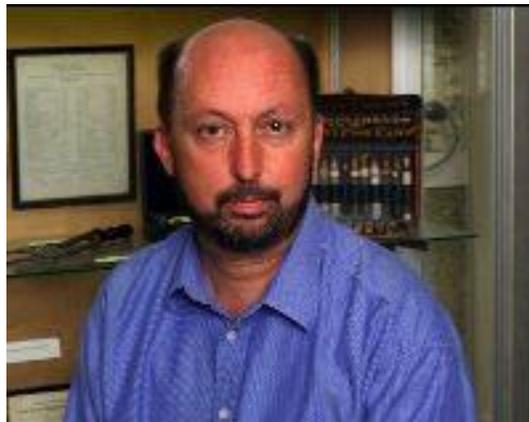


Pacific Circle Newsletter
Volume 2, Number 16 (August 1, 2022)

The 2022 Ben Haneman Memorial Lecture

Presented by the ANZSHM and the State Library of New South Wales Foundation

Thursday 11th August
6.00 pm
Friends' Room, State Library



Professor Warwick Anderson

'Virus on the March?:
Military Model and Metaphor in the
COVID-19 Pandemic'

What should a medical historian say when a general calls, asking for advice on a vaccine rollout during the pandemic? For generations, we have heard warnings of the dangers of facile resort to war metaphors in dealing with epidemic disease. But what if public health originally derived from military models, from martial modes of defence against adversaries? What if militarisation is just business as usual? Increasingly, our response to modern crises, whether bushfires, floods, or pandemics, involves calling in the military. But the military metaphors and models that guide our interventions have varied over time and place. Some have worked better than others. Some have been less coercive than others. Medical historians thus can help counsel a sensitive general in search of the lessons of public health's pasts.

Professor Anderson is Janet Dora Hine Professor of Politics, Governance and Ethics at the Charles Perkins Centre, University of Sydney

You might also like to visit the (free) exhibition **Kill or Cure** (Level 1 Galleries) before gathering in the Friends' Room at 6.00 pm for refreshments prior to the lecture.

[Book here](#)

Journal and Publication Updates

2022

Historical Records *of* Australian Science



Volume 33(2) 2022



Welcome to the latest contents alert for **Historical Records of Australian Science**.

This issue's Editor-choice paper by R. McGregor is entitled 'J. A. Leach's *Australian Bird Book*: at the interface of science and recreation' and is published Open Access.

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Editors' page

Sara Maroske and Ian D. Rae

[Full Text](#) | [PDF \(605 KB\)](#) Open Access Article

J. A. Leach's *Australian Bird Book*: at the interface of science and recreation

Russell McGregor

In 1911, J. A. Leach published the first field guide to Australia's avifauna in response to demand for a means to identify birds in the wild without shooting them first. Partly a digest of popular science, partly a conservationist polemic, and partly a nationalist homily, the book heralded a change in the relationship between people and birds. Thanks to the *Australian Bird Book* (and subsequent guides), birdwatching became a popular Australian pastime. With Leach in hand, birdwatchers not only learned how to identify birds, but also how to care deeply about their long-term survival.



[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF \(4.6 MB\)](#) Open Access Article

Soil in the air

Libby Robin

Originally presented on 25 November 2021 at the University of Melbourne as a keynote of the Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Science. The lecture explores the history of interdisciplinary knowledge and integrated science, by pairing the post-war stories of history and philosophy of science (HPS) (the traditional focus of the Dyason Lecture) with a history of soil conservation as an integrating environmental science, in Australia and globally, from the war years until the Anthropocene.

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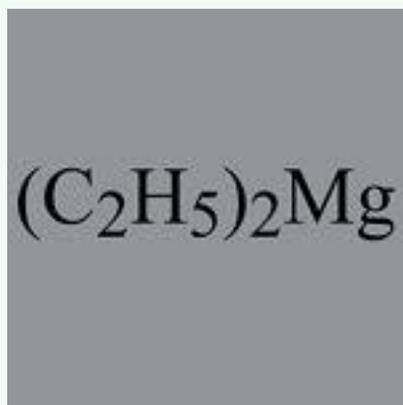


[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF \(972 KB\)](#)

Practising organometallic chemistry in nineteenth century Australia: David Orme Masson and diethyl magnesium

Ian D. Rae

By the late 1880s the existence of alkyl derivatives of metals such as zinc and mercury was well established but diethyl magnesium had been poorly characterised. Professor David Orme Masson and his student, Norman Wilsmore, at the University Melbourne failed in their attempts to synthesise it and concluded that it could not exist. They rationalised this on the basis of the atomic volume curve of Lothar Meyer, an unusual heuristic. The weakness of this argument was revealed when, near-coincidentally with Masson's and Wilsmore's publication of the results of their experiments, Philippe Löhr, working in Meyer's laboratory, published successful syntheses of several alkyl magnesium derivatives by methods that had been unsuccessful in Wilsmore's hands.



[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF \(2.3 MB\)](#) Open Access Article

[Polar weighing—an Oertling balance in Antarctica](#)

Nicola H. Williams

Ordinary activities often require extraordinary effort when carried out in the extreme conditions of the Antarctic. One such activity is the weighing of equipment and food, which can be done satisfactorily on spring balances. Shackleton and Mawson also took an analytical grade beam balance on two separate expeditions in the early twentieth century, which raises the fascinating question of, 'What was the intended use?' Attempts to answer this intriguing question have revealed links, often unexpected, to other Antarctic activities.



[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF \(2.3 MB\)](#)

[‘The border problems of science and philosophy’: Ilse Rosenthal-Schneider and post-World War 2 science in Australian academia and society](#)

Daniela K. Helbig and Maureen A. O’Malley

Ilse Rosenthal-Schneider (1891–1990), a refugee immigrant to Australia in 1938, was a student of Nobel Prize-winning physicists, Einstein, Planck, and von Laue. She combined a background in physics with a philosophical focus. Her intellectual life was spent in the borderlands between science and philosophy, but also science and society, as she

engaged in public outreach with considerable success in the regional towns of NSW. Credit: Wayne State University Press (out of copyright).

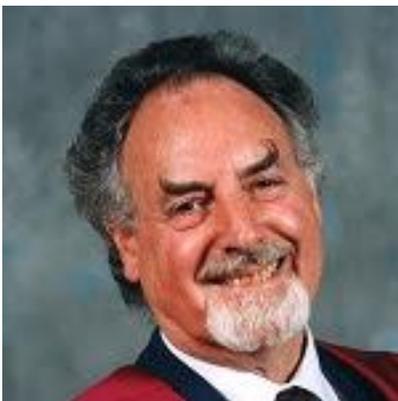


[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF \(1.2 MB\)](#) Open Access Article

[Geoffrey Burnstock 1929–2020](#)

R. Alan North and Marcello Costa

Geoffrey Burnstock was a biomedical scientist who gained renown for his discovery that adenosine 5'-triphosphate (ATP) functions as an extracellular signalling molecule. He amassed evidence that ATP was this non-adrenergic, non-cholinergic (NANC) transmitter, using biochemical, histological and electrophysiological approaches: heretically, he styled this 'purinergic transmission'. He may have smiled when his early discoveries were met with cynicism, even ridicule ('pure-imagine' transmission noted one amusing critic), but this just reinforced his resolve and encouraged his encyclopaedic oeuvre.



[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF \(2.6 MB\)](#)

Ross Henry Day 1927–2018

Max Coltheart and Nicholas J. Wade

Ross Henry Day was an experimental psychologist well known for his research on visual illusions and for his critical role in the establishment of experimental psychology in Australia. He created Australia's first department of experimental psychology at Monash University in 1965, played a leading role in the formation of the Australian Psychological Society in 1966, and took a leading role in the study of human factors in engineering and ergonomics.



