus to incorporate the worlds of both the Pacific and Maritime Southeast Asia and beyond, including Latin America. This wider scope will allow for an

exciting, boundary-shifting dialogue between Pacific, Asian, and Latin American historians working within the fields of Indigenous history and non-European histories of globalisation and cross-cultural exchange. We call for abstracts concerned with any time period but especially encourage those focussed on the pre-modern era, which has been underrepresented in scholarship. We welcome contributions that cut across different methodologies and forms of historical evidence, including Indigenous studies, decolonisation, visual and material culture, ethnography, and archaeology.

We invite proposals for individual 20-minute papers that focus on:

- Non-European conceptualisations of the Pacific or Maritime Spaces in Asia-Pacific
- Indigenous connections across maritime space
- Decolonial approaches to empire in Asia-Pacific
- Indigenous knowledge systems and Indigenous historical methodologies
- Non-European global histories of exchange

We especially encourage contributions from **PhD students** and **early career scholars**. We also aim to publish a selection of papers from the conference as a Special Issue in a peer-reviewed journal.

Please submit an abstract (c.250 words) and a brief bio to [Indigenous.AsiaPacific@gmail.com](mailto:Indigenous.AsiaPacific@gmail.com) by **20 January 2023**.

## **Biennial ANZSHM Conference**

**12-15 July 2023**

**Health & Medical Science Building, University of Adelaide**

The Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine (ANZSHM) invites participants to its 18<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference with the theme of “Second Opinions.” Grants for postgraduate students and early career researchers are available. For further information, please visit: [www.anzshm2023.com](http://www.anzshm2023.com) or [ncosta@ncevents.com.au](mailto:ncosta@ncevents.com.au)

# BETWEEN NATIONS / ACROSS SEAS: THE TRANSNATIONAL AND TRANSCULTURAL PACIFIC

The 27th annual conference of the  
New Zealand Studies Association (NZSA),  
together with Stockholm University and the University of Turku

Stockholm, Sweden & Turku, Finland  
26 – 30 June 2023



*Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique, scenic wallpaper designed by Jean-Gabriel Charvet, manufactured by Joseph Dufour (1805)*

## Keynote Speakers:

- Professor Dominic Alessio
- Dr André Brett
- Associate Professor Patricia O'Brien
- Rena Owen
- Associate Professor Craig Santos Perez
- Professor Nicholas Thomas
- Dr Wonu Veys
- Susan Wilson

A special 5-day international conference

Includes an additional half-day free symposium for graduates & ECRs

Conference plan:

26 & 27 June - Stockholm; 28 June - ferry crossing; 29 & 30 June - Turku

Conference fee includes: coach transfers, ferry crossing and conference dinner

The New Zealand Studies Association has a long and strong history in promoting New Zealand and Pacific Studies, which for 11 years has been expanded through its twice-yearly Journal of New Zealand and Pacific Studies. The 2023 gathering builds on the successes of the conferences in Marseille (2022), Athens (2019), Aveiro (2018), Strasbourg (2017), Lugano (2016), Vienna (2015), Oslo (2014), Nijmegen (2013), Gdansk (2012), Frankfurt (2009), Florence (2008), London (2007), and Paris (2006).

Proposals for 20 minute papers to be sent by 29 January 2023 to Ian Conrich (ian@ianconrich.co.uk) or Mikko Myllyntausta (mijmyl@utu.fi). Abstracts need to be between 200 and 250 words with a bio added of 100-150 words. Interpretations of the theme are broad and papers can address a range of topics related to the Pacific and New Zealand.

Proposals for papers will be accepted within three main strands: 1) Oceania, 2) New Zealand and 3) Oceania/NZ in relation to any aspect of the Pacific Rim. We are particularly keen to receive papers on the third strand as we are hoping to extend the Association's interests into areas we have not widely explored before. Papers that explore relationships between New Zealand and/or the Pacific and Scandinavia are especially welcomed. The conference fee includes annual membership to the NZSA, which for 2023 includes a twice-yearly journal. A selection of papers from the conference will be published in the Scopus-indexed Journal of New Zealand and Pacific Studies, published by Intellect.

The conference will accept proposals on a range of subjects including the following: history, literature, film, music, art, cultural studies, media and communication, sociology, geography, tourism, war studies, politics, international relations, identity and multiculturalism, anthropology, Māori Studies, Pacific Studies, archaeology, heritage and museum studies.

