





## ONLINE LECTURE (ZOOM)

THURSDAY, 30 MARCH 2023 – 7AM LONDON TIME  
WEDNESDAY, 29 MARCH 2023 – 8PM HONOLULU TIME

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### Time Has Come to a Stop: Temporalities of Loss and Resistance on the West Papuan Plantation Frontier

Sophie Chao  
(University of Sydney)

Over the last decade, Indigenous Marind communities in the Indonesian-controlled region of West Papua have seen over one million hectares of their customary lands and forests converted to monocrop oil palm plantations without their free, prior, or informed consent. This pattern of corporate occupation sits within a longer history of settler-colonial incursion in West Papua, premised on the theft of sovereignty over Indigenous bodies, landscapes and self-determined futures. Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork and prior investigative research conducted on the Papuan oil palm frontier, Sophie Chao will explore how Marind communities sense and make sense of the temporal transformations wrought by agroindustrial expansion, as these manifest within and across species lines and as these are shaped by Indigenous modes of historicity. The paper will further examine how Marind's explicit disavowal of hope in the face of monocrop expansion constitutes an act of Indigenous epistemic resistance to the future-oriented, linear temporality of technocapitalist modernity. In doing so, the paper will invite attention to how disempowered communities creatively harness hopelessness to reclaim the very terms of their existence, amidst and against attritive histories of ontological occupation, intergenerational injustice, and multispecies violence.



An Indigenous Marind elder at the outskirts of an oil palm plantation in Merauke, West Papua  
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Dr Sophie Chao is Discovery Early Career Researcher Award (DECRA) Fellow and Lecturer in the Discipline of Anthropology at the University of Sydney. Her research investigates the intersections of Indigeneity, ecology, capitalism, health, and justice in the Pacific. Chao is author of *In the Shadow of the Palms: More-Than-Human Becomings in West Papua* and co-editor of *The Promise of Multispecies Justice*. She previously worked for the human rights organization Forest Peoples Programme, supporting the rights of forest-dwelling Indigenous peoples to their lands, resources, and livelihoods. Chao is of Sino-French heritage and lives and works on unceded Gadigal lands. For more information, please visit [www.morethanhumanworlds.com](http://www.morethanhumanworlds.com).



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Please register [here](#).

# **Pacific Circle Newsletter**

## **Volume 3:6 (13 March 2023)**

### **PUBLICATION UPDATES**

#### **Edited Volume Project Chapter Proposals: Co-Constitution of Class and Nature in Tropical Insular Southeast Asia**

The Philippines is one of the most disaster afflicted countries in the world. Yet, despite yearly, ravaging typhoons, I never call home to Manila to find out if anyone I know has been affected. On the other hand, Filipino elite discourse casually represents “the masses” as not stewarding the environment, understanding it, or appreciating its beauty. These two positions of privilege are not unrelated.

That there are many, varied links between class and nature is obvious globally and makes sense intuitively, but how, from an originary standpoint, do they relate to one another? What do we learn of one through the other and what do we miss of one without attending to the other?

This edited volume project seeks to offer an analysis of the historical co-constitution of class and human relationships with the natural environment in tropical, insular Southeast Asia, bringing two inveterate literatures together within particularized, local histories. It seeks to examine how the formation of the tropical, archipelagic Southeast Asian elite classes (as a class, vis-à-vis other classes) in the modern era were grounded in the natural environment, and how the natural environment crucially shaped these local elite’s global subjectivity and materiality—the mental structures to their ways of being and the physical texture of their daily lives.

Meanwhile, it also analyzes how relationships with the natural environment were constituted by class, focusing in particular on the formation of the elite classes. This approach—which starts from the perspective of nature instead of the human—revises our understanding of class. It builds on the central finding of cultural ecologists that cultural and social behavior was shaped by economic organization.[1] However, this edited volume moves away from such social-economic analysis towards intellectual, environmental, and social lenses on society. In this way, this project will develop a novel analytical framework that will engage geographers, urban studies experts, sociologists, and environmentalists as much as historians. By focusing on elites, this edited volume aims to refigure nature as the bedrock of modern power, while allowing nature to “speak back” within our histories of such traditional de-natured phenomena as class.

