

QUALICUM HISTORY CONFERENCE 2022

Bios & Abstracts

CANDELA, ANDREW (UBC)

PANEL 1A

Food, Foam and Exhibition: Cultural Citizenship and Plastic Arts in the Department of Indian Affairs, 1955-1967

Abstract: This paper traces the use of Styrofoam igloos in the Department of Indian Affairs for the purposes of museum display, public exhibitions and housing, from the late 1940's to the late 1960's. Compelled by both social, military and economic reasons to orient Federal political projects to 'the north' in the post war period, the Department of Indian Affairs concurrently initiated a series of initiatives to promote Inuit cultural identities as forms of citizenship to southern, White Canadian audiences. Inuit and bureaucrat, both as artists, writers and workers, co-produced cultural forms of citizenship through material practices and public exhibition. In following different iterations of a Styrofoam igloo over a 10-year period, I argue that not only was settler colonialism in this period a "lived experience of domination, negotiation and resistance" but also an experience of production, collaboration and self-articulation through practices of cultural production under creative federal direction. Bringing these perspectives and this history together opens the problem of cultural multiculturalism as both a political practice of ordering and control, a type of settler colonialism, but also as cultural and material means of access to and definition of, a widening space in Federal Canadian politics.

Bio: Andrew Candela is an MA student in the Department of History at UBC. His interests include histories of documentary film, the north, and the environment.

CASTLE, COURTNEY (UNBC)

PANEL 2B

"We are all Granny Nanny's children": The Historical Memory of Maroon Women in Early Modern Jamaica

Abstract: On April 20th, 1741, a peculiar name appeared in a document entitled "Land Patent to Nanny, 1740." An abridged version of the land grant writes, "George the 2nd by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland and King of Jamaica, [...] do give and grant unto Nanny and the people residing with her and other heirs [...] a certain parcel of land containing five hundred acres in the parish of Portland [...] on Kingsland." This account is one of four archival records that mention the fierce Maroon leader, Queen Nanny, and while little has been written about Nanny historically, she has come to serve as a powerful source of inspiration through oral tales/legends and is currently Jamaica's only female national heroine. Consequently, the question, "Why is the historical memory of the Windward Jamaican Maroons gendered as female?" arises. My presentation will explore potential ways to answer this question by considering aspects of the historiography, historical context, and commemoration of Queen Nanny. It is based on the research proposal for my M.A. thesis on this topic and, thus, is a first foray into considering the gendered history and commemoration of one segment of the Maroon community in early modern Jamaica.

Bio: Interested in representations of Maroon women in early modern Jamaica, Courtney Castle is completing her MA in History with Dr. Dana Wessell Lightfoot at the University of Northern British Columbia. Courtney acquired her Bachelors of Art in History in from UNBC and is currently researching Maroon communities through a gendered lens by examining Jamaica's national heroine, Queen Nanny. It is Courtney's intention to explore how Maroon women are represented in the historiography of Maroon communities and why the historical memory of the Windward Maroon community is gendered as female.

CODE, ZACHARIAH (SFU)

PANEL 3A

Understanding How Evil Was Shaped: Assessing the Historiography of Heinrich Himmler's Mentors

Abstract: Heinrich Himmler's two mentors, Ernst Röhm and Gregor Strasser, were both influential in the early structuring of the Nazi Party; until both men were targeted during the 1934 Night of the Long Knives. Nevertheless, Historiography seems to be split on which one was more influential on Himmler. On one hand, because of Himmler's role as leader of the S.S., he is

seen as the natural successor for Röhm, who was the leader of the Sturmabteilung (S.A.). On the other hand, many biographers denoted both Röhm and Strasser's mentoring roles of Himmler to a footnote. Finally, the least argued for was Strasser's mentoring and employment of Himmler as his secretary. The latter tends to be overlooked within historiography even though it was a crucial steppingstone for Himmler's future position as leader of the S.S. The paper that follows this abstract, attempts to critically analyze the previously published historiography of Heinrich Himmler; to better understand why there is a connotation to group Himmler's legacy with Röhm's mentorship and more or less ignore Strasser's involvement. To understand evil, one must learn how a genocidal mass murderer was shaped and molded by the people that came before.

Bio: I am currently attending Simon Fraser University for undergraduate studies. As of right now I am currently completing the history honors program at Simon Fraser. I am majoring in history with a specialization in Modern Europe. More specifically I like to work on Nazi Germany especially the S.S. (Schutzstaffel) and Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler. However, I am very versatile when it comes to history as I also like to work on monarchies, Russian history, Latin American history, and my recent favorite is the culture of Americana. Before SFU, I attended Douglas College and graduated with an associate degree with a specialization in history. I also work full time to pay for my student fees at local restaurants as a kitchen management.

DANIEL, OLIVIA (UFV)

PANEL 2A

Underneath a hood or covered in soot: The Ku Klux Klan and Ritualized Racism in the Fraser Valley in the 1920s

Abstract: The Ku Klux Klan was founded in the wake of the American Civil War but was suppressed a decade later. It wasn't until the film, Birth of a Nation (1915), inspired North Americans to dawn white cloaks again. The KKK gained traction along the West Coast in the 1920s, one of the many rural towns that Kleagles (Klan recruiters) leached onto was Abbotsford, British Columbia. This digital research project investigates the Fraser Valley's involvement with the Klan, the organization of community rituals, and the hate speech promoted through the brotherhood of white supremacy.

Bio: Olivia Daniel is a fourth-year history and anthropology student at the University of the Fraser Valley. Olivia's beliefs of social justice inspire her to research histories of hate in her neighbourhood. She is passionate about discovering local hidden histories to create a better community. Olivia has been a Research Assistant for several faculty members of both the history and anthropology departments. Additionally, Olivia is passionate about working with indigenous communities. Olivia was a Peer Tutor at UFV's Indigenous Student Centre. She was also student ambassador for UFV's Peace and Reconciliation Centre Collaboratorium. Olivia is working alongside the Kwantlen First Nation to develop a digital archive. Once Olivia graduates, she would like to achieve her Masters in History.

DRUMMOND, DUNCAN (UFV)

PANEL 5A

The Pathos of Psychopathy: Inferiority Complexes and Totalitarian Regimes

Abstract: An inferiority complex carries with it a tide of symptoms. Failure, worthlessness, low sense of belonging, and low self-esteem are all feelings that a person, or in this case, a movement, can carry with them to influence actions, conversations, and motives. This paper explores some of the parallels between a psychological diagnosis of an inferiority complex and the mentalities and regimes of Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin. Home lives, physical body compositions, career failures, and self-branded titles form the man, and superman fantasies, secret police forces, and state-sponsored genocide form the movement. Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin walk hand in hand with their respective regimes, and this paper presents that perhaps they walk with an inferiority complex as well.

