

# ***Pacific Circle Newsletter***

## ***Volume 3:7 (27 March 2023)***

### **BOOK REVIEWS**

Eric Tagliacozzo. *In Asian Waters: Oceanic Worlds from Yemen to Yokohama*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2022. 12 pp. Ill. US\$35.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-691-14682-9.

Reviewed by Jonas Rüegg (University of Zürich)  
Published on H-Water (March 2023)  
Commissioned by Yan Gao

*In Asian Waters* is a big, fascinating, at times overwhelming book, with which the author Eric Tagliacozzo achieves a special feat, that of writing a global history of maritime commerce and exchange that functions largely independently of Eurocentric narratives and chronologies. It does so by redefining "Asia" not as the landmass east of the Bosphorus, but as a maritime zone lined up along the shores of a vast terraqueous zone that stretches from the shores of eastern Africa to the Southeast Asian Archipelago and all the way to the icy waters of the Sea of Okhotsk. Tagliacozzo's choice to connect the histories of places as disparate as Hormuz, Zamboanga, and Yokohama around a shared maritime geography is both provocative and powerful. The book's unconventionally large geographical and temporal scope enables new perspectives on big processes, by surveying and connecting distant bodies of scholarship. Its great ambition, and the sheer vastness of ground covered, however, unavoidably obfuscate the book's many arguments at times, and they program a somewhat encyclopedic tendency. Nevertheless, *In Asian Waters* makes an important contribution to a fast-evolving field. As historians and anthropologists explore the oceanic dimensions of their regional fields, big pictures like the one Tagliacozzo paints play an increasingly important role in facilitating transregional and multidisciplinary conversations.

*In Asian Waters* makes two overarching arguments: first, that maritime Asia is a diverse and decentralized entity that is yet historically tied together at so many levels that it defies any attempts at a single, integrated story line. Second, the book argues that for at least two millennia, encounters at sea over vast distances created the maritime geographies of culture, power, and trade that are at the burning point of major geopolitical transformations today. In the author's words, "those are the routes that we have now inherited ... open, sprawling, and running in many directions, and through the harbor of many ports. It is a long history and a complex one" (p. 384). How true, for already the Chinese admiral Zheng He (1371-ca. 1433), when he sailed to Africa in the 1410s, followed the path of older maritime trade routes that

had long connected Northeast Asia to the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, and to places on the East African coast as far south as Madagascar. The Indian Ocean, Tagliacozzo argues, was intimately connected with East Asian Seas from Java to Japan since deep time: genetic and archaeological evidence give proof of long-distance engagements that have largely escaped the attention of classical historiography, but that suggests a radically new picture of greater Asia as a meta-region connected by the sea.

The meta-region's de-centrality, and the diversity in historical experiences it harbors, finds expression in the book's organization. Structured like an "accordion" (p. 15), *In Asian Waters* contains six thematic sections, centered on maritime connections, bodies of water, religion on the tides, cities and the sea, marine resources, and technologies of sea power. These sections are again subdivided into fourteen chapters. Each section comes with a brief thematic introduction to help the reader gain an overview over the broad and incredibly diverse topics covered by the book. The sites studied reach from Mombasa to the Bay of Bengal and on to the South China Sea and the harbor of Pusan, and temporally, they span from the Austronesian migrations in prehistoric times to the tensions over the South China Sea in the twenty-first century. Each chapter experiments with different spatial entities, perspectives, and chronologies. If the book opens with a macroscopic account of Afro-Chinese encounters over the past two millennia, subsequent chapters focus on early modern Vietnam as a maritime polity, the transmission of "Hindu/Buddhist" beliefs from South to Southeast Asia, or on the long and continuing history of smuggling in the making of the South China Sea. These chapters each contribute a different approach to the complex mosaic that constitutes maritime Asia.