Environmental history up to this point has not systematically analyzed the issue of class; issues of colonialism have trumped those of class, instead of seeing them as distinct yet entangled categories. Historical accounts of Western elite understandings of the concept of nature and of conservation are common. Yet, they do not offer an explicit, systematic analysis of non-

Western views or of relationships with nature through the lens of class generally. Many sociological accounts of class rest on material power, taste, and consumption; yet, even when they touch on nature as it relates to lifestyle they do not argue for nature itself as being generative of class. This project's focus on the relationship between class and the environment in the Global South joins and diversifies a growing literature that thus far has largely centered on South Asia, the middle class, and links between environmental and socioeconomic injustice, focusing on the global poor and working classes, and will contribute to recent cross-disciplinary studies on the globalization of elites. It hopes to show that a return to a historicized nature as the ground for an intellectual socio-cultural history of class will clarify the truly relevant class distinctions for modern history—and the stark terms upon which our classed ecological future will be forged.

I am looking for chapter contributions to and collaborators for this edited volume project. Along the way, we contributors will form a working group to begin thinking across our separate sites, in order to develop our framework for understanding local natures as embedded in historicized class and class as embedded in historicized, local natures in Southeast Asian tropical island environments. This would result in a co-authored conclusion to our edited volume. An online workshop would be hosted to facilitate such thinking, potentially sponsored by the Toynbee Prize Foundation or a Southeast Asia research center or global history journal of our choosing.

For those interested in applying for the edited volume, please send an abstract of your chapter submission and a CV to the editor, Dr. Nicole CuUnjieng Aboitiz at:

[nicole.c.a@aya.yale.edu](mailto:nicole.c.a@aya.yale.edu)<mailto:[nicole.c.a@aya.yale.edu](mailto:nicole.c.a@aya.yale.edu)>

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## BOOK REVIEWS

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 Katherine Sinclair (Rutgers University)

Published on H-Environment (March 2023)

Commissioned by Daniella McCahey

*Soundings and Crossings: Doing Science at Sea, 1800-1970* is an edited volume of ten articles assembled from a 2015 workshop titled "Place and Practice: Doing Science On and In the Oceans, 1800-2000." The workshop was held at the University of King's College in Halifax in honor of pioneering historian of oceanography Eric L. Mills, who provides the preface to the work. Setting up the main focus of the volume, he discusses the difficulty of defining the "history of oceanography," a difficulty based on the challenge of defining "oceanography" as a discipline in the first place. Mills argues that "oceanography, as a science, hardly exists," and the diversity of contributions to this volume on the history of ocean science certainly supports his claim (p. xxi). At the same time, "oceanography" as a discipline *does* exist, and the three parts of *Soundings and Crossings* are arranged to trace, in broad strokes, the phases through which the "scientific study of the ocean" coalesced into a recognizable field.

The first section, "Disciplining the Ocean Environment," covers the study of the ocean across the nineteenth century, as governments began to fund the newly specializing branches of ocean science that would become "oceanography." In her contribution, Penelope K. Hardy discusses Matthew Fontaine Maury's pioneering work to transform the ocean into a place that could be known scientifically by instituting systematic and standardized observations of the ocean and atmospheric conditions throughout the United States Navy in the 1840s and 1850s, especially his work in the north Atlantic. Megan Barford also examines observations of the ocean through close attention to surveyors in the St. Lawrence gulf in the mid-1800s, who performed complex negotiations with water, weather, chart materials, local politicians, and imperial officials to come to know the gulf. Alistair Sponsel traces the feud between geologist James Dwight Dana and marine invertebrate specialist Joseph Pitty Couthony of the US Exploring Expedition throughout the 1840s, whose disputes over plagiarism reveal larger disputes over disciplinary boundaries within ocean science and the rejection by fellow scientists of their generalist theories of coral formation. Finally, Rodolfo John Alaniz analyzes the "biotic debate" about the limits of life in the deep sea in the 1850s and 1860s, focusing on the scientific practices of US deep sea surveys and British zoological dredging to highlight the importance of institutional practices in the creation of scientific theory.

