

PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWSLETTER, 2:3
31 January 2022

NEWS and NOTES

British Science Association: History of Science Volunteer Role

The British Science Association is looking for its next History of Science Scientific Section Recorder. This person will advise the British Science Association within the field of History of Science and develop relevant events for the annual British Science Festival.

There is informal support from the British Society for the History of Science in fulfilling this role – the recorder has a standing invitation to BSHS council meetings to get advice and suggestions if requested, and to collaborate where appropriate. The role is voluntary and has most recently been (brilliantly!) fulfilled by Dr Alex Hall, who is willing to answer informal queries about the position: A.F.Hall@bham.ac.uk

Full information: <https://www.britishsociety.org/history-of-science-scientific-section-recorder-volunteer>

RESEARCH NOTES

Back issues of *The Linnean* (the official publication of the Linnean Society of London) are available for free online at <https://www.linnean.org/our-publications/the-linnean>).

BOOK, JOURNAL and EXHIBITION NEWS

Chinese Annals of History of Science and Technology, organized by the Institute for the History of Natural sciences is available online and all papers can be download free: <https://www.sciengine.com/publisher/zhongkeqikan/journal/CAHST>

For background information:

“In 2017, Chinese Annals of History of Science and Technology (CAHST) was co-founded by the Institute for the History of Natural Sciences, CAS and Science Press, under two Editors-in-Chief, Prof. Zhang Baichun (director of IHNS, CAS) and Prof. Jürgen Renn (director of MPIWG) and the Editorial Board (international Historians of S&T and Sinologists). CAHST marks the first academic English journal on the history of S&T established by the Chinese and will hopefully enrich the discipline of the history of S&T. CAHST encourages studies with different perspectives and approaches, especially interdisciplinary research, and cross-cultural and transnational studies on the history of science and knowledge, including issues of dissemination

and transformation that go beyond the Chinese tradition. CAHST hopes to bring to the international academic community a new understanding of the diversity and global character of science and technology. Encompassing a wide spectrum of topics, CAHST will publish longer research papers and reviews, but also specific studies on original documents and archaeological findings. Book reviews, review essays on previous research, ongoing discussions and controversies on historiography or methodology, and news of the profession are also welcomed. The aim is to make each issue of this journal thematic, with more or less homogeneous subject matter. Authors from across the world are more than welcome to contribute their potential publications for CAHST.”

Books

Australian Deserts: Ecology and Landscapes, by **Steve Morton**, CSIRO Publishing

Continent in Dust: Experiments in a Chinese Weather System, by **Jerry C. Zee**, University of California Press

Straits: Beyond the Myth of Magellan, by **Felipe Fernandez-Armesto**, University of California Press

Suburban Empire: Cold War Militarization in the U S Pacific, by **Lauren Hirshberg**, University of California Press

The Trees of New Guinea, eds. **Timothy M. A. Utteridge** and **Laura V. S. Jennings**, Kew Publishing

“The island of New Guinea is the most floristically diverse island in the world with an extremely rich tree flora of up to 5,000 species. *Trees of New Guinea* details each of the 693 plant genera with arborescent members found in New Guinea. The entire New Guinea region is covered, including the West Papua and Papua Provinces of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the surrounding islands such as New Britain, New Ireland, and Bougainville. The book follows contemporary classifications and is richly illustrated with line drawings and photographs throughout. Each group has a family description and key to the New Guinea tree genera, followed by a description of each genus, with notes on taxonomy, distribution, ecology, and diagnostic characters. *Trees of New Guinea* is the essential companion to anyone studying or working in the region, including botanists, conservation workers, ecologists, and zoologists.”

Selected Articles

“Australian Letter 241. Inured to Climate Change in North Queensland,” by **Meghan Dansie**, *New York Times*: “The region has come to expect powerful cyclones to wreak havoc, and that may be why many there aren’t concerned about environmental action.” (January 20, 2022)

“Monitoring the Multiple Functions of Tropical Rainforest on a National Scale: *An Overview From Papua New Guinea*,” by Ruth Turia, Gewa Gamoga, et. al, *Case Studies in the Environment* 6:1 (2022): 1547792.