[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF \(1.5 MB\)](#) Open Access Article

Hans Charles Freeman 1929–2008

Trevor W. Hambley and Ian D. Rae

Hans Charles Freeman was a pioneer in crystallography in Australia, establishing his own lab, undertaking many of the first structural determinations of metal complexes and leading the team that determined the first metallo-protein structure in Australia. He also pioneered the use of X-ray spectroscopic techniques, strongly supporting others to make use of these techniques, activities that culminated in the building of Australian synchrotron facilities in Tsukuba and Clayton.



[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF \(1.6 MB\)](#) Open Access Article

Reviews

Compiled by Martin Bush

[Full Text](#) | [PDF \(2.6 MB\)](#)

Annual Author Index

[PDF \(587 KB\)](#)

Book Reviews

(Please feel free to send the editor (peterh@hawaii.edu) book reviews that you think would be of interest to our members and other readers. Thank you.)



Image: [Frank Hurley / Library of Congress](#)

Inspired by the rediscovery of Shackleton's HMS *Endurance*, we revisit two centuries of lessons in leadership from getting trapped in Antarctica's Weddell Sea.

[Marissa Grunes](#)

Boston Review, July 25, 2022

[*Land of Wondrous Cold: The Race to Discover Antarctica and Unlock the Secrets of Its Ice*](#)

Gillen D'Arcy Wood

Princeton University Press, \$17.95 (paper)

[*Madhouse at the End of the Earth: The Belgica's Journey into the Dark Antarctic Night*](#)

Julian Sancton

Crown, \$18 (paper)

[*Wind, Fire, and Ice: The Perils of a Coast Guard Icebreaker in Antarctica*](#)

Robert M. Bunes

Globe Pequot/Lyons Press, \$31 (ebook)

In March 2022, one of the twentieth century's most famous shipwrecks was found. An underwater drone traveling beneath the ice of Antarctica's Weddell Sea trained its cameras on the wooden hull of HMS *Endurance*. Just over a hundred years ago, in 1915, the crew

of *Endurance*—along with her famous captain, Ernest Shackleton—watched helplessly as their ship was crushed by ice and sank. Still upright, it fell two miles into total darkness, far below the world of snow and ice where its crew struggled through eighteen months of danger and hardship. Shackleton and his crew of twenty-seven lived to become one of the twentieth century’s most astonishing survival stories.

What motivates people to risk suffering, insanity, and death in the planet’s most hostile environment?

The ship’s discovery made headlines around the globe. The hull is so well preserved that you can see the name *ENDURANCE* emblazoned on the stern, beneath a crowd of deep-sea anemones, blind yeti crabs, and sinuous, translucent glass sponges.

News from Antarctica is generally bad. Glaciers are collapsing, sea ice is shrinking, penguin colonies are disappearing. The *Endurance* discovery is different: the survival of Shackleton’s crew is credited largely to his clear-eyed leadership in the face of catastrophe, and the sunken ship’s location in one of the planet’s most remote places is a reminder of human striving, the spirit of adventure and resilience. All of these qualities may seem unrelated to sober scientific study and environmental stewardship. Yet adventure is why we know anything about Antarctica in the first place, and it remains partly responsible for our up-to-the-minute awareness of how rapidly Antarctica is changing. A newspaper [ad](#) popularly attributed to Shackleton illuminates the fascination, past and present: “Men wanted for hazardous journey. Low wages, bitter cold, long hours of complete darkness. Safe return doubtful. Honour and recognition in event of success.”

The ad’s final promise points toward the fact that for some expedition leaders, scientific discovery has been inextricable from the desire to win glory for themselves and their nation. Their arrogance may be a liability, but their tenacity has in some cases opened the world’s remotest places. In other instances, it has backfired terribly.

Three recent books delve into this entanglement of Antarctic science, adventure, and leadership. At the center of all three books are ships that became trapped in Weddell Sea ice—the same ice that trapped, crushed, and sank *Endurance*. Gillen D’Arcy Wood’s *Land of Wondrous Cold* describes Antarctic natural history through the discoveries of competing voyages in 1840, as well as recent scientific expeditions to those same places. In Wood’s account we meet the French *Astrolabe*, which became imprisoned in a small clearing of open water after its glory-starved captain chose to press south in dangerous conditions; it sailed laps for several days until the ice parted long enough for an escape. The crew of the *Belgica* were less fortunate. Julian Sancton’s *Madhouse at the End of the Earth* tells how the *Belgica*’s commander, desperate to redeem the honor of a failed expedition, sailed knowingly into Weddell Sea icepack in 1898. His men became the first humans to spend a winter below the Antarctic Circle, where several died and two others suffered acute mental breakdowns. Nor has the risk disappeared in the modern era. Robert Bunes’s *Wind, Fire, and Ice* gives a harrowing firsthand account of the 1970 cruise of the US Coast Guard icebreaker *Glacier*, on which Bunes (known to the crew as “Buns”) was ship’s doctor. *Glacier*, which Bunes repeatedly calls “the most powerful icebreaker in the free world,” became “beset” (trapped in ice) at precisely the same coordinates as *Endurance*—again with a headstrong commander at the helm.

The same drives to achievement and mastery have contributed to the planetary changes we face today.

Our planet is being reshaped by Antarctica's melting ice. There are many scientific questions in the region that urgently need answers. While the expeditions described in these books opened paths for Antarctic science, they were not primarily driven by scientific interest. What motivates people to risk suffering, insanity, and death in the planet's most hostile environment? And what are the gains—or dangers—of placing power in the hands of a leader whose visionary ambitions outrun prudence?



The Endurance. Image: Frank Hurley

Antarctica began to take its current icy form roughly 35 million years ago, yet the continent has been known to humans for less than two centuries. The earliest surge of systematic Antarctic exploration culminated in 1840 with a race between British, French, and U.S. expeditions to discover what lay at the South Pole; the latter two identified the existence of the seventh continent within mere days of one another.

Wood's *Land of Wondrous Cold* follows their travels. Explorers are not the heroes of Wood's account, though. Instead, Antarctica itself takes center stage. "This book tells the story of the Big Break—of Antarctica's original glaciation, and the worldwide revolution it triggered," Wood explains. (By "original glaciation," Wood means the start of our current glacial era, the most

recent of several.) The book alternates between chapters on Victorian-era exploration and “interludes” on the region’s natural history as revealed through recent scientific discovery. For instance, a chapter on British explorer James Clark Ross’s expedition to Kerguelen Island in 1840 is followed by an interlude describing how a 1988 research voyage to the same island helped reveal the formation of the current Antarctic ice sheet around 35 million years ago.

Wood’s approach links exploration and scientific study, showing how researchers have followed in the footsteps—sometimes literally—of trailblazing Antarctic adventurers. Moreover, the vulnerability of those early explorers, with their wooden ships and primitive equipment, reminds Wood of our collective vulnerability today to planetary systems shifting under the pressure of climate change.

If there is one Antarctic region that has humbled intrepid explorers more than any other, it is likely the Weddell Sea. Early reports were deceiving. When in 1823 James Weddell sailed into the sea that bears his name, he had exceptionally good weather and open sailing, and managed the furthest southern penetration ever recorded. Fifteen years later, the King of France wanted his own captain Jules Dumont d’Urville to do better: the French navigator was to find the south magnetic pole, and failing that was to at least sail further than Weddell had. D’Urville failed at both. Instead, he encountered what so many would later find: the Weddell Sea choked with ice.

The tension between science and power operates on a collective social level.

In Weddell Sea icepack, small, tantalizing “leads” or openings tend to appear, only to close around those foolish enough to follow these icy will-o’-the-wisps. But d’Urville was desperate. As Wood puts it, d’Urville needed to prove that he “had done all that was humanly possible to reach the pole.” Looking at the solid icefield, he “saw how far he must risk one hundred sixty lives just to save his name.” When a lead opened southwards, he sailed in. Within hours the *Astrolabe* was trapped. They spent five days encircled by “walls of ice” as “feelings of powerlessness began to overwhelm” captain and crew. A lucky turn of winds enabled the crew to all but drag the ship to freedom using anchors hooked into ice floes.