There is a deeper meaning to Tagliacozzo's experiments with geography. In the process of the environmental turn, historians of different coastal regions have cultivated an interest in maritime environments not just as pieces of infrastructure, but as social and natural ecosystems. With currents, winds, and tides, maritime environments have been recognized as distinct, fluid contexts to the making of local and imperial structures.[1] Much inspiration for such inversions of conventional, terracentric conceptions of the world comes out of Pacific history. A shift of focus toward coastal and insular localities now creates views of the Asia-Pacific as a "sea of islands" akin to Epeli Hau'ofa's seminal vision for the Pacific.[2] In East Asian area studies, the subordination of national historiographies to transnational entities--such as Tagliacozzo's South China Sea, or the East China Sea in Micah Muscolino's work--is still provocative.[3] With Hamashita Takeshi's model of interlinked maritime inter-action spheres, or what François Gipouloux has termed the "East Asian Mediterranean," the field has been set up and is waiting for an overarching theory to bring the regions together.[4]. Even after Tagliacozzo, however, the one concept that defines maritime "Asia" remains up to the reader's interpretation.

So, can the vastly diverse experiences of a maritime "Asia" even be told in one book, or is the region too vast and too diverse to constitute more than an anti-Europe? Is there a limit to how far these regions can be stretched and still make for a coherent analytical category? It seems that Tagliacozzo keeps both temporal and spatial boundaries intentionally vague. He explains that his book argues "for a vision of Asia's oceanic history focused less on the power and politics...and more on the notion of conjoined seas--the mingling of waters connecting the Middle East to Japan, with all of the maritime realms and possibilities in between" (p. 373). Tagliacozzo steers clear of provincializing Europe at all costs. Yet his active avoidance of iconic figures or turning points--familiar or alternative--at times leaves the reader somewhat disoriented. If maritime "Asia" is a useful category, then what are the common moments and processes that distinguish the region from the rest of the world? Or, ought we to think beyond human history and understand "Asia" as a greater monsoon zone, which encompasses not only the northern half of the Indian Ocean, but also the Northeast Asian and the West Pacific Monsoon?[5] Geophysical processes such as winds, currents, and tidal patterns are explored in individual chapters, but perhaps they would prove productive if explored as encompassing factors in the making of maritime Asia.

A historian of Southeast Asia by training, Eric Tagliacozzo is known as a globetrotting scholar whose work has previously led him north to the maritime Sinosphere, [6] and west along the networks of Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. [7] As is evident from his use of sources, besides Malay/Indonesian, Tagliacozzo also reads Chinese, as well as a number of European languages. With the help of translators, he has furthermore conducted interviews in Africa, the Arab Peninsula, and Thailand, among other locations. The work's authenticity is strengthened by the author's presence throughout the piece, in personal anecdotes from the beaches of Tanzania, where he once cut his feet on the shards of Ming-dynasty porcelain (p. 36), or from a "sack of salt out on the deck ... somewhere between Sulawesi and Java," on which he slept one night while pursuing the path of those who sailed these waters in the distant past (p. 387). Though compelling, these traveling episodes are mostly anecdotal in nature, an impression also supported by the eclectic fieldwork excerpts in the Appendix. Some readers may feel somewhat unsatisfied with the way scholarly trends are alluded to, but not spoken to in due depth. The reviewer took a special interest in the chapters advertised as "the environmental history of Asian seas" to find that they operate as economic histories of marine industries and trade (p. 251). The profound environmental ramifications of intensifying resource extraction are left unexplored. These quibbles aside, *In Asian Waters* needed to be written by no one other than Tagliacozzo. By daring to leave his academic comfort zone, he manages to paint maritime Southeast Asia as the crucial juncture at the center of the world's most densely populated meta-region.

*In Asian Waters* is well written and enlivened by illustrative maps and figures. It is full of interesting information that will appeal to the academic as much as to the curious leisurely reader. Yet the book demands a fair amount of preliminary knowledge. For example, the

fall of the Vietnamese Lê dynasty and the realm's subsequent dissolution into three entities is alluded to, but not supported with temporal orientation for those unfamiliar with Vietnamese history (p. 54). Regardless, individual chapters will be highly useful as teaching materials, some as windows on regional histories, others for those crucial teaching moments that push students to the meta-level of history and area studies.