The second section, "Defining Ocean Space for a New Century," discusses the challenges of scientists at the turn of the twentieth century as they worked from highly localized observation sites to attempt to understand the ocean as a whole. Antony Adler examines the creation of marine stations on Mediterranean beaches from 1840 to 1900 to focus on the laboratory roots of biological oceanography, arguing that his narrative disrupts the common view of the "failure" of French oceanography in terms of seagoing expeditions. Robert-Jan Wille also picks up on an understudied aspect of the history of oceanography, tracing the career of Dutch biologist Paulus Hoek at the turn of the twentieth century to link together oceanography and nascent efforts at national fisheries management in the North Sea region. In the final contribution to this section, Katharine Anderson points towards the interwar roots of post-1945 global meteorology, analyzing British and French methods for collecting synoptic observations about marine weather and then tracing the legacy of these differences in disputes over the regulatory and scientific role of the International Meteorological Organization.

The third and last section of *Soundings and Crossings*, "Scientific Values at Sea," explores how ocean scientists' specific and localized encounters with the ocean constructed, conflicted with, and defined universalist scientific values. Samantha Muka examines the role of the illustrator in marine science in the first half of the twentieth century, following multiple illustrators' career trajectories and examining their creative processes to show how scientific illustrations of marine life shaped not only cultural understandings of the ocean but also scientific study of marine life. Jennifer A. Martin discusses the professionalization of scientific diving and how, through development of the "Scripps model" in the 1970s, scientific divers constructed their community and specified their view of the ocean as separate from commercial or recreational divers. Finally, Franziska Torma focuses on the role of UNESCO's Technical Assistance program in the first International Indian Ocean Expedition of 1961, arguing that both the science and the media productions funded by UNESCO pushed a "development" framework onto the work of the expedition, treating scientists and filmmakers from developing countries as apprentices in need of guidance by their counterparts from developed countries even when this model of international tutelage did not necessarily correspond with reality.

Of particular interest to environmental historians is this volume's attention to human interactions with space and place. In their introduction, editors Katharine Anderson and Helen M. Rozwadowski explain that their chosen title, *Soundings and Crossings*, "evoke[s] a doubled sense of place and practice" (p. 3). "Soundings" evokes not only the volumetric nature of ocean space but also the technologically mediated practice of determining ocean depth. Meanwhile, "crossings" speaks both to the human experience of the ocean as a surface to traverse but also to the practice of oceanographic cruising that follows specific routes, often zigzagging, doubling back, or intersecting with other expeditions, past and present. Through their attention to "place and practice," authors in this volume examine how situated environments have shaped scientific practice, and therefore scientific knowledge production. This form of attention is particularly fruitful in the history of oceanography, broadly speaking, a discipline in which

technological mediation--through objects and techniques like trawling nets, sounding lines, oxygen tanks, aquaria, and scientific illustration--is highly visible in processes of knowledge creation. Situating each contribution in place and practice allows the authors to pay special attention to the questions of scale that are so important to the study of the oceans. The local, the national, and the global become points of analysis in many of the contributions to the volume, which examine the tensions between the highly situated places and practices of ocean science and its synoptic, universalist ambitions.

While its attention to space and place is generative, many contributions to this volume use classic and now well-worn methods from the history of science. Authors trace career trajectories of specific scientists, examine the construction and reinforcement of disciplinary boundaries, or demonstrate how scientific data becomes scientific fact. The innovation of these contributions comes from the application of these methods to the history of oceanography and oceans, broadly speaking, rather than the methods themselves. The volume aptly demonstrates that traditional history-of-science methods can provide new insights about understudied scientific fields. At the same time, however, attention to space and place in this volume also reveals a preoccupation with British and North American Anglo-phone actors and source materials in the history of science at sea. Following the authors' focus on situated histories makes the reader wonder about other "soundings" or "crossings" that could be discussed in each location--the role or representation of indigenous knowledge in surveying the St. Lawrence gulf, for example, or closer attention to the links between imperial expansion and the creation of synoptic knowledge systems. Adler's, Wille's, and Torma's contributions come as welcome surprises in their focus on non-North American and non-British innovations in ocean science. At the same time, however, even these contributions focus on European scientific perspectives. As Torma notes in the final words of the volume, "We have some information on the scientific (and social) impact of the [International Indian Ocean Expedition] on regional knowledge cultures, but we have almost no access to the worlds and future hopes of the common people in the Indian Ocean region, the people who lived with and from the oceans" (p. 338). *Soundings and Crossings* is an excellent application of history-of-science methods to questions of oceanography and discipline formation, and it productively sets the stage for further soundings of the history of ocean science and further crossings of time and space.