D’Urville feared returning to Paris, where he knew it would be a “scandal” that he had not died trying to complete his mission (fourteen of his crew *had*). As Wood puts it, “Unlike the more fortunate Ernest Shackleton of 1912, a glorious failure on the Weddell Sea ice was not an option for Dumont D’Urville.” Two years later he was back in Antarctica. This time he fared better: he confirmed the existence of an Antarctic continent within a few days of his U.S. rival, and named Adélie Land along the coast—and its feisty little penguins—after his wife. He even claimed to have discovered the magnetic south pole based on measurements. Its location remained theoretical, though, still an alluring unknown for explorers looking to make their name. For one of those explorers in particular, scientific discovery was even less of a priority than for Wood’s navigators. Yet, as the next book in our triad shows, his fear of disgrace also pushed the boundaries of what we know.

Sancton’s gripping *Madhouse at the End of the Earth* is set sixty years after d’Urville’s ignominious retreat, when Adrien de Gerlache of Belgium sailed into Weddell Sea icepack just as the French commander had done, and for almost identical reasons. There was one key

difference: de Gerlache knew the ice would trap him. His crew became the first Antarctic “winter-overs.”

In 1895 the Sixth International Geographical Congress declared Antarctic exploration a top priority. This announcement sparked the so-called Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration, starting with de Gerlache’s *Belgica* expedition in 1897. Two decades later, *Belgica*’s first mate, Roald Amundsen, would use the lessons learned from that voyage to beat Shackleton and Robert Scott in the race to become the first human to the South Pole.

Sancton’s page-turner is as much thriller as historical nonfiction. *Belgica*’s voyage was plagued by disasters from the outset. Funding was the first problem. Lack of interest from King Leopold II, who was focused on pillaging the Belgian Congo, led de Gerlache to appeal directly to the Belgian public for financial support. This grassroots campaign meant that de Gerlache became beholden to a “Belgian public thirsty for glory.” With a proud aristocratic family legacy to uphold, de Gerlache set sail “dreading dishonor more than death.”

Antarctic ice can make scrap metal of even modern-day icebreakers.

In a time when a scientific mission was almost required for Antarctic exploration, de Gerlache took up d’Urville’s aim of locating the magnetic south pole. As with d’Urville, this aspiration was a “means to an end” for the honor-hungry commander: he needed a “first” of some kind. When de Gerlache found himself deep in Antarctica but far from his goal, he decided instead to become the first “winter-over” expedition. Lying to the crew about the ship’s location and course, he sailed south into the Weddell Sea icepack, where *Belgica* was quickly surrounded by ice. For over a year the ship drifted helplessly in sea ice, as the crew’s health and sanity unraveled.



The Belgica. Image: National Library Norway

Belgica's story prefigures the ordeals of Shackleton's *Endurance* in eerie ways. Like Shackleton's crew, *Belgica's* men were forced to live out the long Antarctic night on a wooden ship slowly being crushed by an endless expanse of barren ice. However, Shackleton was a psychologically astute and savvy leader, while de Gerlache could not manage the strain on his men. One sailor, Adam Tollefsen, became convinced that others planned to murder him; he took to lurking in corners and wandering onto the ice at night to kill penguins. The crew never knew where he was or what he might do.

Facing the prospect of a second winter, the *Belgica's* crew spent two months sawing their way through the surrounding ice by hand (with limited help from the explosive Tonite). Several times their narrow canal was choked off by pressure from surrounding ice—until a chance opening prompted them to a final, backbreaking effort in March of 1899. They arrived home in November as heroes, greeted with adulation that several of them—including Tollefsen, quietly committed to a mental institution for the remainder of his life—were never able to enjoy. De Gerlache did indeed win glory—at a cost.

Getting trapped in ice might seem quaint now, a thing of wooden sailing ships and the days before GPS and satellite phones. But in 1970, the US Coast Guard icebreaker *Glacier* was trapped within a mile of where ice had seized *Endurance*. For the ship's doctor Robert Bunes, the stories of *Belgica* and *Endurance* were cautionary tales.

Bunes's *Wind, Fire, and Ice* gives a rollicking account of a Coast Guard ship during the turbulent, freewheeling days of the late 1960s. Bunes joined the Coast Guard in 1969 as an alternative to waiting to be sent to Vietnam. He walked onto *Glacier* carrying his guitar and a surfboard decorated with paisley flowers, his head full of tropical ports they'd visit on their way south. As in Wood's and Sancton's books, however, *Glacier*'s commanding officer (CO) underestimated Antarctica. Disaster after disaster brought the crew ever closer not to a surfer's endless summer, but to Shackleton's long Antarctic winter night.

As with the other two books, Bunes's underlying narrative is about leadership. He suggests—diplomatically—that the CO on the 1970 *Glacier* cruise was more interested in advancing his career than supporting the cruise's scientific objectives or the welfare of his crew. Science became a means to an end: the CO became particularly fixated on retrieving a set of oceanographic buoys deep in the Weddell Sea that he had failed to reach the year before.

Just over a hundred years ago, the crew of *Endurance* watched helplessly as their ship was crushed by ice and sank.

Even the project's chief scientist, Norwegian oceanographer Thor Kvinge, was willing to give up on the buoys in 1970. Kvinge shared a berth with a young graduate student, John B. Anderson, now professor emeritus of oceanography at Rice University. "Kvinge was very much looking forward to recovering the buoys," Anderson told me recently from his home in Galveston. The buoys carried scientific instruments with a wealth of information about ocean currents and temperatures in the little-known region. "But like everybody else, there was a point where he just wanted to get the hell out of there." Yet, as Bunes relates, the CO refused. Instead, he led the ship into pack ice—something d'Urville, de Gerlache, and Shackleton might have warned him not to do.

When a storm about a hundred miles away started to push ice toward them, they could still have escaped. "There were trained meteorologists onboard at the time," Anderson recalls. "There had to be warning signs of a low-pressure system coming in that could trap us in the ice." Years later, as chief scientist himself on *Glacier*, Anderson encountered similar situations. "We hit a lot of small icebergs. On the *Glacier*, hitting smaller bergs wasn't always a big deal," he remarks. "But I did learn to get the heck out of dodge when the barometers started dropping below a certain level."

Glacier ended up beset by sea ice for eleven days. "It was a desperate situation," Anderson recalls. "There were rumors of us going on half rations. The engineers were constantly saying that we were running out of fuel."

If *Glacier* in 1970 looked a lot like *Endurance* Part Two, the CO should perhaps have taken a page from Shackleton's book. Or books. Leadership was Shackleton's ticket to immortality. Countless volumes with titles like *Shackleton's Way: Leadership Lessons from the Great*

Antarctic Explorer (1998) by leadership coach Margot Morrell and journalist Stephanie Capparell or *Leadership Challenges from the Edge of Experience: Shackleton's Leadership Principles to Serve, Lead and Excel* (2019) by behavioral researchers Drs. Michael Cox and James Warn, teach everyone from politicians to CEOs how to imitate the strategies Shackleton used to sustain morale, deter conflict, and keep his men alive. These are strategies Bunes believes *Glacier's* CO could have emulated, such as building teams during the crisis based on emotional rapport rather than technical capability. Where *Glacier's* CO chose to skip the tropical liberty ports to save fuel on the way home—a major blow to the crew, who had been looking forward to their time in South America—Shackleton prioritized morale wherever possible. In the days after *Endurance* was abandoned, he allowed extra (but strictly equal) rations. Food would keep the men cheerful; rations could be tightened once the shock of *Endurance's* loss wore off. He also privately rotated the menu, to surprise the men: although the “permutations of seal meat were decidedly limited,” he writes that the unexpected variations were psychologically “of great value.” One crew member’s diary describes their travel over the ice during this period: “It’s a hard, rough, jolly life, this marching and camping.”