Once again, this is a daring and thought-provoking book. I especially recommend the read to those interested in transregional histories of commerce, navigation, migration, and non-Western perspectives on early modern globalization. Besides the novel vision it draws by challenging the spatial and temporal conventions of the field, *In Asian Waters* is also a prompt to rethink seemingly peripheral localities as epicenters of global history in their own right.

#### Notes

[1]. Ryan Tucker Jones, "Running into Whales: The History of the North Pacific from below the Waves," *American Historical Review* 118, no. 2 (April 1, 2013): 349-77, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ahr/118.2.349>.

[2]. Epeli Hau'ofa, "Our Sea of Islands," *The Contemporary Pacific* 6, no. 1 (1994): 148-61.

[3]. Micha S. Muscolino, *Fishing Wars and Environmental Change in Late Imperial and Modern China*, Harvard East Asian Monographs, 325 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center; distrib. Harvard University Press, 2009).

[4]. Takeshi Hamashita, "Changing Regions and China: Historical Perspectives," *China Report* 37, no. 3 (2001): 333-51, <https://doi.org/10.1177/000944550103700304>; François Gipouloux, *La Méditerranée asiatique: villes portuaires et réseaux marchands en Chine, au Japon et en Asie du sud-est, XVIe-XXIe siècle* (Paris: CNRS, 2009).

[5]. Yihui Ding and Johnny C. L. Chan, "The East Asian Summer Monsoon: An Overview," *Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics* 89, nos. 1-4 (June 2005): 117-42, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00703-005-0125-z>.

[6]. Eric Tagliacozzo and Wen-chin Chang, eds., *Chinese Circulations: Capital, Commodities, and Networks in Southeast Asia* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2011); Eric Tagliacozzo, Helen F. Siu, Peter C. Perdue, eds., *Asia Inside Out: Connected Places* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2015).

J. Justin Castro, James A. Garza, eds. *Technocratic Visions: Engineers, Technology, and Society in Mexico*, Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2022. vi + 282 pp. \$55.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-8229-4748-6.

Reviewed by Israel García Solares (University of Notre Dame)

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

Commissioned by Penelope K. Hardy

A man at the bottom of the cover of *Technocratic Visions: Engineers, Technology, and Society in Mexico* controls a mechanical arm that holds a lightbulb. The shadows of an urban environment in the background contrast with the light and electricity expelled by it. The engineer looks up at this piece of technology. The lightbulb looks directly into the reader, with a dilated pupil on its center, and only the reader looks at the whole scene.

Technology often appears as something that emerges in the West and exercises linear power on the periphery. It is unfortunately uncommon to see histories of technocratic visions in the Global South. *Technocratic Visions* is a rare example of a collaborative project centered on these peripheries. The book, edited by J. Justin Castro and James A. Garza, is the result of the work of eleven researchers in Mexico and the United States. It engages with questions of location, artifact, visions, and agency that have long framed studies on technology and technological actors, in the years of the construction of a modern Mexican state.

The book is organized into nine chapters roughly divided into two parts. The first section, with chapters by Marcela Saldaña Solís, Lucero Morelos Rodríguez, Omar Escamilla González, Rocio Gomez, and James A. Garza, focuses primarily on expertise during the Porfirian years. The chapters are diverse in their topics, dealing with the tensions of architecture between national and international projects (Saldaña Solís), the history of a particular collection of artifacts at Escuela Nacional de Ingeniería (Morelos Rodríguez and Escamilla González), the history of mining safety engineers in Mexico (Gomez), and the history of Mexico City's drainage (Garza). In this first half of the book, besides describing three main areas of engineering expertise in the period (civil, hydraulic, and mining engineering), the authors introduce a fair amount of context to readers unfamiliar with Mexican history. (A minor editing note: in my copy, the chapter numbers and pages of the texts of Garza and Gomez are swapped in comparison to the table of contents.)