Bio: I'm Duncan Drummond, I graduated with a BA, majoring in History, minoring in English. I was accepted into UFV's BEd program in which I am currently doing my practicum. I specialize (as much as one can in an undergrad) in WW2 History, and this paper comes out of a class I took on Totalitarianism.

DRUMMOND, JACALYN (UFV)

PANEL 6A

"To Spend and be Spent Beyond the Rocky Mountains': What the Near Complete Omission of Discussion of Indigenous People in the Daily Diaries of Reverend Edward White Reveals about Settler Attitudes in Colonial British Columbia"

Abstract: The scholarship on mid-to-late 19th century Christian missionaries in BC has focused on records left by clerics who were specifically trying to interact with, and impact, Indigenous people. Typically written for a settler audience who was presumed to be interested in Indigenous people and who the missionaries hoped would contribute funds to their missionary efforts, these records have limitations for what they reveal about general settler attitudes towards Indigenous people. Overlooked have been the records left by those Protestant missionaries whose focus was ministering to the region's growing white settler population, such as Edward White. A Methodist minister who came to British Columbia in 1858, White kept a daily diary from 1859 to 1866. Throughout this time Indigenous people were never his focus, nor even more than a passing interest of his. On the rare occasion when White made mention of Indigenous people, his diary entries demonstrate his dismissal of their culture and his disapproval of their way of life. By looking at what White chose to record, and the things he chose to omit discussing, this paper will contribute to the growing body of scholarship examining colonial attitude towards Indigenous people of this time.

Bio: My name is Jacalyn (Jackie) Drummond, and I am a fourth-year student at the University of the Fraser Valley. I am majoring in history and have an extended minor in Art History. I work for Dr. Keith Carlson doing research work on the Indigenous history of British Columbia. This summer I worked with both Dr. Carlson and Dr. John Lutz on a smallpox research project, looking at how the epidemics impacted the Indigenous people of BC. Should my paper get chosen for the conference, Dr. Carlson would chair the panel, and Michaela Sapielak (a UFV honours student) would present her paper on smallpox and Indigenous loss of knowledge. Both of our papers look at the lack of Indigenous voice in the history of British Columbia.

GOOD, IRELAND (UVIC)

PANEL 5A

Looking Through a Different Lens: Insight into the 'Normal' and 'Ordinary' of the Nazi T-4 Program

Abstract: This paper approaches the Nazi T-4, or euthanasia program, through a different lens by examining the ordinariness and seeming normalcy that accompanied the abnormal and horrific actions of the program. In doing so, the paper argues that aspects of normal life were a part of the murderous program, connecting to the larger concept of the banality of [evil]. The paper explores the normal, the ordinary, and the banality of [evil] by using a primary source, a photo of the staff at Hartheim Castle (a euthanasia facility in Austria), to center the analysis. The use of a primary source enables a deeper analysis on the notions of normalcy such as leisure, celebration, and even pleasure by referring to the expressions of the individuals and the objects apparent in the photograph. In general, the paper's exploration allows for greater insight into the Third Reich's euthanasia program and its policies.

Bio: My name is Ireland Good, and I am a first-year MA student in Public History at the University of Victoria (UVic). I moved to Victoria four years ago from Alberta, and it is here that I began my journey in academia. I completed my undergraduate degree, a double-major in History and Germanic Studies, at UVic in Spring 2021. Since the beginning of my university career, I have been studying and focusing in the field of Holocaust Studies and I am constantly learning from it. I feel very appreciative to continue my MA studies in the field, to tie it into the public historical landscape, and to further share what I have learned and researched with others.

GOODFELLOW, KIRSTIE (SFU)

PANEL 6A

Remembering RCAP: Observing testimony from the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

Abstract: The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples was a national public inquiry that took place in Canada between 1991-1996. Public hearings were held in various cities, towns, and communities across Canada, and these hearings were recorded verbatim by trained stenographers. In addition, many hearings were filmed, and most were audio-recorded.

Twenty-first century scholarship that explores the relationship between Indigenous peoples and Canada cannot help but refer to the RCAP because this public inquiry profound implications in the present day. This scholarship is problematic because their analyses are limited to the RCAP Final Report. Scholars have yet to look at the RCAP hearings transcripts. I argue these transcripts are central to understanding what the RCAP meant for those who showed up and participated. By reviving these transcripts from the archives and observing what was said at these hearings, my paper will offer new insights about the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples as a living process.

Bio: Born in Ontario, raised on an island in the west coast. My love for history started with a curiosity of self. What does it mean to be a good Canadian? This question guides my research, with the hope that I can contribute to something positive in the long run. My MA project explores Indigenous women's contributions to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (1991-1996). My research interests include Canada in the 1970s-1990s; late-twentieth century federal responses to Indigenous political activism, and twenty-first century Indigenous cultural production.

GOUGER, CLAUDETTE (UNBC)

PANEL 3B

"That Stink is the Smell of Money": The Response of the People of Prince George to Industrial Growth of Pulp Mills in Their City, 1961-1968

Abstract: Within a three year span the City of Prince George had three fully operational kraft pulp and paper mega projects introduced into the region's geographical footprint. In 1966 Prince George Pulp and Paper, (PG Pulp) Prince George's first kraft pulp mill was commissioned. Two years later, Intercontinental Pulp (Intercon), Prince George Pulp's sister mill, and Northwood Pulp, were added to British Columbia's producing pulp and paper mills.

On 18 March 1964, more than two years before the first kraft pulp mill went into operation in Prince George, British Columbia, that city's newspaper reported cautiously that "with the advent of two pulp mills in the immediate vicinity of Prince George, the problem of air pollution becomes increasingly important in the minds of health authorities." An editorial published less than a month later, the same newspaper acknowledged that "those not so worried about the gases, smells and substances that befoul the air say: 'That stink is the smell of money. It's the odour of our economy and we should not complain about it.'" Obviously then, even before the kraft pulp mills went into operation in Prince George, there was a lively public debate over the effects that the production of kraft pulp would have on air quality in the city. Surprisingly, there is no historical literature to help us understand how the people of Prince George (including politicians and health officials) responded to the news that pulp mills were going to be built in their city, or how they responded once the mills were built. This presentation, using a sensory history approach, examines the nature of public debate in Prince George relating to air quality before, during, and after the pulp mills were established in the city.

Bio: Claudette Gouger is a UNBC MA History student in her final year of study. Her current research interest focus on the growth of Prince George in the post war period, specifically a sensory history of people's responses to pulp mill development in 1960's. Professionally Claudette has over twenty years' experience in post-secondary Student Affairs and has seven years' experience conducting community consultation processes for major mining projects in BC's central interior.