<https://doi.org/10.1525/cse.2021.1547792>

“Navigating Seas, Markets, and Sovereignties: Fishers and Occupational Slippage in the South China Sea,” by **Edyta Roszko**, *Anthropological Quarterly* 94:4 (Fall 2021), 639-668.

Pacific Circle Book Reviews

Emily O’Gorman, ***Wetlands in a Dry Land: More-Than-Human Histories of Australia’s Murray-Darling Basin***, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2021, xvii + 261 pages, \$US30.00, ISBN 978-0-295-74915-0

Wetlands in a Dry Land offers an environmental humanities approach to the history of wetland loss and alteration over nearly the past two centuries in the Murray-Darling Basin of southeastern Australia. In an Introduction and seven chapters, each organized around a central theme, Emily O’Gorman argues for a “more-than-human” history of these wetlands that challenges the adequacy of older dichotomous historical narratives of development versus preservation and culture versus nature.¹ Instead, O’Gorman highlights “the diversity of human and nonhuman agencies that have cocreated wetlands” and makes the case that the examination of nonhuman agencies underscores the need for more complex narratives of colonization in this region (p. 15). From this perspective, wetlands are socioecological landscapes shaped by relationships between Aboriginal people, European and other settlers, and animals ranging from mosquitoes to waterbirds to fur seals.

The book’s chapters serve more as related case studies than as a single linear narrative, and each reflects the author’s intimate knowledge of the land and its people and are well supported by both personal interviews and archival research. Indigenous people are present throughout the book, but are the central focus of the first chapter, “Weaving,” which is set primarily in the Macquarie Marshes of New South Wales, on the Country of Wailwan Aboriginal people. O’Gorman highlights how the act of weaving—carried out primarily by women—is both a means of passing on traditional cultural knowledge and of caring for Country, as women have contested water management regimes, directed by male-dominated bureaucracies, that have favored irrigated agriculture interests over preservation of wetlands and led to a reduction in the plants necessary for weaving. This contemporary debate about management of wetlands reveals their importance as socioecological places and are part of the larger issue of Aboriginal people’s legal rights to Country. The remaining six chapters move generally from past to present as they engage with more-than-human histories of wetlands in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

Chapter Two, “Leaking,” is set in and around the city of Toowoomba, on the Great Dividing Range in southeastern Queensland in the Country of the Giabal people, who began to

be driven from the area by pastoralists as early as the 1820s and 1830s. The chapter title refers to the ways in which the swamps where Toowoomba was built did not obey artificial boundaries as they moved underground through aquifers, onto developed properties, and through the air via mosquitoes that carried filarial, a parasitic worm, and yellow and dengue fever. Colonists perceived the swamps as miasmatic wastelands and attempted to drain them from the second half of the nineteenth century, even as they blamed poorer white colonists and Chinese market gardeners as sources of disease. O’Gorman places these efforts within a system of “hygiene-focused colonialism, racism, and classism through which colonial authorities sought to establish social power and environmental control” (p. 62). Mosquito eradication attempts intensified during the twentieth century, and the swamps were eventually turned into concrete channels and parkland, even though they continue to occasionally flood and “leak.”

“Infecting,” the theme and title of Chapter Three, discusses the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), a state-government-administered irrigation area in southern inland New South Wales that began operations in 1912. *Anopheles* mosquitoes, and the threat of a malaria outbreak, were of concern in the MIA from the end of World War I through the end of World War II, and five separate investigations into the possibility of a malaria outbreak, one that could perhaps be initiated by infected ex-servicemen settling in the region, were conducted there. Yet, the effectiveness of *Anopheles* mosquitoes as an effective vector of malarial parasites in the region was never clearly established and little formal eradication action was ever taken. The concerns that prompted the inconclusive studies, and the increasingly militarized approach to the ways in which the threat supposedly posed by mosquitoes was portrayed, reflect how “imagined ecologies” take shape. In employing this term, O’Gorman argues that “knowledge and understanding are always situated and partial, yet they guide actions and in so doing help shape particular kinds of worlds” (p. 75).