The second section, with chapters from the late Juan José Saldaña, J. Justin Castro, Jayson Maurice Porter, Pete Soland, and Matthew Vitz, primarily focuses on the changes and continuities of the technology after the revolution. The authors of this second half of the book open the scope of the analysis with chapters on engineers intervening in politics (Castro), changes in military engineers in Mexico and the United States (Porter), aeronautical

engineering experiments (Soland), and the urban construction of Mexico City (Vitz). Saldaña's chapter provides the institutional history of postrevolutionary engineering, just as Morelos Rodríguez and Escamilla González offer the main narrative of Porfirian technical education. If the chapters in the first half give the reader a framework for Mexican technical knowledge, most of the chapters in the second half reach into the future of expertise during the so-called Mexican Miracle.

The common theme among the chapters is state-sponsored engineering. This marks the construction of engineering, a global phenomenon, into a national narrative. The central arc of the book describes the constitution of Mexican expertise in the years of construction of a global technocratic order. The chapters focused on the Porfirian era point to efforts to build Mexico nationally, with urban developments or surveying projects, and their relationship with foreign expertise. The following chapters deal with at least three levels of Mexicanization: the adaptation of technology, the education of technicians, and the nationalization of companies and organizations. According to Vitz, those decades were determined by the rise of a "techno-bureaucratic State" (p. 187).

The book's central conflict is between the powers of control of state-sponsored technocrats and local physical and political bodies, from the rural communities that supported Pancho Villa during the punitive expedition to the miners' bodies in Zacatecas, from the communities around the Gran Canal in the 1910s to the bodies of pilots in the 1930s. This relationship between engineering and political bodies is most evident in Castro's chapter. The piece illustrates how a cohort of diplomat engineers represented Mexico internationally. The fact that one of the leading promoters of technocratic nationalism in those years, Luis Cabrera, was not an engineer nor a technician, but a lawyer, demonstrates how pervasively the technical discourse shaped public opinion. In short, the studies show that engineers' political function was not an anomaly.

This identification between political body and technical power may also be the main limitation of the texts. Nonstate technical actors receive very little attention, even if private firms and nonstate-sponsored projects were and are the majority of employers of technical experts. The replacement, for instance, of US mining engineers by Mexican professionals was not only determined by concerns over safety and state control but also marked by internal dynamics of foreign firms. Little by little, they replaced expatriate staff with local experts and ultimately abandoned the sector of extractive industries. The periodization of some of the chapters also excessively focuses on presidential terms without inviting a deeper reflection of the real power of six-year plans and the equivalence with other economic-planning models worldwide.

Technocratic Visions offers a comprehensive yet specific history of expertise in the Global South and examines how technocracy reinvented itself in the wake of the first socialist revolution in the twentieth century. It escapes from a history of technological artifacts that

move, diffuse, and transform, while shifting the reader's attention to the technicians that made it possible, their agency, and their visions of models of a nation and a political body, along with their cities, skies, wars, and deaths. It joins a growing field of studies of the process of indigenization of technology inside and outside imperial powers. Furthermore, the multiplicity and diversity of the works showcase a vibrant community of historians of Mexican technocrats and technology. The volume is a must for historians of science in Latin America, historians of Mexico, and the general public interested in technocracy's role in nation-building. Let us hope that *\_Technocratic Visions\_* can animate the production of more works on the history of local, national, and global engineering in the modern era.

Citation: Israel García Solares. Review of Castro, J. Justin; Garza, James A., eds., *\_Technocratic Visions: Engineers, Technology, and Society in Mexico\_*. H-Sci-Med-Tech, H-Net Reviews. March, 2023. URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=58562>

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

Gotz Aly, *The Magnificent Boat: The Colonial Theft of a South Seas Cultural Treasure*, Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University, 2023

Ryo Morimoto, *Nuclear Ghost: Atomic Livelihoods in Fukushima's Gray Zone*, Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2023

### ***SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS: ARTICLES and ESSAYS***

Jedediah F. Brodie, L. Francisco Henao-Diaz, Bayu Pratama, Conner Copeland, Travis Wheeler, and Olga E. Helmy, Fruit Size in Indo-Malayan Island Plants Is More Strongly Influenced by Filtering than by In Situ Evolution, *The American Naturalist* 201:4 (April 2023)