GUDDAH, ZONKE (UVIC)

PANEL 3B

Indigenous Roofing Technology in Old Buipe, Ghana

Abstract: This paper discusses from a historical perspective the types of buildings and the variation of roofing techniques and styles that were used over the past 400 years in the savanna geographical area of Ghana. This paper is extracted from my master's dissertation which was an ethnoarchaeological study of indigenous architecture of the historical town of Old Buipe, northern Ghana, where an extensive archaeological survey has revealed ancient architectural remains. One of goals of this paper is to discuss the factors that influence technological choice by examining variables such as the local environment, historical, social and economic contexts in the contemporary settlement of Old Buipe. Also, I highlight types of buildings, compound layouts, and constructional processes that are embedded in the repertoire of indigenous knowledge and cultural practice of the Gonja people of Old Buipe by focusing on the transformation of their roofing technology. I, however, draw on

multidisciplinary approach by assessing archaeological records, oral and written historical accounts, photographic archives, anthropological publications as well as ethnographic data. The ultimate question I ask in this paper is how cultural knowledge is preserved and transmitted in a place where there has been drastic temporal and spatial transformation.

Bio: Zonke Guddah is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Anthropology, University of Victoria. Her research interests are largely in archaeology, visual anthropology, conservation and protection of indigenous and cultural heritage, landscape and architecture using community-based research approaches. Working with her supervisor on the Banda Heritage Initiative through the "Improving African Futures Using Lessons from the Past" project, her Ph.D. project intend to focus on digitization of vernacular architectural heritage in Ghana. Zonke Guddah obtained her B.A Hons and MPhil degrees in Archaeology from the Department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, University of Ghana.

HABLAKE, ANTHONY (SFU)

PANEL 1A

Consumer Colonization: Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association and Indigenous Sovereignty, 1953-1959

Abstract: Historical scholarship on American Alaska has largely framed the erosion of Indigenous economic independence - and hence, sovereignty - as a by-product of resource exploitation in colonial capitalism. This study complicates these narratives by looking beyond resource extraction to consumerism by examining the Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association (ANICA) between 1953-1959. ANICA was an influential US government-sponsored but Indigenous-led retail cooperative established in 1948 to promote Indigenous-Alaskan economic "self-reliance" and cultural assimilation by connecting rural Alaskan communities to distant consumer markets. Though ANICA's government boosters envisioned assimilation through consumption, Indigenous-Alaskans appropriated the democratic cooperative model by integrating their newfound consumer identities into existing subsistence economies in ways that strengthened Indigenous lifeways. This project combines archival documents, oral histories, and thirteen years of company newspapers to unveil a history of resistance, democratic turmoil, and economic transformation that re-examines cooperatives as means of anti-colonial and anti-capitalist resistance. It has contemporary relevance as a case study for understanding how cooperatives can democratize economics at the grassroots level and decolonize economies by establishing Indigenous community-led institutions that present viable economic alternatives to a long history of extractive colonial capitalism.

Bio: Anthony Hablak is an undergraduate Honours History student at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, British Columbia. His work focuses on the economic and environmental history of the North American West and seeks to understand how ordinary people imagined and manifested better futures for themselves and their communities in the 19th and 20th centuries. He is co-founder and chief editor of FAUN, a multidisciplinary artistic and polemical journal that seeks to reimagine politics, culture, and economics in radically generative ways. In his life, he aspires to research and write scholarship that develops historically minded solutions to the escalating socio-economic and environmental issues we face as a species today.

HART, LILY (UBC)

PANEL 2A

"No one knows where these people came from." Dispossession Through Settler Colonial Anthropology in Canada, 1860-1940

Abstract: This paper focuses on the development of the "moundbuilder" theory in Canada and its influence in Canadian academia, politics, and public history/knowledge. Mounds and the theories surrounding their origins created a foundation for American and Canadian archaeology, and the excavations of these Indigenous mound sites, and the theories sprouted on their origins, played a role in settler-colonialism. In the nineteenth century, the popular theory was that earthen mounds in Canada and the United States had been built by a race of people separate from Indigenous peoples. Those who purported this theory questioned the length of Indigenous presence on the land, and in so doing, produced justifications for the settler colonial dispossession of Indigenous peoples.

Following Vine Deloria Jr.'s (1969) and Patrick Wolfe's (1999) arguments that anthropologists were active participants in the dispossession of Indigenous peoples, my thesis will shed light on how settler anthropologists such as George Bryce, John

Christian Schultz, and Charles Hill-Tout engaged in a theory that denied the deep historical presence of Indigenous peoples and justified the expansion of the settler-colonial state, which overlapped with their own goals for settler Canada.

Bio: Lily is a second-year MA student in the UBC Department of History and received her BA from Portland State University. She is interested in looking at how settler academic research played a role in creating and justifying policy in the settler projects of the United States and Canada. She is currently the Digital Manager at the nonprofit Confluence.

HUGHES, CHRISTINE (UVIC)

PANEL 5B

What a Cookbook Has to do with Writing: Food and the Pursuit of Pleasure in the lives of Alice B. Toklas and Gertrude Stein

Abstract: The historiography of Alice B Toklas' relationships-to food, to her wife, to her Parisian friends, to intellectualism, to modernism-attempts, for the most part, to restrict Toklas to one thing- a lover of food and cooking or merely a wealthy food snob, a French modernist genius, or simply the docile domestic partner of one. Those who wish to relegate her to a domestic food lover reduce her importance in the lives and intellectual oeuvres of both herself and Gertrude Stein, and those who attempt to rectify this reduction of her importance lose out on the vital importance of food and domesticity to her as a person. Analyses of lesbian relationships find themselves caught in a binary of heteronormativity and a queered response to heteronormative analysis, neither of which leaves sufficient space for understanding their subjects as two people with a long personal history and deep devotion for one another. Rather than aim to situate this analysis of Toklas and Stein's relationship to one another within one of these binary analytical frameworks, I seek to locate Toklas and Stein within their writing on food and domesticity, to read those works as an entry window into their life together.

Bio: Christine Hughes (she/her) is a 2nd year MA student at the University of Victoria. Her research focuses on the history of lesbianism, feminism, and community formation in the 20th century.

IU, RYAN (UBC)

PANEL 1A

The Government Central School and Collaborative Colonialism in Hong Kong

Abstract: My paper focuses on the networks among the second-tier Eurasian and Chinese elites in early colonial Hong Kong in late nineteenth and early twentieth century. They were all alumni from the Government Central School, which was established by the British colonialists to train Chinese/Eurasian students to learn English and work for them after graduation. Since they were elites, their paradoxical mentality and actions helped to shape Hong Kong community.