Citation: Katherine Sinclair. Review of Anderson, Katharine; Rozwadowski, Helen M., eds., *Soundings and Crossings: Doing Science at Sea, 1800-1970*. H-Environment, H-Net Reviews. March, 2023. URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=58504>

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Nicholas K. Menzies. *Ordering the Myriad Things: From Traditional Knowledge to Scientific Botany in China*. Culture, Place, and Nature Series. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2021. xx + 288 pp. \$32.00 (paper), ISBN 978-0-295-74946-4.

Reviewed by S.J. Zanolini (Johns Hopkins University)

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

Commissioned by Penelope K. Hardy

How are new ways of understanding grafted onto older frameworks of knowing? How do those working across epistemological frameworks recompose older texts, terminology, and ideas, ultimately reforming them into something new? In *Ordering the Myriad Things: From Traditional Knowledge to Scientific Botany in China*, Nicholas K. Menzies offers much food for thought about such questions, without drawing any needless legs onto the snake by belaboring the historiography behind them or abusing history of science, technology, and medicine (HSTM) jargon. Instead, Menzies presents a process-focused chronicle of how one newly emergent scientific discipline--botany--was introduced to China and developed by successive generations of Chinese botanists.

*Ordering the Myriad Things* primarily engages the first century after the introduction of botanical methods into China. Using actors' categories, this is roughly the century between the publication of Wu Qijun's *Research on the Illustrations, Realities, and Names of Plants* (*Zhiwu mingshi tukao* 植物名實圖考) in 1848 and the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, after the communists' victory in the Chinese Civil War. The narrative unfolds over ten chapters organized thematically as well as roughly chronologically.

After a brief introduction situating the monograph relative to contemporary historiographical trends, the first chapter acts as an introductory hook, making plain the themes and intellectual stakes in the monograph as a whole through a case study of the southern mountain tea flower (*Camellia reticulata*). The slippage between the wide-ranging knowledge of diversity within flower types and their growing conditions that can be read from a broad range of older Chinese-language sources is then nicely contrasted with the paucity of knowledge European botanists had about a plant they (erroneously) assumed had only a handful of cultivars.

This contrast helps Menzies establish a meaningful intervention that forms an arc spanning his book: that it would be as foolhardy to study the history of botany in China without paying attention to local/Chinese sources, as European botanists continued to do with regard to the camellia, a popular export, up through at least the 1940s. This chapter underscores the social conditions surrounding the circulation of scientific knowledge, clearly demonstrating with a light but effective touch how racism affected scientific objectivity.

Chapters 2 and 3 are shorter and more expository, outlining the sociopolitical context and intellectual history of Chinese engagement with nature and natural history, respectively. Chapter 4 complements a growing body of literature examining scientific ideas in translation by exploring how key terms, including *\_shu\_* (genus), *\_ke\_* (family), and *\_zhong\_* (species), came to be repurposed and standardized as botanical terms not only through the work of missionary societies and men like John Fryer working with the Translation Department at the Jiangnan Arsenal but also through the efforts of early science societies working through issues of translation and clarity, across Chinese and foreign languages and within formal (literary, *\_wenyan\_*) and vernacular (*\_baihua\_*) registers of Chinese itself. I personally deeply appreciate Menzies's connection of these debates to a far longer-standing Chinese philosophical discussion about the "rectification of names" (*\_zhengming\_*), which again becomes salient in his exploration of the problems in classifying plants in chapter 6--problems by no means exclusive to Chinese botany but prevalent in the discipline as a whole at that time.