## Abstract

Community trait assembly, the formation of distributions of phenotypic characteristics across coexisting species, can occur via two main processes: filtering of trait distributions from the regional pool and in situ phenotypic evolution in local communities. But the relative importance of these processes remains unclear, largely because of the difficulty in determining the timing of evolutionary trait changes and biogeographic dispersal events in phylogenies. We assessed evolutionary and biogeographic transitions in woody plant species across the Indo-Malay archipelago, a series of island groups where the same plant lineages interact with different seed disperser and seed predator assemblages. Fruit size in 2,650 taxa spanning the angiosperm tree of life tended to be smaller in the Sulawesi and Maluku island groups, where frugivores are less diverse and smaller bodied, than in the regional source pool. While numerous plant lineages (not just small-fruited ones) reached the isolated islands, colonists tended to be the smaller-fruited members of each clade. Nearly all of the evolutionary transitions to smaller fruit size predated, often substantially, organismal dispersal to the islands. Our results suggest that filtering rather than within-island evolution largely determined the distribution of fruit sizes in these regions.

## ***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.bsbs.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.bsbs.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**

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.



## Inventing the Human

*Conference, conversations, provocations, roundtables, and exhibition*

30<sup>th</sup> November to 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2023

University of Melbourne (f2f and virtual)

### Call for Papers

This interdisciplinary and hybrid conference sets out to place the (liberal-humanist) subject dispatched by posthumanism inside the much larger field of Enlightenment/Romantic thought on this topic—a field that, on the one hand, is no longer imagined as beginning and ending in Europe and, on the other hand, is always already in dialogue or conflict with non-European traditions, understandings, and discourses of the human. We take as our key themes the pasts, futures, and varieties of reason, imagination, liberty, and the body—terms crucial to modern understandings of the human. But we do this in order to ask, in a world where Europe is merely one centre among many, what of this legacy can be dispatched? What can be revised or extended by other traditions? What in the world's multiple humanities might open new possibilities for the future? And what does our answer to these questions mean for the methods, roles, and organising categories of the Humanities?

#### Confirmed Keynote Speakers / Provocateurs:

[Genevieve Bell](#), Director of the School of Cybernetics; Director of the 3A Institute (3Ai); Florence Violet McKenzie Chair at the Australian National University; a Vice President and a Senior Fellow at Intel Corporation.

[James Q. Davies](#), Professor of Music, University of California, Berkeley.

[Amanda Jo Goldstein](#), Associate Professor, English Faculty, University of California, Berkeley.

[Wantari 'Wanta' Pawu](#), Warlpiri Elder; and Professorial Fellow in Indigenous Studies, University of Melbourne, University of Melbourne.

[Delia Lin](#), Associate Professor, Chinese Studies, University of Melbourne.

[Sujit Sivasundaram](#), Professor of World History, University of Cambridge.

#### Topics include:

- Enlightenment-Romanticism and/or its legacies and the invention of the Human
- Indigenous, Asian, Southern Hemisphere .... traditions and knowledges about the human
- Re-inventing the human (or why developing an understanding of plural humanity matters)
- The pasts, futures, and/or varieties of
  - reason / critique • imagination / creativity • knowledge • literary arts / performing arts / visual arts • cosmopolitanism / worldliness • religion / faith / the secular / the post secular • the body • place • tradition

--- or topics not included in this list important for a particular tradition on the human.
- Life writing / Writing about the human
- Ability / disability / differently abled
- Gender / transgender / non-binary





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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now open. Submit via  
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Are you interested in the history of health and medicine? Do you have a fascinating health-related history to share? We look forward to you joining us to explore medical histories of all kinds, including re-examining long established historical opinions.

Grants for postgraduate students and early career researchers to attend the conference will be available.

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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) 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.



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."



**4S 2023 HONOLULU**

Sea • Sky • Land • Endangered Ecologies • Solidarities

NOVEMBER 8 - 11

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