Bio: Ryan Iu is an M.A. student in the Department of History at UBC. His research focuses on the social history of early colonial Hong Kong, and his thesis is centred on the Governmental Central School (1862-1889), a poly-cultural meeting ground that also served as a social ladder for ambitious Chinese/Eurasian young men. Specifically, he is interested in tracing not only the networks and partnerships formed among its alumni but also the business and political connections between graduates of the Central School and colonial officials. In so doing, he hopes to advance our understanding of the structure of power of early colonial Hong Kong.

Born and raised in Hong Kong, Ryan received his B.A. in History from UBC in 2019. He has worked as a research assistant at the University of Victoria as well as the Hong Kong Baptist University. Ryan loves to watch movies, visit museums, and discuss history with friends in his spare time.

JAMES, SEAN (UBC)

PANEL 3A

Peasantry and Proletariat, Maoists and Trotskyists, and the Chinese Revolution

Abstract: Official Chinese historiography has portrayed the Chinese Communist Party's 1949 seizure of power in Marxist terms as the beginning of a socialist revolution and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. Many Western

historians likewise claim that Mao Zedong adapted Marxism and Leninism to Chinese conditions in order to establish a Communist society. However, CCP founder Chen Duxiu and others argued that the Party had abandoned Marxism and Leninism by 1928. Chen and his Trotskyist comrades had contended that the socialization of industry required the active participation of the urban proletariat. Upon conquering the cities with its peasant militias, the CCP on the contrary contained and suppressed the workers movement and protected private ownership of capital. Within a few years, however, the CCP commenced the expropriation of private capital and socialization of the means of production, without mobilizing urban workers. My presentation will discuss the Trotskyists' debates over the social and political nature of the Chinese Revolution and of the new state, as they sought to reconcile its apparent incongruity with Marxist theories of the state, revolution, and class struggle. It is my hope that an explication of their attempts to provide a materialist analysis of this transformation will contribute to a better understanding of the role of class conflict in the revolution and establishment of the new state power.

Bio: I am an MA student in the History department at the University of British Columbia. After obtaining my BA in History from UBC, I worked at UBC Library before taking a position with the Department of Modern Languages at Langara College. There, I began my studies in Mandarin, which I continued at UBC and at universities in Kunming, Beijing, and Nanjing before applying for the UBC graduate program to study modern Chinese history. My current research focuses on the Chinese Trotskyists' employment of the materialist conception of history to explain the relations between the social class struggle and military-political transformation that took place in 1949, and their efforts to provide a Marxist critique of and alternative to the Maoist Communist Party.

LOUIE, NAOMI (UBC)

PANEL 4A

Yellow Peril: Media Representations, Disease Outbreaks, and Recurring Anti-Asian Racism in North America

Abstract: This paper covers the rise of anti-Asian racism in Canada and the US during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and specifically examines the role that media representations and epidemic disease outbreaks played in influencing anti-Asian racism. It considers the relationship between media representations, epidemic disease, and finds that both media caricatures of Asians and media coverage of disease outbreaks contributed to periodic rises in anti-Asian racism throughout this time period, since Asians were frequently portrayed as carriers of disease who threatened the public's health. At particular historical moments, these stigmatizing caricatures have played a defining role in fuelling intense outbursts in discrimination, exclusionary legislation, and violence towards Asians. Finally, this paper explores the connection between this history of racism, the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, and the rise of anti-Asian racism than occurred during the pandemic.

Bio: Naomi Louie is a second year Master of Arts history student at UBC currently studying with Professor Henry Yu. Her research focuses on the influence that disease policy and disease rhetoric has had on immigration to North America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 2019, she wrote and defended her undergraduate thesis at UBC, which covered the 1892 cholera outbreak in New York City and showed how racialized rhetoric and quarantines were used to further entrench immigration exclusion. In 2020, she delivered a presentation at the Chinese Canadian Historical Society of BC's annual lecture on the relationship between pandemics and anti-Asian racism in Canada.

MACPHERSON, SEAN (UBC)

PANEL 2A

Myth Making in the Kootenays

Abstract: An exploration of how history turned into myth in the East Kootenays, how regional historians used mythology as storytelling and how those mythic properties reinforce settler colonialism throughout the west.

Bio: Sean MacPherson is a PHD student at UBC with Dr. Coll Thrush and previously studied at UVic with Dr. John Lutz and has worked extensively with the Ktunaxa in the Kootenays, conducting placial meditations, revising regional histories and exploring the ways that history transforms into mythology.

Starved For Choice: Women and Fasting in Post-Reformation England

Abstract: This article examines the curious case of a Derbyshire woman named Martha Taylor, and the ways that public reaction to her alleged forty-week fast illustrates the way that social discourse surrounding female starvation shifted from religious to scientific in the late 17th century. Drawing on the style of Carlo Ginzburg, this article approaches Taylor's case through the medium of microhistory. Using two contemporary perspectives - one medical, and one religious - this article seeks to situate the life of a relatively unknown young woman within the broader historiography of early modern women's history. The desire to explain Marth's food refusal as either a miracle ordained by God or as a rare biological phenomenon indicates a perceived lack of agency within the young woman. Modern conceptions of anorexia nervosa acknowledge the social and psychological complexities involved in food refusal, and historians have argued that self-starvation in the early modern period was often driven by motivations similar to those seen today. This article builds on this theory, arguing that as social perception of starvation shifted from "saintly to sickly," women gained a sense of autonomy from abstaining from food. A practice that was once solely linked to piety, therefore, evolved into an individualistic method of exerting female agency within a male-driven society. An interdisciplinary analysis of Martha's case re-centers her in her own story and concludes that the medicalization of fasting led some early modern women to use food restriction as a specific and gendered form of rebellion.

Bio: My name is Bella McKenzie, and I am currently in my fourth year at Simon Fraser University, in the honours history program. I have lived in B.C. for just over two years; I grew up in Ontario and completed my first year of my undergrad at Huron College at UWO in London. My area of study is early-modern England - more specifically the intersection between women's history and religious history during that period. My honours thesis, as briefly described above, will deal with those themes. I plan to continue my education at the graduate level and am curious to see where my research will take me in the future.

How Transgressive a Transsexual? The Contradictions in Transgression and Conformity Within Transfeminine Erotica

Abstract: As scholars Whitney Strub and Nicholas Matte persuasively argue, mainstream transfeminine porn was the central element shaping mid-century American cultural understandings of transness. Yet, despite this representational importance, studies of transfeminine erotica remain a niche subject within the already modest field of trans history. My paper thus contributes to filling this historiographical gap, via a longitudinal textual analysis of five transfeminine erotica publications from the late 1960s to early 1980s. By utilizing extensive archival research at both the UVic Transgender Archives, along with the Digital Transgender Archive, I investigate what scripts of femininity, sexuality, and desire predominated. In addition, given Nicholas Matte's characterization of transfeminine erotica increasingly engaging in both gender and racial fetishization, my paper further investigates the credibility of this claim. Ultimately, I show the contradictory framing of transfeminine porn as both an erotic space of lurid transgression, while closely adhering to normative conventions of femininity, race, and cisheterosexual desirability. Over my talk I will show how taking a walk on the wild side, was really more of a light evening stroll.