U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Glacier. Image: John B. Anderson.

Rather than mourn his thwarted ambition, Shackleton quickly adapted to the new goal of keeping the men alive. He believed that “a man must shape himself to a new mark directly the old one goes to ground.” Nor did he spare himself. In reading Shackleton’s account, it becomes evident that he took on the hardest, most dangerous tasks himself, including salvaging materials from the sinking ship and scouting new campsites on the floating ice. He finally saved his men’s lives by

sailing 800 miles in a small boat from the crew's campsite in search of help. At each step he put the welfare of his men first. In a paradox of leadership, Bunes implies that even a commander can aspire to this sort of humility: "At times, [Shackleton] expected everyone, including himself, to do things like scrubbing the deck."

Leadership was Shackleton's ticket to immortality.

Kvinge's troublesome oceanographic buoys were recovered a few years later with a new grappling device. Meanwhile, *Glacier* returned to port with several injured sailors and damage from an iceberg collision and a near-fatal fire. But Anderson cautions against looking on the 1970 cruise too harshly. "I did my dissertation on marine sediment cores we took from the Weddell Sea," Anderson tells me. "And you know, that was still the exploratory period of Antarctic history. We navigated with sextants back then." Researchers are still studying specimens collected on that voyage.

Like the *Endurance* wreck itself, some objects never stop telling their stories.

All three commanders learned a difficult lesson: don't underestimate the ice. With a tensile strength greater than steel, Antarctic ice can make scrap metal of even modern-day icebreakers. Getting stuck in ice remains a common way Antarctic voyages go sideways. The Weddell Sea is uniquely icy, with tempting openings along the coast that close quickly when a storm turns the winds.

Yet explorers and researchers keep returning. Why? Wood, Sancton, and Bunes recognize tension among competing motivations: desire for scientific discovery and the drive for glorious achievement.

This tension between science and power operates on a collective social level as well. The 1840 U.S. Antarctic expedition Wood describes was based in Jacksonian expansionism and Manifest Destiny, a term coined five years later. Sancton meanwhile notes that King Leopold II saw the *Belgica* expedition as competing with his interests in the Congo. (In fact, Sancton reminds us that "Leopold II had at first framed his brutal exploitation of the Congo as a scientific mission.") And when *Glacier* set sail, Antarctica was the second-chilliest theater of the Cold War—after the surface of the Moon. In the early 1970s, Wernher von Braun, the rocket scientist responsible for the Apollo program, was intrigued by parallels between Antarctic exploration and lunar spaceflight. He saw the same factors in play: "First and foremost was national prestige," von Braun argued, but with "an overtone of potential military applications." During the age of Shackleton, von Braun observed, "polar explorations were closely related to Britain's naval supremacy. So it was also with the race to the moon between ourselves and the Russians." The United States won that race with the landing of Apollo 11 in July of 1969—a few months before Bunes stepped aboard *Glacier*. (Not incidentally, in 1970 only one ship could have rescued *Glacier* from ice: the USSR's *Lenin*. For *Glacier*'s CO, that would have been a career-breaker.)

In such contexts, leaders may act on conflicting, even troubling or counterproductive motivations; at times their arrogance may backfire. At the same time, they blaze a path for

science to follow. Indeed, the same drives to achievement and mastery have contributed to the planetary changes we face today: mass extinctions, a plague of plastics in our water, shifting temperature and weather patterns. Can these qualities also get us out of the mess we've made?

John Anderson, reflecting on leadership in the sciences, counsels against underestimating the importance of teamwork. "I have always stressed that as scientists we adhere to the philosophy that no single individual is better suited to solve a complex problem than a team of experts," he remarks. "The CDC and the National Academy of Sciences are examples. One of the missions of the National Academy is to be a go-to agency when there are big problems to be solved. If the Pentagon wants to know how sea level rise will impact Naval air stations, they can request assistance from the Academy, who can then convene experts in the field to address the problem." Such panels avoid "shoot from the hip solutions" that all too often are later "discovered to be bad ideas." Science, after all, is about finding consensus.

News from Antarctica is generally bad. The sunken ship's location in one of the planet's most remote places is a reminder of human striving, the spirit of adventure and resilience.

Even in cases where a single leader may seem necessary, these three books offer a cautionary tale. The deeper lesson of Shackleton's story emerges from his repeated failures to achieve any record-breaking "firsts." Unlike so many of the explorers described in these books, Shackleton chose to preserve the lives of his men rather than chase glory. He accepted dishonor and even humiliation from his disappointed financial backers and the public. A century later, though, pictures of the sunken *Endurance* have reverberated around the world.

The Antarctic geologist Sir Raymond Priestly once commented on the different ways one can push the boundaries of human capacity. "For scientific discovery give me Scott," he wrote. "For speed and efficiency of travel give me Amundsen; but when disaster strikes and all hope is gone, get down on your knees and pray for Shackleton."

[Marissa Grunes](#)

Marissa Grunes is a Boston-based literary scholar and science writer who has published on the arts and the environment in *Atlas Obscura*, *Nautilus*, *The Conversation*, and elsewhere. She holds a

Published by *The Boston Review*, July 2022

David Luesink, William H. Schneider, Daqing Zhang, eds. *China and the Globalization of Biomedicine*. Rochester Studies in Medical History Series. Rochester: University of Rochester Press, 2019. Illustrations, tables. 288 pp. \$135.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-1-58046-942-5.

Reviewed by Yang Li (Princeton University)
Published on H-Sci-Med-Tech (July 2022)
Commissioned by Penelope K. Hardy

How is the history of biomedicine in China globally relevant? Based on two conferences held in Indianapolis and Beijing on "Western medicine in China," this edited volume advances its theme to engage with a broader historiographical question (p. xii). The eight essays in the volume cover a time span from the late Qing dynasty in the nineteenth century to the end of Japanese invasion in 1945. Using recently discovered sources, such as hospital reports, medical journals, and the correspondence and diaries of medical missionaries, the book tells the lesser-known stories of biomedicine in China. It is worth mentioning that the conferences and this volume are part of the History of Western Medicine in China project funded by the Henry Luce Foundation. This project, initiated by William H. Schneider and Zhang Daqing, resulted in an open-access internet database of archive guides, primary sources, and digitized materials, which can be found on the library website of Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (<https://ulib.iupui.edu/wmicproject/project>). The book also brings together contributors of distinct backgrounds, especially several scholars who primarily publish in Chinese. It is a must read for historians of medicine in China and an invaluable source for teaching the global history of medicine.

This volume's most praiseworthy contribution to the field of the history of medicine is the collective effort of the authors to examine biomedicine in China from a global perspective. David Luesink begins his introduction by citing American pathologist Eugene L. Opie's appraisal of the *Chinese Medical Journal* in 1939, that it engages both "conditions particular to China" and "fundamental problems of pathology and clinical medicine" (p. 1). Gao Xi's and Mary Augusta Brazelton's essays offer excellent examples to showcase this point. Gao's contribution on *Medical Reports* of the Chinese Imperial Customs from 1871 to 1910 demonstrates how doctors in East Asian treaty ports addressed fundamental problems in biomedicine. Gao finds that physicians working in China, Hong Kong, Korea, and Japan were trying to make sense of locally observed disease patterns and

indigenous medical knowledge, both of which contributed to the ongoing classification of disease patterns in the West. If China was still more or less a marginal place to the creation of biomedical knowledge in Gao's case, Brazelton's protagonists comfortably viewed themselves as an integral component of global biomedicine in the 1940s. Facing the threat of Japanese invasion, rampant epidemics, and a lack of material resources, medical scientists in Kunming collaborated with their overseas counterparts to exchange and create new knowledge on vaccine preparation, forming a solid global immunological community.