Chapter Four, “Crossings,” examines the shifting relationship between ducks and rice agriculture in and around Fivebough and Tuckerbil Swamps, located within the Murrumbidgee River system in the Country of Wiradjuri Aboriginal people and traditionally used for hunting and fishing. These wetlands were radically altered during the twentieth century because of changed water regimes in support of rice growing. Ducks tend to feed on rice fields but there has never been a consensus in this region among farmers or between farmers and biologists about whether ducks significantly damage rice crops or whether they benefit farmers by eating weeds in the rice fields, which themselves are now understood to be important habitat for protecting biodiversity. These varied and shifting views point to how “[d]iverse imagined ecologies are taking form here, on and around rice farms, grounded in different understandings about these watery places and what and whom they might be good for” (p. 119).

Chapter Five, “Enclosing,” focuses on the Coorong Lagoon near the mouth of the Murray River in South Australia, in the territory of the Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal people. Following a slaughter of pelicans here in 1911, presumably by local fishers who considered them to be pests, islands in the lagoon were leased by a group of ornithologists with the goal of protecting the pelicans and other birds that nested there. This was carried out by excluding fishers and local Ngarrindjeri people from the islands, raising contentious questions over the enclosure of

wetlands vis-à-vis species protections. A similar theme of exclusion underlies Chapter Six, “Migrating,” which investigates (among other aspects of international environmental protection) Australia’s entry into the Ramsar Convention in the early 1970s. As what would eventually become the Ramsar Convention was being formulated during the 1960s, the emphasis shifted from the protection of migratory birds themselves to the protection of their wetland habitat, which was perceived as more amenable to international agreement. O’Gorman points out that, in settler societies such as Australia and the United States, the Ramsar Convention’s focus on establishing protected areas helped to perpetuate the colonizing tendencies of this kind of environmental protection by excluding Aboriginal people from Country and calls for greater Aboriginal co-management of protected areas for a variety of plants and animals and for meeting cultural obligations.

Chapter 7, “Rippling,” returns to the Coorong lagoon and nearby Lower Lakes, where long-nosed fur seals began to appear in 2007, pitting commercial fishers and some Ngarrindjeri people, who argue that the seals have no history there, against scientists who contend that they are reoccupying their ranges from before the time when seal hunting began in the early nineteenth century. Consuming fish, tearing fishers’ nets, and attacking pelicans and ducks, the fur seal has generated considerable controversy over whether it “belongs” and has revealed the uncertainties about measuring baselines of seal ranges and numbers prior to sealing. O’Gorman writes that “belonging is never simply a question of biology or culture in isolation, but rather a terrain of contested biocultural meaning” (p. 188).

Engagingly written and ambitious in its scope, *Wetlands in a Dry Land* adds complexity and nuance to our understanding of wetlands. By examining them as socioecological places, O’Gorman forces a rethinking of the experiences and understandings of Aboriginal people; of issues of race, class, and gender among both Aboriginal and settler populations; of the role of science in shaping perceptions of wetlands; and on the past, present, and future of wetlands, in the Murray-Darling Basin specifically but also more broadly on a global scale.

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¹ For readers interested in a deeper theoretical grounding in the emerging concept of more-than-human histories, see Emily O’Gorman and Andrea Gaynor, “More-Than-Human Histories,” *Environmental History* 25, no. 4 (2020): 711–735.

Diego Armus and Pablo F. Gómez, eds. ***The Gray Zones of Medicine: Healers & History in Latin America***. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2021, Maps. Illustrations. 262. Notes. Select Bibliography. Index. B&W Photographs. Hard and eBook Formats. ISBN 978-0-8229-4685-4.