Bio: Chris Aino Pihlak is an emerging transfeminine scholar that has devoted herself to subjects denied space within traditional historical narrative. In addition to their interest in histories of gender and sexuality, they are currently examining how Anglophone, gender-variant communities constructed femininity from the 1960s through the 1990s via a range of crossdressing and transfeminine periodicals. She believes trans histories provide an invaluable sense of kinship and legacy to the contemporary trans community. They hope their scholarship helps to give back to the community that has given them so much.

(Re)Creating the Soviet Family: Domestic Violence and Family Law in 20th Century Russia

Abstract: In 2017 the Russian Federation decriminalized all but the most severe, life threatening forms of domestic violence. After more than a century of criminalization under both the Czar and the Soviets, alongside countless Soviet propaganda campaigns promoting equality within the home, it appears that gendered violence has returned to a legally semi-sanctioned state of existence. Yet one hundred years prior, the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution promised to liberate women from the gendered violence that accompanied "traditional" patriarchal culture and the slavery of her position in the bourgeois family. Early Soviet family law sought to liberate women from the patriarchal family and all its obligations. Even with the abandonment of this project, the reactionary turn in family law under Stalin's reign was accompanied by egalitarian rhetoric. Yet, the status of women in the Soviet Union remained deeply contradictory and oddly dissonant throughout its history. Adopting a transnational feminist approach, my project will utilize English translations of Soviet family law from 1880 to 1991 and oral history interviews collected from Soviet peasant women to understand the cultural attitudes towards and function of domestic violence before and after the Bolshevik revolution.

Bio: Pourochista (Rita) Rahmati is an honours undergraduate student expecting to graduate in Spring 2022. Her research interests are in the history of imperialism, the history of the family, legal history, and women's history.

Constructing a Navigable Coast: Marine Navigation and Indigenous Intermediaries at Chi'mataqsai / Cape Beale, 1861-1906

Abstract: The coterminous growth of steam travel and state-sponsored navigational infrastructure-hydrographic charts, lighthouses, and lifesaving stations-played a complicated dual role on Canada's West Coast. Such technologies allowed settlers to literally bypass the Indigenous intermediaries that were necessary for coastal travel in previous eras. This distancing effect shaped settler perceptions of the coast (Braun 2002) and undermined the measure of autonomy that intricate coastal environments sometimes afforded Indigenous communities. On another level, however, lighthouse logs and government records reveal that Indigenous intermediaries remained essential for the successful functioning of navigational infrastructure into the twentieth century. This paper uses a case study of the Cape Beale Lighthouse on Vancouver Island to show how Nuu-chah-nulth labour and knowledge, mediated by new technologies of sound and light, helped render the coastline navigable to the countless newcomers who plied these waters in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. In doing so, I argue that the construction of a navigable coast was a far more protracted process than previous studies have suggested.

Bio: Jesse is a PhD candidate in History at the University of Victoria. His ongoing doctoral research examines the intersecting histories of marine navigation and colonialism on the west coasts of British Columbia and Washington. Jesse has a background in historical consulting and has conducted archival research and traditional knowledge and land use studies for a variety of clients. He currently sits on the board of the Friends of the BC Archives.

Merging Identities: An Intersectional Analysis of the British Columbia Federation of Women

Abstract: In response to a Supreme Court Case which aimed to extend personhood to fetuses, on May 8th and 9th 1982, the British Columbia Federation of Women (BCFW) sponsored a province-wide day of action for legalizing abortions in Canada, which was organized by Concerned Citizens for Choice on Abortion (CCCA). A common perception of second wave feminism's robust call for reproductive rights is that it prioritized legalizing abortion while sidelining other societal issues that were more prominent to working-class women, women of colour, lesbians, and women in different regions. Consequently, the movement is accused of prioritizing middle-class white woman's issues. However, according to the CCCA, reproductive rights encompassed other women's health concerns such as sexual education, equal access to abortion, free and readily available birth control methods including sterilization and ending compulsory sterilization. While the scope

of women who would benefit from the call to action is broadened by the CCCA's interpretation of women's health issues, the lingering emphasis on abortion accessibility suggests that while the women of the CCCA acknowledged health concerns that impacted an array of women, other factors such as reaction-based protesting and balancing public opinion for support impacted which issues the CCCA and the second-wave feminist movement focused on for reproductive rights.

Bio: Samantha Rushowic is a second year MA candidate at Simon Fraser University. Her research interests include second-wave feminism, intersectionality, and 20th century history. In her free time, she enjoys endurance running and weightlifting.

SAPIELAK, MICHAELA (UFV)

PANEL 6A

Smallpox in the Plateau: Historiographical Trends and the Loss of Knowledge

Abstract: Smallpox holds an almost mythic place in our understanding of Canadian Indigenous history. We know it devastated Indigenous communities, and as a result, cleared the way for non-Indigenous settlement. Although colonial contact and settlement came relatively recently to the Columbia Plateau, our sources of knowledge are largely fragmentary. Indeed, academic studies of smallpox have focused principally on topics such as the disease's effect on population numbers, and the desertion of traditional village sites. As a consequence, historiographical trends have led to an over-simplification of smallpox's impact in the broader Pacific Northwest, despite its presence among Indigenous communities throughout the centuries since European contact. In my presentation I seek to trace historiographical trends by presenting findings I contributed as a research assistant to phase one of a large SSHRC Insight grant led by faculty from the UFV and UVic History Departments. I look specifically at scholarship's focus on the physical impact of smallpox and how this has contributed to a sense among academics and the general public that we know what the effects of smallpox were. This belief has caused us to either overlook or misunderstand important issues such as the extent and expression of Indigenous knowledge loss and cultural trauma.

Bio: Michaela Sapielak is a recent history graduate of the Bachelor of Arts program at the University of the Fraser Valley in British Columbia, who hopes to enroll in a history graduate program in the fall of 2022. Her research interests focus on examining questions of popular memory of Canadian historical figures and events. Michaela's undergraduate research includes studies of individuals like John G. Diefenbaker and Sir John Franklin, as well as examinations of events like the 2011 Stanley Cup Riot in Vancouver BC. She also worked as a research assistant for Professors Keith Carlson and John Lutz in the summer of 2021, where she conducted a literature review on the subject of smallpox in the Columbia Plateau, the foundation of her proposed paper for this conference. Each analysis has given the author the opportunity to further her understanding of the Canadian context, past and present, and she hopes to continue this learning in the future.