Biomedicine is not just biological but also social. Yu Xinzhong's essay provides an example of class-based experience in the overly celebrated gospel of biomedicine in China. Yu shows that Western-style public health measures in the late Qing disproportionately burdened the lives of lower-class people, such as night soil workers. What could the solution be? Luesink points us to an observation made by Dr. Henry S. Houghton of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1935. Counting the resistance that experimentation in medical education faced in continental Europe, England, and the United States, Houghton remarked that China, albeit poorer and less developed in biomedicine, had the opportunity for the central government to establish a thoroughgoing system of medicine, which would "come to be seen as a model for global health care when limited local means have so often not matched the ambition and technical capacity of biomedicine" (p. 25).[1]

Daniel Asen and Luesink's essay on the National Medical College and Nicole Elizabeth Barnes's piece on Dr. Chen Zhiqian's public health career provide wonderful case studies of government-sponsored local experimentation with new social organizations of biomedicine. While the better-known Rockefeller Foundation and the Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) adhered to an elite-style medical education, Dr. Tang Erhe chose to follow the more cost-effective Japanese "technical college" model. Relying on limited state resources, creative improvisation, and their connection to Japanese educators, Tang and the Japanese-style medical colleges trained the majority of physicians in republican China. As Barnes notes in "Serving the People," Chen received his elite medical education at PUMC and was influenced by Dr. John B. Grant, who was concerned with the US health-care system that prioritized private practice over public health. Chen consciously adopted an alternative route for China: domesticating biomedicine through public health. With government support, Chen built 131 county health centers in rural Sichuan,

providing both medical service and public health education to the villagers.

Schneider's afterword adds a brilliant think piece to the conversation. Comparing republican China to contemporary Africa, Schneider discovers a common pattern: in both cases, local governments and foreign aid tend to have different agendas, and local government is often more inclined to build health infrastructure, such as hospitals and medical schools. Highlighting universality rather than peculiarity, Schneider's approach demonstrates how the relationship between biomedicine in China and global health can be both historical and present.

Besides engaging with the big historiographical question of China and global biomedicine, this book also offers a wide range of topics, including institutions, professional groups, gender issues, disease categories, and public health measures. Essays in this volume could be readily singled out for teaching and comparative purposes. Taken together, this volume presents biomedicine in China in the first half of the twentieth century as an evolving, dynamic field in which a wide range of healers collaborated and competed, with tensions originating both from within the Chinese society and from the worldwide disunity of biomedicine.

Tensions among professional groups can be found in essays by Shi Yan, He Xiaolian, and Li Shenglan. Following Asen and Luesink's piece on Japanese-style medical colleges, Shi captures the resulting tension between German-Japanese-style physicians and Anglo-American-style physicians that was exemplified in the changing relationship of two nationwide professional organizations, the Chinese Medical Association and the China Medical and Pharmaceutical Association. Despite the initial intention to merge, hostility and prejudice eventually prevailed and destroyed the amalgamation of the two associations in 1934. Professional groups were divided not only by training but also by gender. He's study of female doctors in Shanghai illustrates the multiple challenges that female practitioners faced in a patriarchal society, including limited educational opportunities, discrimination, low pay, and less social and familial support. Li's study of nursing in republican China highlights the tension of both gender and professional education. Strategically using Florence Nightingale as a cultural icon, the nursing community helped to break down the social boundaries between men and women, but nurses often encountered harassment and deprecation in the work environment and found little institutional support.

Despite the wonderfully presented heterogeneity of biomedicine, this volume is unfortunately limited in its reach to the broader Chinese society. The above-mentioned, lesser-known medical practitioners were still the power holders of biomedical knowledge and resources. How have common Chinese people's lives and livelihoods been affected by globalized biomedicine in China? Perhaps with the exception of Yu's essay, we see few perspectives from patients and commoners. This limited perspective results in the distorted image presented by this volume, especially the part on wartime China. Best captured by Barnes's phrase, war, in this volume, is rendered as an "unforeseen opportunity" (p. 217). This is precisely due to the fact that these essays focus primarily on medical elites, following their paths of migration to the Southwest during the war and observing the unprecedented gathering of experts enjoying both government support and foreign aid. But when we shift our attention and imagine the living conditions of the common people during the war, we can see it is an unbalanced representation of wartime biomedicine.

In summary, this volume provides a fascinating illustration of the diversified biomedical field in modern China, solidly anchored in both global and Chinese contexts. It also engages with serious historiographical endeavors to decentralize the West and to grapple with the tension between global modernity and local practice, which will benefit readers from a broad humanities and social sciences background.

[1]. Henry S. Houghton, "Trends in Medical Education," *Chinese Medical Journal* 49, no. 9 (1935): 938-41.

Citation: Yang Li. Review of Luesink, David; Schneider, William H.; Zhang, Daqing, eds., *China and the Globalization of Biomedicine*. H-Sci-Med-Tech, H-Net Reviews. July, 2022.

URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=57604>

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Journal and Publication Updates

Journal of Pacific History Incentive Grants for Early Career Scholars

The Journal invites applicants for a Publication Incentive Grant to support early career Pacific historians prepare articles for submission to the *Journal of Pacific History*. Open to anyone who has completed a PhD or MA since 2016 in a field relevant to Pacific history, or who is currently enrolled for a doctorate in such a field. Please visit <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cjhp> for background information. Candidates should submit a recent c.v., letters of support from two referees, and a proposal of up to 1,000 words by November 30, 2022. Send to the Secretary of JPH, Inc. at bronwen.douglas@ann.edu.au.

Bibliography of Selected Recent Publications

Articles

“Economizing Socialist Aid: China’s Failed Surgical Plant in Algeria, 1973-1980,” by Dongxin Zou, *Technology and Culture* 68:3 (July 2022), 718-748, available online at:

- [10.1353/tech.2022.0107](https://doi.org/10.1353/tech.2022.0107)

Books

The Compact Australian Bird Guide (paperback), Jeff Davies, Peter Menkhorst, Danny Rogers, Rohan Clarke, Peter Marsack, and Kim Franklin, eds. CSIRO Publishing, August 2022

Forthcoming

Sea Currents in Nineteenth-Century Art, Science and Culture, Kathleen Davidson and Molly Duggins, eds, Bloomsbury, Spring 2023.

The 19th-century ocean world inspired a multifaceted material discourse that intersected with scientific exploration, colonial expansion, industrial development, and the rise of middle-class leisure. From the seashore to the seabed, marine life forms and environments, made tangible through a range of representational technologies, processing and marketing, captivated practitioners, and audiences on a local and global scale. How did metropolitan and regional scientists, artists, dealers, designers, manufacturers and amateur enthusiasts experience and value the products and sites of the sea? This book examines the commoditization of the ocean world focusing on the transaction of oceanic objects in the intersecting realms of art, science, and culture.

Through a combination of essays and case studies by scholars, curators, and scientists, *Sea*

Currents in Nineteenth-Century Art, Science and Culture takes a closer look at the material, aesthetic and commercial dimensions of the collection and display, illustration and decoration, and trade and consumption of marine flora and fauna. Embodied in specimens, casts and models; pictured in paintings, prints and photographs; and stylized in fashion, the decorative arts and architecture, sea products – including seaweeds, shells, pearls, corals, anemones, sponges, jellyfish, mollusks, fish and whales – were deployed in marine stations and museums, exhibitions and emporia, homes and gardens, and colonial and indigenous industries catering to internationalizing markets. Engaging with the intersections between global art history, the history of science, empire studies, anthropology, ecocriticism and material culture, the essays in this volume explore the currency of marine matter embedded in the economies and ecologies of the 19th-century ocean world.