Chapter 5 explores the centrality of fieldwork to botanical understanding, connecting it to older practices of touring and travel writing. Longer chapters follow that engage differing aspects of Chinese botany: illustration, public science writing, and museums and gardens as spaces for education and botanical experiment. The tenth and final chapter engages another plant as a case study, the dawn redwood (*\_Metasequoia glyptostroboides\_*), the first globally significant botanical discovery made on Chinese soil by Chinese botanists. Since it is not followed by a conclusion, this chapter is meant to be read as a symbol of Chinese botany as a whole; slightly more expansion here would have sharpened this parallelism. Nevertheless, it functions effectively as a coda unpacking racialization in the history of scientific discovery and publication through clear explorations of how white scientists have historically received unfair credit in retrospective memory.

Refreshingly, even while the diffuse (slow) uptake of a "Western science" in China is the core focus of this study, Menzies entirely avoids the pitfalls of replicating the "impact-response" mode prevalent in mid-twentieth-century English-language historiography of nineteenth-century China simply by not conflating Western science with Western historical actors. Instead, he centers the intellectual contributions of Chinese botanists in producing and popularizing specifically botanical knowledge. In so doing, he paints a vivid portrait of the complex difficulties Chinese botanists encountered in their work, including terminological confusion and contestation within scientific communities, the peril of conducting fieldwork in uncertain political times, and shifting ideas of the relationship between nationalism and participation in the global scientific community among Han Chinese.

I enjoyed the ease with which Menzies carried off this social situation of scientific knowledge just as much as I appreciated his choice to sidestep any zombified traces of the Needham Question.[1] Menzies carries this off by foregrounding the many genres through which premodern Chinese writers did approximate botanical understanding of plants: *\_materia medica\_*, books on painting, travel logs, and collections of famous literature, as well as horticultural guides and monographs on prized species, like camellias. This choice manages the subtle but difficult trick of honoring the richness of indigenous knowledge of plants in China, while also honing our under-standing of what it was, specifically, that differentiated newly imported botanical under-standing of plants from these older antecedents. In sum, continuity is appropriately stressed even within a broader narrative arc arguing that the novelty of new methods like careful visual study of living plants, particularly via fieldwork, constituted an epistemic shift.

It would be easy, but I think a bit cheap, to criticize this book for its lack of a more robust framing apparatus. The introduction is the only portion of the book that wades into the murky waters of academic theory; the author surfs around some potentially treacherous swells--the Orientalism of impact-response history, the cultural chauvinism of the Needham Question--in a satisfyingly non-cumbersome way. There is no formal conclusion, but savvy readers will easily follow Menzies's drift.

Other material points of note: the publisher includes an adequate Chinese glossary, meticulous notes, and an enviably thick reference list (fifty-three pages?!) for a trade paperback monograph. The quality of these paratextual elements, together with the excellent content, are both to the credit of University of Washington Press. An actually functional index closes the book, although book titles and key terms are all offered in translation rather than pinyin. Between the historiographic positioning of this book and the inclusion of a very short chapter sketching the basic outlines of China's "century of humiliation," I think the envisioned audience leans more toward historians of science, technology, and medicine than historians of China. An HSTM audience will likewise be grateful that historiographic discussions well known to the field are herein swiftly dispatched by a sentence in summary and a thick footnote of references. Other readers who may be less than familiar with the basic narrative of botany's growth as a discipline globally over the nineteenth century, including contestation around various systems of classification and the broader historiography of science since the cultural turn, will find outward facing references to these topics here, but they will find the landscape more engaging if they can fill in the impact of these matters themselves.

It is no longer enough for us to think of "the history of botany" as limited to one place or intellectual lineage. To do so forever replicates an older imperialist paradigm. To truly work our way out of this requires that, much like historians of science in any place outside of Euro-America have for years been expected to know and be fluent in the dominant historiography of science writ large (the unspecified or uncategorized being taken as default but always

seemingly referring back to Euro-America), Euro-Americanists must likewise become familiar with the histories of science in places deemed peripheral or marginal to the dominant intellectual current. Consider this book an excellent, engaging, and well-written place to start that study.