The book of collected essays, *The Gray Zones of Medicine: Healers & History in Latin America*, edited by Diego Armus and Pablo F. Gómez, began with Armus giving a talk in Madison, Wisconsin where Gómez had invited him to speak. Then, they organized a “productive workshop” supported by units of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The twelve

authors examine the lives of healers in Latin American history who thrived in the “gray” space between legality and criminality from the 1600s to the COVID-19 epidemic. The two editors promote the “power of biographical narratives to illuminate intricacies and resilient features of the history of health and disease throughout five centuries” (10).

I recommend these essays for the biographies, the histories of medicine, and the connected pasts from Cuba, Guatemala, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Argentina. The endnotes and bibliography will help to open up the field with ample reading. For example, endnotes 8 and 9 refer readers to twenty-five books and articles, all published since 1990 about medicine and healers in the Americas (212-213). There are 36 pages of endnotes and three pages of “selected bibliography” with 54 entries focused on the “healers and health practitioners in the gray zones of medicine” in Latin America (249).

Another opportunity in the book arises from the archives used by the authors. Primary sources ranged from Inquisition records in Spain, Portugal and Mexico, early republican print records from Peru, Mexico and Brazil, and regional archives from Bahia, Brazil, and La Romana, the Dominican Republic. In addition, visual images highlight primary sources, be it a map from 17th Century Cuba in the Archive of the Indies of Seville or a photograph of Doña Hermila Diego in current-day Oaxaca. The dust cover is an image used in Chapter 6 by Jethro Hernández Berrones from the Posada Collection in the Special Collections of the Stanford University Libraries – an illustration in the book, *El doctor improvisado* [The improvised doctor] with a wide diversity of Mexican patients approaching the doctor’s office door with the sign “MEDICO, CIRUJANO Y PARTERO, ALOPATA Y HOMEOPATA [Medic, Surgeon and Male Midwife, Allopath and Homeopath]. The picture conveys the “gray zone of medicine” where one man promoted himself. Varied patients came to the store front as shown by the dress that the caricatures wear.

The patients who came to consult with the experts in each chapter prove the main idea of the book. People had diverse needs for their physical and mental care. In Chapter 11 which focuses on the Jesús Pueyo, the modern Argentine Pasteur, Diego Armus explains that “when dealing with disease . . . people use whatever is available in order to get some kind of relief” (188). Gabriela Soto Laveaga makes a similar point about Hermila Diego, midwife from Oaxaca in Chapter 12. When still a teenager, the parish priest recruited Hermila to assist a woman giving birth, although the only experience Hermila had was serving as a translator from Spanish to Zapotec for an immunization campaign. Now almost ninety years old, Hermila helped a woman in need, developed her medical skills and became a social activist and media star.

In Chapter 5, João José Reis narrates the story of Domingos Pereira Sodré also known as Pai Domingos who was born in Nigeria, enslaved perhaps in the wars over the throne of Lagos and transported to Brazil in the first half of the nineteenth century along with 300,000 other Nagô/Yoruba captives taken to Bahia. Domingos then fought in the War of Independence against Portuguese colonial forces under white planter leadership. In 1862 he was arrested on charges of being a Candomblé practitioner, “formally accused of receiving goods stolen by slaves from their masters to pay for his [Domingos] services as a diviner and healer.” (page 77)

His neighbors came to him because he was available. They shared a culture, both physical and spiritual.

The spread of five centuries brings together the early modern colonial world and the modern world of nation states with the focus on healers in Latin America. Domingo de la Ascensión from Cayo, Cuba (Chapter 1 by Pablo F. Gómez) María García from Santiago, Guatemala (Chapter 2 by Martha Few) and Custódia Gege from Salvador, Brazil (Chapter 3 by James H. Sweet) lived in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They attempted to heal people in their own way, still helping others. These early chapters show that medicine encompasses “healing and sanitary practices that go far beyond those of allopathic medicine and biomedicine” (7).