Making Peace with Nature: Ecological Encounters along the Korean DMZ

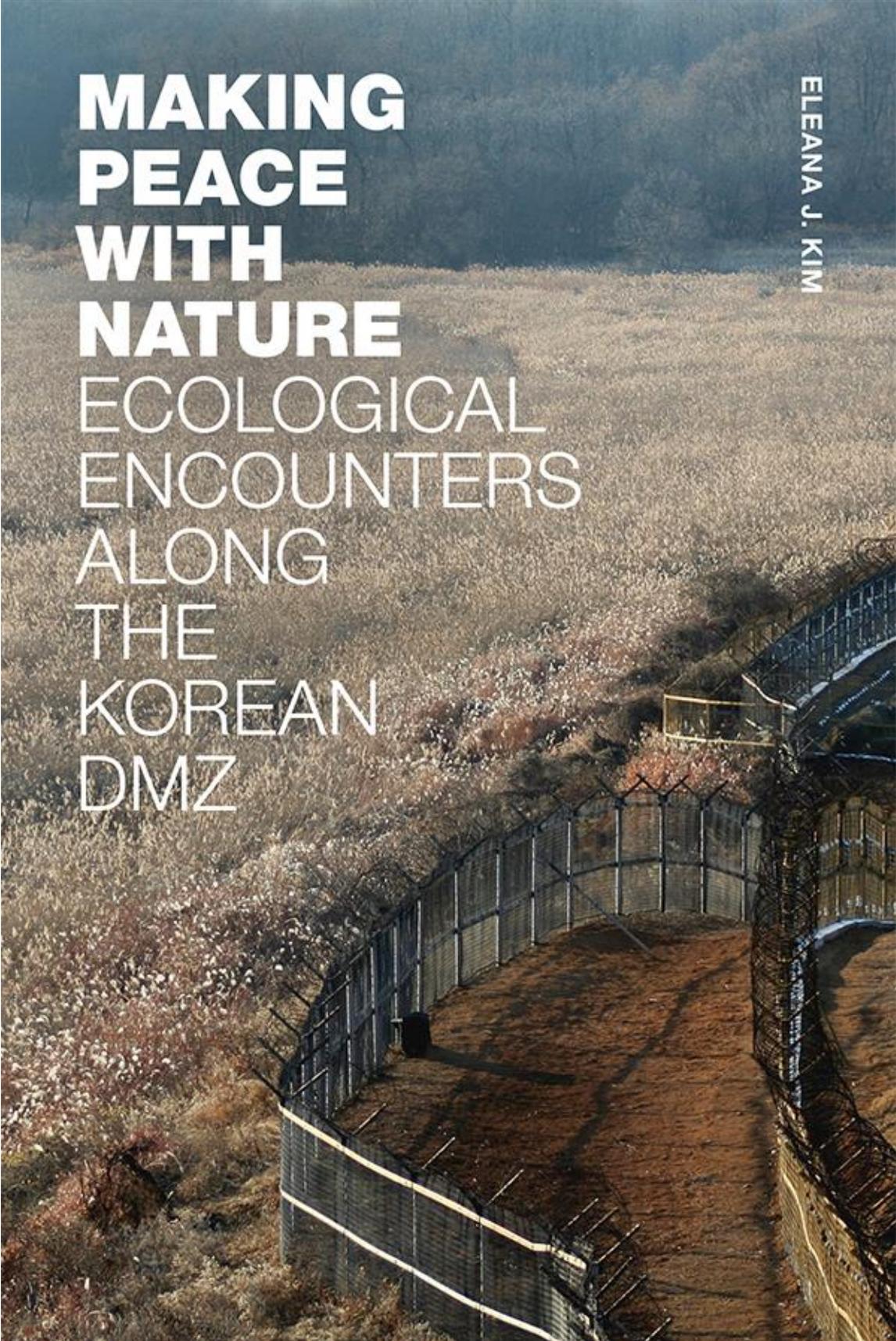
Book Pages: 224 Illustrations: 27 illustrations Published: July 2022

Duke University Press

Author: [Eleana J. Kim](#)

Abstract:

The Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) has been off-limits to human habitation for nearly seventy years, and in that time, biodiverse forms of life have flourished in and around the DMZ as beneficiaries of an unresolved war. In *Making Peace with Nature* Eleana J. Kim shows how a closer examination of the DMZ in South Korea reveals that the area's biodiversity is inseparable from scientific practices and geopolitical, capitalist, and ecological dynamics. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork with ecologists, scientists, and local residents, Kim focuses on irrigation ponds, migratory bird flyways, and land mines in the South Korean DMZ area, demonstrating how human and nonhuman ecologies interact and transform in spaces defined by war and militarization. In so doing, Kim reframes peace away from a human-oriented political or economic peace and toward a more-than-human, biological peace. Such a peace recognizes the reality of war while pointing to potential forms of human and nonhuman relations.



MAKING PEACE WITH NATURE

ECOLOGICAL
ENCOUNTERS
ALONG
THE
KOREAN
DMZ

ELEANA J. KIM

Prizes, Awards and Fellowships

Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies

(www.global19c.com)

INDIGENOUS STUDIES AWARD

The Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies welcomes nominations, including self-nominations, for the best journal article or book chapter on any topic in Indigenous studies between 1750 and 1914 including (but not limited to) land rights; political movements; literary and cultural comparisons across nineteenth-century settler nation states; the effects of colonization on Indigenous people from across the globe; forms of assimilation and resistance; and explorations of Indigenous masculinities, queer Indigenous subjectivities, and Indigenous feminisms within a comparative context. Essays on Indigenous research methodologies or Indigenous pedagogy with implications for understanding the nineteenth century from comparative, global, or transregional perspectives are also welcome.

Single and multiple-authored articles and chapters are eligible.

Although articles published in *Global Nineteenth-Century Studies* that meet the award's criteria are automatically considered, authors who have published their work elsewhere, and editors of books and other journals, are invited to nominate work for consideration. At the time of nomination, authors must be current SGNCS members. The recipient will receive a cash prize of \$500 USD as well as complimentary World Congress registration at which their work is recognized.

The award is given every other year to recognize an outstanding article or book chapter with a copyright in the previous two years. The inaugural award will be presented at the Society's 2023 World Congress, which will be held 19-22 June 2023 in Singapore. To nominate an article or book chapter that is copyrighted 2021 or 2022, please submit a pdf of the publication to societygnscs@gmail.com by 31 December 2022.

FORCED OR UNFORCED MIGRATION BOOK PRIZE

The Society welcomes nominations, including self-nominations, for the best book on forced or unforced migration in the period between 1750 and 1914 from comparative, global, or transregional perspectives. Books may be on any topic including (but not limited to) forms of human trafficking; comparative systems of enslavement; connections between forced migration and environmental changes (fire, drought, and flooding); famine refugees; resettlement and integration; psychological impacts of displacement; memory and migration; migrant literature as well as the representation of migrants and migration in literature and the arts; and forms of religious diffusion.

The award is given every other year to recognize an outstanding single authored monograph or edited collection with a copyright in the previous two years. At the time of nomination, authors or editors of collections must be current SGNCS members. The recipient will receive—or, in the case of multiple recipients, share—a cash prize of \$700 USD as well as complimentary World Congress registration. A special session at the World Congress devoted to the book will also be arranged.

The inaugural award will be presented at the Society's 2023 World Congress, which will be held 19-22 June 2023 in Singapore. To nominate a book that is copyrighted 2021 or 2022, please contact the Book Prize Committee (societygncs@gmail.com) by 1 December 2022 for the mailing addresses of the three members. Only print copies sent to every member can be considered. Publishers are welcome to nominate more than one title for consideration.

OUTSTANDING PHD THESIS AWARD

The Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies welcomes nominations, including self-nominations, for Outstanding PhD Thesis. Theses written in any discipline on any topic between 1750 and 1914 from comparative, global, or transregional perspectives are welcome to be submitted for consideration. Criteria for judging include potential significance for the study of the global nineteenth century; quality and originality of research and interpretation; and strength, clarity, and effectiveness of presentation.

The award is given every other year to recognize an outstanding dissertation within the previous two years. At the time of nomination, authors must be current SGNCS members with a degree conferred in 2021 or 2022. Students who have not been formally awarded the PhD but have submitted, passed, and completed any necessary revisions are eligible to submit. The award carries a cash prize of \$450 USD and the opportunity to be considered for publication in the Society's book series with Liverpool University Press. A complete nomination includes a copy of the thesis; a letter of reference from one of the PhD supervisors; and a statement from a university official indicating that the thesis has been passed and/or the PhD awarded.