#### Note

[1]. That is, why China did not develop modern science and technology as in the West. Joseph Needham, *The Grand Titration: Science and Society in East and West* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1969).

Citation: SJ Zanolini. Review of Menzies, Nicholas K., *Ordering the Myriad Things: From Traditional Knowledge to Scientific Botany in China*. H-Sci-Med-Tech, H-Net Reviews. February, 2023. URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=57595>

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### **SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS: BOOKS and BOOK CHAPTERS**

Matthew Lauer, *Sensing Disaster: Local Knowledge and Vulnerability in Oceania*, University of California Press, 2023

#### Publisher's Note

In 2007, a three-story-high tsunami slammed the small island of Simbo in the western Solomon Islands. Drawing on over ten years of research, Matthew Lauer provides a vivid and intimate account of this calamitous event and the tumultuous recovery process. His stimulating analysis surveys the unpredictable entanglements of the powerful waves with colonization, capitalism, human-animal communication, spirit beings, ancestral territory, and technoscientific expertise that shaped the disaster's outcomes.

Although the Simbo people had never experienced another tsunami in their lifetimes, nearly everyone fled to safety before the destructive waves hit. To understand their astonishing response, Lauer argues that we need to rethink popular and scholarly portrayals of Indigenous knowledge to avert epistemic imperialism and improve disaster preparedness strategies. In an increasingly disaster-prone era of ecological crises, this provocative book brings new possibilities into view for understanding the causes and consequences of calamity, the unintended effects of humanitarian recovery and mitigation efforts, and the nature of local knowledge.

## SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS: ARTICLES and ESSAYS

“Opinion Piece: Archaeology and social justice in island worlds,” Felicia Fricke and Rachel Hoerman, *World Archaeology*

- [Download citation](#)
- <https://doi.org/10.1080/00438243.2023.2179538>

### Abstract

Ongoing discussions about the problems of white supremacy and colonialism in archaeology are useful but have not, thus far, fully considered the exacerbated effects of these issues on small islands. In this opinion piece, we, two white women academics from the Global North with extensive experience working in the Dutch Caribbean and the Hawaiian Islands, observe these exacerbated effects in governance, academic hegemony, and community relations, and call for more consideration of the effects of our discipline in small island contexts. Ultimately, in line with the observations of local, descendant, and Indigenous scholars, we argue that archaeologists must invest in de-colonial, antiracist, and social justice efforts in heritage fields and industries by foregrounding the wishes and needs of island communities. This may involve modifying or altogether abandoning current motivations and practices to build a discipline that can be a positive rather than a negative in island worlds.

D. Zeller, M. Ansell, and K. Heidrich, “Trends in Indian Ocean marine fisheries since 1950: synthesis of reconstructed catch and effort data,” *Marine and Freshwater Research* 74(4) 301-319 <https://doi.org/10.1071/MF22148>

### Abstract

**Context:** Contrary to other ocean basins, Indian Ocean catches have increased consistently since 1950, although reported data are known to be incomplete. Fish is a crucial food source in the Indian Ocean; however, ineffective management often empowers over-exploitation.

**Aims:** We synthesised and reviewed Indian Ocean reconstructed catch and effort data by fishing sector and fishing country at the ocean-basin scale.

**Methods:** We aggregated reported and reconstructed unreported catch and effort data for the Indian Ocean and derived catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) time-series by sector.

**Key results:** Indian Ocean rim country catches dominated in the Indian Ocean. Small-scale catches in the Indian Ocean have grown continuously by over 300% from  $1.9 \times 10^6$  tonnes (Mg) year $^{-1}$  in 1950 to  $6.5 \times 10^6$  tonnes year $^{-1}$  by 2018. By contrast, total industrial catches from the Indian Ocean have reached a plateau at  $\sim 8.5 \times 10^6$  tonnes year $^{-1}$  since the late 1990s, after having steadily risen from very low levels in the early 1960s. Unreported catches declined from 45 to 25% of total catches. Total fishing effort, driven by the industrial sector, has increased 30-fold since 1950 from  $0.4 \times 10^9$  to  $11 \times 10^9$  kW-days by 2010, whereas CPUE has declined 78%, with steeper declines in the small-scale (>80% since 1950) than in the industrial sector (65% from its 1981 peak).