The middle chapters include histories from the early republics of Latin America: Dorotea Salguero a *doctora* in Lima, Peru who insisted on her right to work in a profession of her choosing (Chapter 4 by Adam Warren); Vicente Rodrigues Vieira in São Paulo, Brazil who for eighteen years, combined elements of Christian doctrine with religious practices from other cults despite the standardizing efforts of the Brazilian state (Chapter 7 by Liane Maria Bertucci); Rafael Antonio Uscátegui, also known as *Indio Rondín* (wandering Indian) who sold a memorable laxative named *Salvaniños* (child saver), that also functioned as a de-wormer with memorable magazine advertisements (Chapter 8 by Victoria Estrada and Jorge Márquez Valderrama); the “miraculous Doctor” Pun Luy-On a Chinese herbalist among the 100,000 Chinese immigrants in Peru between 1849 and 1874, who for a generation sold herbs with popular support because the Chinese herbalists were “an affordable alternative to the treatment provided by Western-trained doctors” (page 152 in Chapter 9 by Patricia Palmer and José Ragas); or the Haitian Healer Mauricio Gastón on the Romana Sugar Mill in the Dominican Republic in 1938 who despite active pressure from the dictatorial government provided emergency medical care to the sugar cane workers of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company of New Jersey along the Haitian border (Chapter 10 by Alberto Ortiz Díaz).

I read this book during the continued isolation of the COVID-19 pandemic. The last chapter of these collected essays includes an epilogue explaining that on April 3, 2020, the Chiapas Nich Ixim midwives declared they would continue to provide prenatal care, deliver babies and take care of postpartum patients during the pandemic. However, they had been unable to obtain sufficient masks, gloves, hand sanitizer and liquid soap. These excellent essays remind us that unequal health care existed in the past and continues today. We must help the healers fashion the world, learning about these individuals from the Latin American past in all its diversity.

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Selected Book Reviews Published Elsewhere

Alexander von Humboldt. *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, Volume 1: A Critical Edition*. Edited by Vera M. Kutzinski and Ottmar Ette. Chicago University of Chicago Press, 2019. 632 pp. US\$65.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-226-65138-5.

Alexander von Humboldt. *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, Volume 2: A Critical Edition*. Edited by Vera M. Kutzinski and Ottmar Ette. Chicago University of Chicago Press, 2019. 560 pp. US\$65.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-226-65155-2.

Reviewed by Roxanna E. Wylie (University of Arkansas - Fort Smith)

Published on H-Nationalism (January 2022) (H-Net)

Commissioned by Evan C. Rothera

Alexander Von Humboldt's Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain offered a comprehensive analysis of a modernizing New Spain with significant potential for growth and prosperity. Political Essay (1808) was originally published as a set of five books and part of his larger work Voyage to the Equinoctial Regions to the New Continent (1805-39). Political Essay covers Humboldt's 1803-4 voyage and is the definitive work on New Spain, now modern Mexico, issued shortly before Mexico's independence. Vera Kutzinski and Ottmar Ette's Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain: A Critical Edition, a two-volume translation of Humboldt's Political Essay, corrects what they label as the "inaccuracies, capricious alterations, and misrepresentations" in John Black's 1811 English-language edition. Kutzinski and Ette add a new edition translated from the 1825 second revised French edition (1: p. ix). Published seventeen years later, this second edition captures a shifting society bridging colonial concerns to a republican counterpart. Humboldt's progressive work addresses the monarchy, and later Mexican officials overseeing the new country, urging both to value a holistic approach to national wealth by promoting domestic improvements instead of colonial mercantilism.

Humboldt engages in a robust conversation with leading scientific authorities, pointing out flaws in current works and beliefs while policing his own work in later editions--correcting his own inaccuracies while critiquing those "more zealous than precise" (1: p. 31). He criticizes Adam Smith on several points regarding Smith's An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (1776). Humboldt acknowledges Smith's fame but finds his estimates and conclusions doubtful. Humboldt considers Aaron Arrowsmith's well-known Chart of the West-Indies and Spanish Dominions in North-America (1803) a work by "a highly regarded author, ... also the most incorrect of all" and potentially "dangerous to sailors" due to its inattention to details when naming locations (1: p. 41). According to the editors, Humboldt intentionally confronted "The Berlin Debate"--a Eurocentric approach to viewing all non-European countries as inferior--by "launching a bitter polemic against all those armchair philosophers who had never once set foot in the Americas" (1: p. xxiv). Humboldt promoted

Mexican progress in the arts and sciences as evidence of an evolving civilization full of potential.