The inaugural award will be presented at the Society's 2023 World Congress, which will be held 19-22 June 2023 in Singapore. To nominate a dissertation submitted and passed in 2021 or 2022, please send all required materials to the Dissertation Award Committee (societygncs@gmail.com) by 31 December 2022.

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

The Society welcomes nominations, including self-nominations, for its undergraduate research award. For the calendar years 2021 and 2022, the topic is Global Environments and Sustainable Development. Completed undergraduate assignments—usually a capstone or honors thesis—on any topic in global environments and sustainable development between 1750 and 1914 from comparative, global, or transregional perspectives are welcome to be submitted for consideration. Topics may include (but are not limited to) the management of natural resources; food systems and food security; political ecology; energy production and consumption; ecosystem threats (fishing and wildlife, industrialization, climate change, mining, and so on) and biodiversity loss (extinction of animals and plant life); land use; and the consequences of human settlement patterns. Criteria for judging include the implications for understanding the global nineteenth century; quality and originality of research and interpretation; and strength, clarity, and effectiveness of presentation.

The award is given every other year to recognize outstanding work by an undergraduate within the previous two years. Current undergraduates as well as those who have graduated within the two years covered by the award are eligible to submit their work. The award carries a cash prize of \$250 USD; the opportunity to receive extensive feedback in order to prepare their work for publication consideration (normal double anonymous peer-review process applies) in *Global Nineteenth-Century Studies*; and a two-year complimentary Society membership. The inaugural award will be presented at the Society's 2023 World Congress, which will be held 19-22 June in Singapore.

To nominate undergraduate research completed in 2021 or 2022, please submit a pdf of the work as well as a letter of reference from a faculty member, typically a supervisor of a capstone or honors thesis, to societygncs@gmail.com by 31 December 2022. Undergraduate work that does not take written form may also be considered (photo essays, sculpture or paintings exhibited as part of a capstone, etc.). If this is the case, please contact the committee for alternative submission requirements.

The German Chemical Society (Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker - GDCh) and the German Bunsen Society for Physical Chemistry (Deutsche Bunsen-Gesellschaft für Physikalische Chemie) [Paul Bunge Prize](#) for 2023

The prize is awarded annually by the Hans R. Jenemann-Foundation and is named after Paul Bunge (1839 – 1888), the most important maker of precision balances in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The Paul Bunge Prize honours outstanding research publications on all aspects of the history of scientific instruments. The prize is endowed with 7.500 Euro. It is awarded for either individual books or papers published within the last five years or for lifetime achievements. Submitted works may be published in English, German or French.

Applications and proposals should include the publications to be considered, a curriculum vitae and a full list of publications. The Advisory Board of the Hans R. Jenemann Foundation will decide on the prize winner.

Submit your application or nomination, including cover letter, CV and list of publications, by 30 September 2022 via the online form at www.gdch.de/paulbungepreis or <https://www.gdch.de/gdch/stiftungen/hans-r-jenemann-stiftung/formular-paul-bunge-preis.html>. Printed copies can be sent to the GDCh office attn: Dr. Jasmin Herr. Digital versions are explicitly preferred.

The award ceremony will take place in Munich on Mai 31 to June 2, 2023 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary event of the Paul Bunge Prize.

Contact:

Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker,
Dr. Jasmin Herr, j.herr@gdch.de
Varrentrappstr. 40 – 42
60486 FRANKFURT a.M. / Germany

Conferences, Workshops and Seminars

Call For Papers

Online Workshop on 'Transnational Studies of 19th-Century Japanese and British Science,'

October 14-15, 2022

Centre for Nineteenth Century Studies International at Durham University

We seek proposals for scholarly presentations in the form of ten-minute 'lightning talks,' that explore the complex cultural connections between Japanese and British science in the nineteenth century. This was a period when intellectuals around the globe began to interact more intensively due to increased opportunities to travel and due to the growth in translations of important scientific works into many languages. Japanese intellectuals were searching for ways to modernize their culture, while in Britain there was a renewed interest in Japanese culture as traditional forms of thought were being interrogated.

In addition to the open call, we have seven invited speakers who will deliver longer talks that examine a range of scientific disciplines including chemistry, mathematics, ornithology, evolutionary biology, and anthropology. Further details can be found here: <https://www.durham.ac.uk/research/institutes-and-centres/nineteenth-century-studies/about/events/-transnational-studies-of-19th-century-japanese-and-british-science/>

Confirmed speakers:

Bernard Lightman (York University, Canada)

Tomoko Yoshida (Cornell University)

Efram Sera-Shriar (University of Copenhagen & Durham University)

Yoshiyuki Kikuchi (Aichi Prefectural University, Japan)

Nathan Bossoh (University College London)

Russelle Meade (Cardiff University)

Takuji Okamoto (University of Tokyo)

While the confirmed speakers will integrate Japanese and British perspectives by focusing on British figures who encountered Japan from a scientific perspective and Japanese intellectuals who engaged with British science, we welcome proposals dealing with the following questions: How did Japanese and British figures appropriate ideas from each other's culture? How did these ideas shape their conceptions of each other's culture as well as their conception of their own culture? Where, when, and how did Japanese and British figures engage with scientific ideas in these two contexts, and where, when, and how did they communicate their ideas on the larger cultural meaning of modern science?

Proposals should include a 200-word abstract and a one-paragraph biography. We will select up to ten papers on this topic for the workshop. All presentations will be recorded and shared at the workshop. The due date for proposals is: **15 August 2022.**

We strongly encourage the use of visual materials for these presentations because it is typically much more difficult to engage an audience purely by speaking without visual aids online via Zoom.

Please send your proposals as PDF attachments to Dr. Sera-Shriar at: efram.sera-shriar@durham.ac.uk.

This conference is supported by the Daiwa Foundation, York Centre for Asian Research, and the Department of Humanities, York University.

Joint Commission of the IUHPST at CLMPST, Buenos Aires, July 2023

The [Joint Commission](#) of the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology (IUHPST) invites submissions for symposia to be presented at the [XVIIth Congress on Logic, Methodology, and Philosophy of Science and Technology \(CLMPST\)](#), taking place July 24-29, 2023 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Joint Commission brings together the IUHPST's Divisions of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science and Technology (DLMPST) and History of Science and Technology (DHST), promoting work that genuinely integrates historical and philosophical perspectives on science and technology. At each Congress, it organizes symposia that showcase such work.

We thus invite submissions for symposium proposals aligned with the JC's mission. We are especially interested in proposals that align with the Congress's theme, Science and Values in an Uncertain World, although we welcome proposals on any topic.

Symposia should include at least four speakers. Proposals should consist of a 500-word synopsis of the symposium theme, together with 500-word abstracts for each of the talks and contact information for authors. They should be formatted according to the general guidelines for CLMPST symposium submissions, available [here](#), and submitted by email to bolinska@mailbox.sc.edu.

Submissions should be received no later than November 1st, 2022.

Any questions should be directed to Agnes Bolinska (bolinska@mailbox.sc.edu).

DHST Global History of Science and Technology Festival

Last Weekend, September 2023

The main goal of the event is to create an opportunity for us to meet (virtually) and engage in fruitful conversation more frequently, not only in our international congresses. (The next congress, as you know, will take place in Dunedin, New Zealand, in 2025).

Taking the form of a "global history of science and technology festival," the event will feature 24 hours of live talks and discussions broadcast from around the world. The general theme of the festival will be "The Future of History of Science and Technology / History of Science and Technology for the Future."