**Conclusions:** The different sectoral patterns in the Indian Ocean compared with other ocean basins are likely to be due to the region's high dependence on small-scale fisheries and the later onset but swift growth of industrial fishing. The declining CPUE suggests strong decreases in stock biomass caused by strongly increasing fishing effort, especially in the industrial sector.

**Implications:** Indian Ocean countries should prioritise lower-impact well-managed domestic small-scale fisheries to maximise long-term, sustainable nutrient supply for local livelihoods.

## AWARDS, FELLOWSHIPS and GRANTS

### British Society for the History of Science Research Grants

The British Society for the History of Science (BSHS) offers grants of up to £500 to support research. With two rounds per year, the deadline for spring applications (31<sup>st</sup> March) is now approaching. Applicants must be members of the Society and should have completed at least one year of research towards their PhD. Applicants may be at any career level beyond this point, though priority may be given to those within 10 years of starting their PhD. For more information and details of how to apply, visit <https://www.bshs.org.uk/grants/research-grants>

Meanwhile, in view of the continuing inequality crisis, the BSHS is offering a discounted introductory rate of membership (first year) at £10 (GBP). The rate is available to anyone who considers themselves to be economically disadvantaged in relation to UK costs. We envisage this potentially to include students, those without a liveable income, and persons in countries that are economically disadvantaged in comparison to UK costs. For more information, visit <https://www.bshs.org.uk/membership>

Colleagues are encouraged to circulate both items of information amongst postgraduate students.

## **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**

**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 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.

### **Indigenous Histories of Encounters in Asia-Pacific University of Cambridge, 19–20 June 2023**

Keynote speakers:

Lynette Russell (Monash University) & 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.



AUSTRALIA AND  
NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY  
OF THE HISTORY OF  
MEDICINE

The 18th Biennial Conference  
of the ANZSHM

# Second Opinions

12-15 July 2023

University of Adelaide  
Health & Medical Science Building



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# 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](mailto:ian@ianconrich.co.uk)) or Mikko Myllyntausa ([mijmyl@utu.fi](mailto: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.



Dear Colleagues,

4S Honolulu 2023: Call for Open Panels — Deadline March 17th

<https://www.4sonline.org/meeting/>

The Society for Social Studies of Science (4S) is an international, nonprofit association founded in 1975 that fosters interdisciplinary and engaged scholarship in social studies of science, technology, and medicine (a field often referred to as STS).

This year, 4S will be holding its annual meeting at the Honolulu Convention Center in Hawai'i, November 8-11, 2023. This year's theme is "Sea, Sky, and Land: Engaging in Solidarity in Endangered Ecologies."



We are now accepting proposals for *Open Panels* until March 17.

Open panels are a way to articulate the research of colleagues and allow the formation of new networks around issues that are central to the field of STS. An open panel proposal consists of an abstract of up to 250 words, including a brief discussion of your contribution to the field and to the theme of the 2023 conference, if relevant. Proposals for open panels should be submitted by 17th March 2023. If accepted, open panels will be included in the general call for papers that will open on 10th April 2023. At that time, authors will be able to submit their papers for one or more panels.

The open panel chairs will have primary responsibility for the selection of abstracts submitted to their panels. By submitting a proposal, the chairs will be in charge of reviewing abstracts, chairing the sessions, and communicating with participants. An open panel can comprise up to three sessions of five papers each (i.e. a maximum of 15 papers in total). If a discussant is included, then the session could have up to four papers. The Program Committee reserves the right to make the final decision on which papers will be included in each panel. If you have questions, please email [meeting@4sonline.org](mailto:meeting@4sonline.org).

We look forward to your participation!

Key dates