Should the proposed research be chosen for the conference, Dr. Keith Carlson has offered to chair a panel for myself and Jackie Drummond, who is similarly studying the lack of Indigenous history in British Columbia's narrative.

SHAIKH, SHEHROZE AHMED (SFU)

PANEL 2B

Islam on the Silver Screen: State-Sponsored Historical Dramas and the Formation of Muslim Identity in Pakistan

Abstract: The holy month of Ramadan in 2020 saw the arrival of the acclaimed Turkish historical drama, *Dirilis: Ertugrul*, to Pakistani television. The much-anticipated broadcast came following direct orders from the country's Prime Minister Imran Khan for the show to be translated into Urdu and broadcasted on state television, so that it may reach wider audiences. Khan has described the show as an important source of fostering Muslim identity and values and is the centrepiece of his cultural project. While his decision to import historical drama has been lauded as a coup de maître, it is not the first time such content has appeared on state-television in service to nation-building. This paper will trace the role of historical drama in the formation of Muslim identity and collective cultural memory in Pakistan; from its earliest appearance in the 1980s, through its decline in the new millennium, to its recent revival. By analyzing narratives of Islamic history created by state-sponsored historical dramas, the paper will also highlight how these narratives have been a means to reflect the state's contemporary political stances. Lastly, the paper will posit that these dramas are an important source of understanding the formation of a collective memory of shared history and origins among Pakistani Muslims.

Bio: Shehroze Ahmed Shaikh is a graduate student of history at Simon Fraser University. His academic work focuses on transregional histories of religion, nationalism, and empire across the Western Indian Ocean region. His current thesis focuses on intelligence and surveillance in British India and Ottoman Iraq in the First World War. He is also an aspiring public historian with an interest in propaganda, resistance, and memory.

SHARMA, MANIMUGDHA (UBC)

PANEL 4A

Present as Past: Tracking the Changing Image of the Mughals in Popular History in India

Abstract: The Mughal Empire that ruled large parts of South Asia between 1526 and 1857 is now the subject of intense cultural and political debate in India. With Hindu nationalists led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi running India's federal government since 2014, a concerted attempt is being made to present an alternative view of South Asia's medieval and early modern past: a past in which a Muslim ruling elite oppressed the Hindu majority. This view, first articulated through popular fiction, movies, and television dramas, is now finding its way even into school and college textbooks. Slowly, but surely, a new image of the Mughals as cruel and bigoted rulers is being created that vastly contradicts the one found in documented history and received wisdom. This paper examines the literature and mass media in the last fifty years and contrasts them with older ones to track the changing image of the Mughals to argue that modern prejudices have been deliberately projected onto the past to create a casus belli for a culture war between Hindus and Muslims as part of the larger Hindu nationalist agenda to refashion the Indian republic as one that privileges Hindus over Muslims.

Bio: Manimugdha Sharma is a first-year PhD student at the Department of History, University of British Columbia, and his doctoral research focuses on nationalism in South Asia in the Interwar period. Before beginning his PhD journey, Sharma was a journalist in India for fifteen years and was affiliated to three of India's leading English-language national dailies - The Indian Express, The Times of India, and Hindustan Times. He is also the author of a non-fiction title called 'Allahu Akbar: Understanding the Great Mughal in Today's India' (Bloomsbury, 2019), which is a biographical sketch of Mughal emperor Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar that tries to separate the historical Akbar from the secular and communal images of him in popular history. Sharma's next book is a study of the Delhi Sultanate. Sharma takes a keen interest in military history and has been a history consultant for Regiment Diaries, a TV show on the Indian Army (available on Netflix) and has also appeared as a talking head in a series on the Second World War on the National Geographic channel. He has appeared on the History Hit podcast hosted by Dan Snow and Patricia Karvelas' radio show, RN Drive, on Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

SUWANNANON, ESTHER (UVIC)

PANEL 5B

Thang-Sai-Thi-Sam (The Third Pathway): the Emergence of Kathoey (Thai Transgender woman) Character in Thai Literature

Abstract: The first well-known Thai novel Thang-Sai-Thi-Sam (The Third Pathway) related to Kathoey's lives was published in Sakul Thai magazine between 1980 and 1981 and later published as a book in 1982. It is written by Kiratree Chanar, the first Thai Transsexual woman writer who flew to the USA in 1975 to undergo sexual reassignment surgery with Dr. Stanley Biber. The novel was inspired by her sex-change experiences and served to broaden understanding of Kathoey individuals by people in society. However, this paper aims to study this novel as an archive. I will examine how it was constructed during the cold war period and I will analyse how the author build the protagonist, as the main character of this novel is Kathoey. More to the point, I will illustrate how the main character's femininity was formed to serve the Thai nationalist discourses at the time.

Bio: Esther, is presently a PhD student in Interdisciplinary studies (INTD program) at UVIC. She is currently researching Kathoey (transgender woman) history through doing oral history and she is developing Kathoey Studies in Thailand. Esther's interest in Kathoey and Transgender issues crosses a variety of disciplinary fields: History, Art & Media, Political Science, Anthropology, and Ethnography.

Saddam Hussein Online: Misdirection, Misinformation, and Mystery

Abstract: The paper is a short examination into the issues in utilizing the internet in researching politicized and controversial figures, especially in the Arab world, although it affects the Global South more generally. Particular attention is paid to the framework of the internet and the advantage that established media in North America have had as a result. Essentially, due to the primacy of search engines and the way that they function, it is exceedingly difficult to conduct research into figures demonized by Western media to the extent that finding basic facts about these individuals and their regimes present major barriers to entry into the field and produce illusory knowledge gaps which perpetuate Orientalist notions of the "otherness" and "unknowable nature" of the Middle East.

Bio: Sanad Tabbaa is a graduate student at the University of British Columbia (UBC) whose study focuses on the history of the modern Middle East. Specifically, he is passionate about representation of Middle Eastern leaders and their ideologies across time in regional and global contexts. Sanad draws from his experiences growing up in Amman, Jordan, to inform his approaches to the history and varied philosophies of the region.

A Brief History and Historiography of Colonial Penang

Abstract: As a British colonial port-city located in a favourable position within the bustling Straits of Malacca, Penang became a cosmopolitan center, inheriting hybrid cultures already settled on the peninsula and attracting migrant communities eager for the opportunities the city held. This talk discusses Penang's history as a colonial port-city and the communities that developed within it as it became a major hub for trade and commercial enterprises. Particular attention will be paid to the various manners in which communities interacted with one another, against the grain of the old colonial reading of "plural societies" that situated them as primarily separated societies. Finally, the modern historiography of Penang in the broader context of Malaysian history will be discussed as well.

