



The European Association for Studies of Australia, founded in 1989, seeks to promote the teaching of and research in Australian Studies at European tertiary institutions, as well as to increase an awareness of Australian culture throughout Europe. EASA promotes the study and discussion of a wide variety of aspects of Australian culture: Indigenous studies, literature, film, the media, popular culture, history, political discourses, the arts. EASA's area of interest also includes New Zealand Studies. <http://www.easa-australianstudies.net/>

### ***JEASA Call for Submissions – Special Issue***

#### **“Australia from the Heart: Envisioning Affective, Environmental, and Material Reparations”**

**Edited by Astrid Schwegler Castañer and Paloma Fresno-Calleja**

On 27 May 2017, the Uluru Statement from the Heart issued by Australia’s First Nations Peoples invited non-Indigenous Australians to participate in a journey towards reparation and greater empowerment. The Statement called for a First Nations Voice —a representative body— to be enshrined in the constitution and for the establishment of a Makarrata Commission for the purpose of treaty-making and truth-telling. The Uluru Statement asserts First People’s pride and determination, invokes their love of their ancestors and children, and, in the spirit of Makarrata —“the coming together after a struggle”— expresses their hopeful plea for a better future.

On 14 October 2023, despite Prime Minister Anthony Albanese’s promising plans to implement the Uluru Statement, a majority of the Australian population voted against amending the constitution and establishing an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Voice in Parliament. The process leading to the referendum and its outcome have ignited a diverse array of individual and collective emotional responses, spanning from pride, hope and love to grief, anger and shame, all playing a role in the ongoing endeavours towards reparation.

In light of these recent events, we are interested in exploring the social and public impact of emotions (Ahmed 2004) in historical or contemporary processes of nation or identity-building and ongoing struggles for reparation in Australia. How have hate, fear, disgust or anxiety conditioned historical articulations of race, national or cultural identity and their ensuing political and social exclusionary practices? How do “emotional communities” and their “systems of feeling” (Rosenwein 2002) intervene in endorsing or undermining specific national and cultural narratives? What is the role of pride, love, empathy or hope in negotiating new emotional regimes and envisioning reparative formulae to Australia’s local and global challenges? Building on the critical work ensuing from the “affective turn” in the humanities and social sciences, we encourage participants to explore the connections between the intimate and the public, the individual and the collective, as well as “the epistemic decolonizing potential in turning to affect as a basis of exploring injustice, conflict, trauma and reparation” (Antwi et al. 2013, 3).

*JEASA* is seeking article contributions for a Special Issue, planned for publication in the second half of 2024, that address these questions. Your article should inform readers, among other topics, about:

- Affective and effective decolonization in post-apology Australia
- Reparative memorialisation and historical revision
- Collective remembering and re-storying as affective practices

- Emotions in historical perspective and genealogies of emotions
- Narratives of regret, grief, loss, sorrow, trauma and mourning
- Narratives of empathy, solidarity and identification
- Loving Australia, Loving in Australia
- The struggle for affective rights and affective citizenship
- Affective ecologies and environmental forms of reparation
- Diasporic communities and affective dis/connections
- E/motional engagements across the Tasman and in the Asia-Pacific region
- Etc.

Please submit your article, together with your biographical note, to Dr. Astrid Schwegler at the following email address: [astrid.schwegler@uib.es](mailto:astrid.schwegler@uib.es) by **March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2024**.

Articles need to be 5,000-8,000 words in length (including references), and submitted in accordance with *JEASA* formatting and referencing (MLA) guidelines. Visit the webpage for more information: [http://www.australianstudies.eu/?page\\_id=96](http://www.australianstudies.eu/?page_id=96). Authors should pay particular attention to these points before submitting their texts:

- use of capital letters: make sure that the first letter of each main word is capitalised in the titles and subtitles of articles (and books);
- spelling: as far as possible, harmonise throughout. British spelling (typically, -ise / -isation endings) should be preferred, even if some cases are more ambiguous ('focused', for instance, is often used in prestige publications, instead of 'focussed');
- quotations: double quotation marks should be used for quotes and single quotation marks for quotes within quotes; citations longer than four lines should be indented from both sides, without quotation marks (see MLA). Also, 'qtd. in' (instead of 'cited in') should be used when quoting an author who is referred to in another scholar's text;
- ellipsis: three dots without spaces or square brackets (... rather than [...]) should be preferred;
- pagination (in-text references): for the sake of clarity, use, for instance, 111-112 (instead of 111-12 or 111-2), and add pp. right before these page numbers in the bibliographical list. After strict quotes, specific page numbers should obviously always appear. As for less precise paraphrases, they should be followed by brackets including 'see + scholar's surname' (even if these additional sources may be mentioned without a specific page reference, one should be added whenever possible, except in the case of online bibliographical sources);
- dashes: authors should prefer long dashes without spaces (rather than medium dashes with spaces) and hyphens for compounds and page spans;
- footnotes, rather than endnotes, should also be used in all texts.