"Marine Worlds of the Long Eighteenth Century"

December 7-9, 2022

ACU Fitzroy Campus, Melbourne

<https://dnsxviii2022.org>

The Australian and New Zealand Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies (ANZSECS) and the Australian Catholic University invite you to the 18th David Nichol Smith (DNS) Seminar for Eighteenth-Century Studies. The meeting will convene in-person. We are delighted to announce that the seminar will include three keynotes: Lynette Russell, ARC Laureate Professor at Monash University; Kevin Dawson, Associate Professor of History at UC Merced; and Miranda Stanyon, ARC DECRA Research Fellow in the School of Culture and Communication at the University of Melbourne. We are pleased, furthermore, to be working with an international group of scholars on a digital gallery of invited oceanic micro-talks. The gallery, which will be hosted on this website, will be available to colleagues unable to join us in Fitzroy, as well as to those who are.

We seek to explore and understand the experiences, knowledges, and spaces of oceanic, submarine, and more widely watery worlds from 1650 to 1850. We are particularly keen to highlight and interrogate how the 'blue humanities,' and the environmental humanities in general, are in conversation with the study of the eighteenth century across disciplines.

As with previous DNS conferences, we aim to pursue a publication of some work arising from the seminar. We are already in talks with two interested publishers.

Convenors: Kristie Flannery, Kate Fullagar, Killian Quigley

Australian Catholic University, dns.xviii@gmail.com



Pacific History Association (PHA) Webinar Series July – November 2022

Coordinated by Helen Gardner and Jacqui Leckie

Here is our exciting lineup.

Further details will be announced closer to the dates, including Zoom details.
All are most welcome to join. Please check the PHA facebook page for updates

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/pacifichistoryassociation>

Enquiries to jacqui.leckie@otago.ac.nz

Provisional timetable

All times given are AEST (Melbourne). Be sure to check your time zone

Thursday 7 July (AEST 10am -12)

Associate Professor Gladson Jathanna, Pacific Theological College, Suva

People's Histories of Christianities: Towards reStorying the Pacific Church History

Friday 12 August (AEST 10am -12)

Dr Nicholas Hoare, Australian National University

Mining Futurities: Imagined Futures for the Pacific's Three Great Phosphate Islands

Thursday 8 September (AEST 8am -10am) (Minnesota: Wednesday 7 September, 5pm – 7pm)

Associate Professor Tina Taitano DeLisle, University of Minnesota

Indigenous Feminist History: Futurities, Relationalities, and CHamoru Placental Politics

Thursday 13 October (AEST 11am -1pm)

"USP student research roundup: in honour of Brij V. Lal"

Chaired by Dr Nicholas Halter, University of the South Pacific

Thursday 10 November (AEST 10am -12)

Annie Kwai, PhD candidate, Australian National University

Rethinking Culture, History and Gender Relations in Solomon Islands

THE GLOBAL / OCEANIC / NINETEENTH CENTURY

A Symposium and Workshop
Hosted by the Society for Global Nineteenth-Century Studies

November 5-6, 2022

Mount Saint Mary's University (Doheny campus), Los Angeles, USA

CALL FOR PAPERS

abstracts due by September 1 — see below



detail of carving on a nineteenth-century waka taua (Maori war canoe)
(Auckland Museum; image: [Kahuroa](#) 2006, public domain)

International Workshop on “Oceans Disconnect”

November 21-22, 2022

global dis:connect will host the international workshop *Oceans Disconnect* organised by David Armitage (Harvard), Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge) and Roland Wenzlhuemer (Munich).

Over the past three decades, the rapidly expanding historical literature on oceans and seas has traditionally been framed around the geographical units of the world’s water bodies; it has been directed towards tracking long-distance connections, so as to problematise the political and specialist organisation of historical knowledge around “nation”, “area” and “civilisation.” Yet the promise of the first, boosterish, phase of oceanic history has lately ebbed. Globalisation now looks more reversible and halting. And transnational historians more generally are examining disconnection rather than connection as a dynamic in world history.

Along these lines, new work in oceanic history is insisting on particularity, friction, interruption, materiality and resistance. There is growing attention to the critical foundations of connection, where people, things, ideas, legal systems, could demonstrate instability, violence, and invisibility at the very nodes of globalisation. And historians are increasingly focusing on the choke-points within the world’s oceans: straits and narrows, gulfs and bays; pirates’ nests and contested waters; natural disaster and commercial risk; closed seas and maritime limits, among other topics. This workshop will interrogate the underside of connection and the dynamics of disconnection in oceanic history.

20 Sept **Fatal Contact: Introduced Epidemics Among Australia's Colonial First Nations**
5.30 pm for 6
In person and
Zoom event

Peter Dowling will speak on the devastating infectious diseases introduced into the Indigenous populations of Australia after the arrival of the British colonists in 1788. Epidemics of smallpox, tuberculosis, influenza, measles and sexually transmitted diseases swept through the indigenous populations of the continent well into the twentieth century. Many historians have acknowledged that introduced diseases caused much sickness and mortality and were part of the extreme population decline following colonisation. But few writers have elaborated further and much of this history is still missing, even after more than 200 years.

Via Zoom and live at the RHSV, 239 A'Beckett Street Melbourne

[Further information](#)

10 **Out of the Madhouse Forum** (on book by Sandy Jeffs and Margaret Leggatt)
Nov Larundel Psychiatric Hospital was ‘the madhouse on the edge of town’ – until the
2.30 - 1990s, a Melbourne cultural icon shrouded in mystery in the outer suburb of
3.30 Bundoora. What was it really like inside this madhouse? This story takes us into the
pm heart of Larundel through the voices of former inmates and staff, exposing the best
and worst aspects of the mental institutions of the times. It shows the shifts in
psychiatric treatments, the social forces at play, and changes driving mental health
policy. It explores what de-institutionalisation and ‘care in the community’ actually
meant for those suffering mental illness, as well as for those treating, and caring
for them. Venue: Library at the Dock - Performing Arts Space 107 Victoria Harbour,
Promenade, Docklands Victoria [Further information](#)

Wellington, N.Z. Medical History Society Lectures

All are welcome to attend monthly meetings held on the first Wednesday of the month at 7:30 p.m., temporarily in the Newtown Salvation Army Worship and Community Centre, 4 Normanby Street, Newtown. Attendees can assemble at 7 p.m. in the foyer. Offers of presentations for future meetings are encouraged and can be discussed with Jayne Krisjanous, tel. 027-579-8399 or Michael Harrison, tel. 021-640618.

Pacific Historical Association Conference

November 1-4, 2023

Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria

The PHA plans a hybrid conference – in person and accessible via Zoom. The theme is the connections among First Nations peoples in Australia and the Pacific. The meeting will include visits to a number of sites of historical significance. Please contact Dr. Jonathan Ritchie, Deakin University at Jonathan.Ritchie@deakin.edu.au.

“Pacific Populations: Fertility, Mortality and Movement in Colonial Oceania”

The Laureate Centre for History and Population

University of New South Wales

June 1-3, 2003

The Centre is hosting a workshop bringing together scholars researching the vexed histories of population change in nineteenth and early twentieth-century Oceania. What unique perspectives and insights do histories of the Pacific Islands contribute to the history of population in the modern world? How do scholars understand the causes and effects of depopulation in relation to Europe’s global expansion? How have Pacific Islanders understood questions of sickness and health, reproduction and the family? These are among the many questions posed for potential participants. An edited volume will follow. Please visit <https://historyandpopulation.com/eve.../pacific-populations/>.

“New Perspectives on Teaching and Presenting the History, Culture and Geography of the Pacific Islands”

History Department, LMU Munich

November 18-19, 2022

Participants are invited to submit papers from their perspective discipline, an interdisciplinary or didactic perspective on the following topics: the interconnected history of the Pacific and Europe in the public space, exemplary resource conflicts in the Pacific for a Global Citizenship Education, revise colonialism, decolonization and independence in the Pacific in German-speaking curricula, Pacific case studies in environmental education, sustainable development, imagination and exhibitions, or Oceania within the German historical culture. Contact Moritz.Poellath@lrz.uni-muenchend.de