Bio: Timothy Tan began his undergraduate studies in the astronomical sciences before pivoting into history. He has since joined UBC's History Department's 2021 graduate cohort as an MA student studying the fluctuations and evolutions of identity and community in late-19th, early 20th century Penang during the period of intense migration into the region.

"The People's Misery is the Fault of Governments" - The Experience and Understanding of Economic Inequality in the Early French Revolution, 1789-1792

Abstract: Many histories of the French Revolution have centered the idea of inequality as the revolutionaries' central cause. The mass inequalities of wealth in eighteenth-century France, however, are addressed primarily as they fit within broader issues of social or political inequality. This paper examines the specific role of economic inequality in the origin of the Revolution in 1789 and in the early, moderate years of 1789-1792. As a concrete experience, poverty sparked both rural and urban uprisings, each of which shaped the revolution. At a conceptual level, the Revolution forced the government to define its obligations to the French people and address who deserved aid, with important implications for the future development of poor relief policies.

Bio: Dax is a second year MA student in the UVic History Department, researching the role of economic inequality in the French Revolution. He graduated from the University of Washington in 2019 with a major in history and a minor in political science.

"The Demand for Labour far Exceeded the Supply": Indigenous Labour in Fort George, 1900-1911"

Abstract: The first decade of the twentieth century brought immense socio-economic changes to British Columbia's central interior as the region transitioned from a fur trade economy to one increasingly focused on wage labour and industrial development. Analysis of Hudson's Bay Company journals, oral interviews, newspapers, government records, and other sources from Fort George reveals active Indigenous participation in this fast-changing economy, including the reliance of many emerging industries upon seasonal Indigenous labour. This essay argues that, between the incorporation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in 1903 and the beginning of significant non-Indigenous settlement at Fort George in 1909, Indigenous labour was in immense demand in the central interior as railway surveyors, land speculators, and timber cruisers flocked to the region. This research complicates the arguments of John Lutz, Robin Fisher, and Rolf Knight, showing that Indigenous experiences with wage labour around Fort George do not neatly correlate with Indigenous experiences in other parts of the province.

Bio: Nolan Thiffault is a graduate student in history at the University of Northern British Columbia whose research focuses on North American Indigenous and environmental history.

"It is Unfair to the Animals to Call the German Rapists Animals:" Jewish Resistance to Sexualized Violence at the Hands of Nazis in Polish Ghettos

Abstract: Many of the horrors carried out by the Nazi regime are extremely well documented. However, despite the close examination of Nazi brutality in the postwar years, certain atrocities remain relatively understudied. Crimes involving sexualized violence in particular have been neglected by scholars until recently for a variety of reasons, including the incorrect notion that German laws prohibiting Rassenschande (racial defilement) prevented Germans from raping Jews. As a result, certain human rights abuses such as rape have not traditionally been considered part of the Nazi terror apparatus despite the role these crimes played in subjugating victims. In an effort to shed light on this topic, my research investigates how Jews resisted sexualized violence that took place during the Holocaust in ghettos across occupied Poland at the hands of Nazi soldiers and officials. I begin by exploring how attitudes surrounding sexualized violence in the Holocaust have shaped the way in which this history has, and has not, been told. I then explain why German racial hygiene laws were not effective in preventing the rape of Jews. Through an analysis of survivor testimony belonging to Jews who either experienced sexualized violence or were witness to it, I conclude that such violence was resisted with vigour in various ways by those who endured it and assert that greater attention must be paid to sexualized violence in the Holocaust to better develop our understanding of this genocide.

Bio: Kästle Van Der Meer is a second year MA student at the University of Victoria. Her research blends the disciplines of Gender Studies and History to better understand how gender, sexuality, and sexualized violence operated in the Holocaust and impacted one's experience of the genocide. Her thesis research under Dr. Kristin Semmens investigates how those who endured sexualized violence in concentration and death camps resisted such violence.

Identity and nostalgia in Istanbul: Performance of memory and revival of the past through carnival festivities

Abstract: Carnival festivities in Istanbul had disappeared from the public space in 1940s due to discrimination and violence against the non-Muslim population. However, Apokries and Kathara Deftera festivities as part of Greek-Orthodox culture continued to be transmitted to next generations through oral narratives, culinary and costume making practices in the second half of the 20th century. Together with that, between 2009-2014 and after 2020, carnival celebrations had been revived by residents of a former Greek neighborhood. This paper problematizes the nostalgic remembrances of a lost tradition, first, by looking at the strategies among the local Greek community to maintain the continuity of their identity and

commemoration of their common past. Secondly, it connects the past to present and explores the efforts to re-enact the cosmopolitan past of Istanbul within the socio-political context of 21st century Turkey.

Bio: Holds BA and MA from the history department at Bogazici University, Istanbul. Second year PhD student at Simon Fraser University. Research focuses on the carnival celebrations in the Ottoman Empire, Modern Turkey, and Modern Greece.

VILIO, ABI (UFV)

PANEL 4A

Depictions of Motherhood and Reproductive Politics: Nazi Germany and The Soviet Union

Abstract: This paper delves into the complex topic of reproductive politics, particularly depictions and attitudes toward motherhood in the Nazi and Soviet states' propaganda. The Third Reich and the Soviet Union pursued divergent reproductive policies, revealing ideological, structural, and economic distinctions. Their representations of motherhood in propaganda are shown to be conflicting due to dynamic ideological agendas with contrasting ends: one focused on removing undesirables and the other on leveling society. Nonetheless, this paper demonstrates that both regimes sought to convince their populace to prioritize the state over individuality. Further, the shortcomings of such propaganda are considered, especially their presentation of unrelatable utopian models. The analysis of reproductive policies ultimately converges with maternal themes in propaganda, as both measures sought to manipulate populations that were more likely to follow their own self-interest than their regime's ideals. These findings are further examined in relation to the regimes' statuses as totalitarian dictatorships. Specifically, ideology is shown as forefront in shaping reproductive policies and portrayals of motherhood, not any uniquely totalitarian attribute. Ultimately, the states' undertakings are more significant for the thoughts they provoke than for their results in practice, much like the concept of "totalitarianism" itself.

Bio: Abi Vilio graduated with her Bachelor of Arts degree in English from the University of the Fraser Valley this past summer. She is currently working towards her BEd at Simon Fraser University. Though her BA concentration was in writing and rhetoric, Abi enjoyed history courses at UFV and is particularly interested in the history of emotions field.

WARRINGTON, LUCY (UBC)

PANEL 2A

The Rise and Prominence of Anti-German Sentiment in Tayside, Scotland, during the First World War

Abstract: This paper explores how perceptions of Germans living in Tayside changed after the outbreak of the Great War. It firstly investigates sentiments towards Germans before the conflict's outbreak, demonstrating anti-German feeling did not abruptly 'appear' during wartime as many Scots held longstanding anti-alien mentalities, especially when they felt their personal livelihoods were being threatened. However, although some anti-German animosity developed prior to the conflict, Germans were individually still well-integrated into Tayside societies. Then, it details how anti-German sentiment rapidly developed from mid-1914 onwards and all Germans were racialised. This animosity was fuelled by atrocity reports and invasion literature, amplifying spy-fever and hatred towards all Germans. The third section explains physical manifestations of Germanophobia were greatly determined by local factors and shows both historic and wartime anti-alien mentalities influenced Scots' actions. It explores exclusionary anti-German measures including boycotts, while Perth's anti-German riot in 1915 highlights provincial factors, including the framing of press reports, amplified xenophobic behaviour during wartime.

This essay demonstrates local factors were crucial in determining levels of Germanophobia in Tayside communities before and during WWI. This work improves understandings of total war's impact on Scottish society and underlines the locality's importance in influencing nationalistic activities of civilians during conflicts.

Bio: Lucy Warrington is a first year MA History student at the University of British Columbia. She graduated with an undergraduate degree in Economics and Modern History from the University of St Andrews, Scotland, in July 2021. Lucy is interested in twentieth century history, including the two World Wars and the late British Empire. The paper she is

presenting at the Shifting Tides History Conference is her undergraduate thesis, which was awarded the Institute of Scottish Historical Research Senior Honours Dissertation Prize.

WAWREJKO, ADRIAN (UBC)

PANEL 1B

"Make France Great Again"? Charles de Gaulle's Pursuit of French Grandeur on the International Stage

Abstract: As the empires of the Old World gradually collapsed from the 1940s, partly as a result of the vivacious decolonisation movement, new imperial powers emerged, notably the United States and the Soviet Union. The dominance of the two superpowers, projected over the globe, not only concerned the newly decolonised "Third World," but also the European continent. The aftermath of the Second World War innately ceded Western Europe to the mammoth of America and Eastern Europe to the Soviet Union. No other Western European nation opposed this as much as France; no other man actively sought to restrain this menace from the west as much as President Charles de Gaulle. As such, this paper will seek to analyse de Gaulle's mission to break France's dependence on the United States. It will contribute to the historiography of de Gaulle by attempting to answer a fundamental question: was de Gaulle's foreign policy anti-American, or was it motivated by the quest to make France and Europe independent of foreign dominance?

Bio: Adrian Wawrejko is currently a first-year MA student at the University of British Columbia, studying Canadian and European history. He has received a first-class undergraduate degree from the University of Edinburgh in 2021, having written a dissertation titled: "Repudiation of Dependence - Analysis of Charles de Gaulle's Anti-Americanism."

WING, MELISSA (UVIC)

PANEL 4B

Dusted in Sugar: The Doughnut Girls of the Salvation Army and the American Expeditionary Force, 1917-1919

Abstract: Using newspapers and memoirs this paper provides an analysis of the role of the Salvation Army doughnut girls within the American war effort during the First World War. Throughout the war, the doughnut girls grew in popularity through their sweet treats, hardworking demeanour, and pretty smiles. They not only captured the attention of the soldiers they served, but also the American public at large. During their time on the Western Front the doughnut girls held the shifting identities of mothers, sisters, saints, and sweethearts. Through their popularity, these women quickly became the poster girls of the American war effort, dusted in sugar, and wrapped in the purity of American virtue.

Bio: Melissa Wing is a second year Masters of Arts student in history at the University of Victoria. Her current thesis research centres on the relationship between Canadian war correspondents and the Canadian Army during the Second World War.

XU, SIQI (SFU)

PANEL 1A

A Secret Drawer: Household Banking Strategies for Wuhan Citizens in China's Socialist Planned Economy, 1961-1965

Abstract: Wuhan citizens chose to save money in a secret drawer at home rather than depositing in the "monobank," the only official banking system in China between 1961 and 1965, though the Chinese Communist Party encouraged citizens to save money in the bank. Why did the Wuhan families disobey the Party's instruction and set a secret drawer as a household bank to manage their money? How did the families utilize and supplement the money in the drawer? This thesis chapter analyzes where Wuhan families saved their money, how the household distributed power of spending money, and how they borrowed money for emergencies and consumption. The family decision-making in the process was not under the control of the government, instead, it was totally driven by household requirements and consumerism. The strategies, which Wuhan citizens came up with, (those of saving, spending, and borrowing money to fulfill their desires) virtually filled the gaps that the planned economic system did not cover, and sometimes functioned against the Party's regulations.

Bio: Suki Xu is a MA candidate in the Department of History at Simon Fraser University. After having learned Chinese history for 4 years in Beijing, I decided to study it from a different perspective - going outside China. My research focuses on

the urban family history in the People's Republic of China in the 1960s. I attempt to restore ordinary people's daily lives and demonstrate the connections between individual behaviours and the planned economy, through collecting and analyzing household economic stories, such as designing family budgets, saving, and borrowing money, and participating in illicit economic activities.

ZHANG, RUI (SFU)

PANEL 3B

Safety Production Movement in the Early Years of the Mao Era

Abstract: This paper examines how the CCP managed workplace safety in the 1950s and 1960s. I will first investigate how the CCP introduced the concept of "liability accident" by giving a detailed investigation on the party's handling of the Yiluo accident in 1950. Next, I will analyze the party's strategy of empowering workers to engage in the management of workplace safety through focusing on two nationwide movements in the 1950s: the safety inspection movement between 1950 and 1953, and the movement centred on the signing of labour protection agreements in the mid-1950s. I focus on workers' diverse propensities for causing accidents and the party's identification of accident causes through the lens of safety education. I argue that it was not only the practical problems of the rapid industrialization after 1949 that drove the CCP to manage workplace accidents, but also the CCP's pledge to the Chinese working class. But precisely for this reason, given the party's false optimism about workers' consciousness to avoid accidents and tendency to downplay workers' fault in actual accidents, the mass-based safe production movement failed to genuinely "protect the safety and bodily health" of workers as the party claimed.

Bio: Rui Zhang is a PhD candidate with research interests in the life experience of non-elite people in twentieth-century China. Before joining the Department of History, Simon Fraser University, Rui was trained at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Rui is currently working on a project that uses China's labour protection program as a lens through which to show the internal diversity among the Chinese working class in the first two decades of the Mao era (1949-1976) and to explain why workers misunderstood the policies designed for benefiting them. Rui was the assistant curator for two exhibitions: *Lost & Found-A Footage of Teochew & Swatow* (2017, in Shenzhen, China); *The Contemporary Neo-Confucianism Icon Plan* (2014, in Hong Kong).