The Scientific Revolution heavily influenced Humboldt, whose research methods include citations detailing sources followed by a careful analysis leading to a conclusion. He obtained accurate readings and accounts by climbing volcanoes, trekking back roads, and digging through archives. Humboldt uses quantitative research to substantiate birth/death ratios, demographic ratios, and import/export tables. In chapter 10, on raw materials and commodities, Humboldt references his methods regarding the production and consumption of sugar: "I have meticulously indicated the sources from which I have taken the items ... without indications of the documents consulted, studies of this kind are of little value" (2: p. 12). Humboldt's qualitative data includes native sources, ranging from oral histories to indigenous traditions. This data illuminates Mexican culture and preserve facets of indigenous daily life, such as language and ethnic origins. His research relies heavily on published and unpublished reports from archives and official documents such as census and tithe records. He reluctantly uses the Count of Revillagigedo's incomplete 1794 census to calculate population growth through 1803 but complains about bureaucracy's inability to keep accurate records, a fact exacerbated by the unwillingness of citizens to cooperate when "fear of a tax increase" caused many to lie about household members (1: p. 203).

An overarching theme of Humboldt's text is national wealth and prosperity. In his preface to the first edition, Humboldt explains that his goal is "to research which factors had the greatest influence on the advances of the population and the national industry" (1: p. 11). Humboldt starts his comprehensive essay with the coastal edges of New Spain in *A Reasoned Analysis of the Atlas of New Spain* (1811), added to the second edition of *Political Essay*. He then slowly works his way inward through borders, topography, population, demographics, climate, agriculture, mining, trade, and military defense--all influencers of national wealth. Analysis covers in detail the borders of New Spain, its internal navigability, and the accessibility of ports and argues persuasively that ease of navigation directly impacts commerce. His measurements, based on astronomical calculations, along with investigative research into both published and unpublished papers, firsthand accounts, travel diaries, and urban legends, all contributed to correcting what he terms "the deplorable state of the geography of New Spain" by "demonstrate[ing] that a few positions in Mexico have been determined with the utmost precision" in the "hope[s] that [his] own maps may be revised soon, substituting more precise work for [his] own" (1: p. 58).

While *Reasoned Analysis* is daunting to those unaccustomed to geographical measurements or barometer readings, this text supports Humboldt's argument that "the geological makeup of these areas is an object of study of equal importance to the statesman and to the naturalist traveler" (1: p. 99). In sum, a nation cannot know its true potential resources if it does not have an accurate picture of coastlines or ports, nor can it prosper if it does not know the location of trade routes.

After analyzing New Spain's borders and terrain, Humboldt turns his attention to population and demographics. He uses meticulous statistical analysis to plot a trajectory of population growth--breaking down demographics by gender, caste, ethnicity, and region--while exploring how climate, disease, and oppression impact these categories. He details how climate affects different races depending on region of origin. While he upbraids farmers for being lazy, he praises indigenous miners by confronting those "who were content to criticize the degeneration of our species in the Torrid Zone" (1: p. 228). Humboldt had prejudices common to the times--mainly his seeing indigenous farmers as lazy since their mode was more subsistence farming rather than tapping into land's ability to produce cash crops. His frustration with the country's inability to keep up with the supply and demand of a growing population, thus creating food insecurity for the largest and poorest sectors of society, is palpable. Humboldt's tables and discourses on the obstacles to population growth may seem tedious to all but political economists or anthropologists, yet these pages contain hidden gems worth mining.

From burgeoning theories about how climate affects human robustness to vaccinations against diseases to European frustration over indigenous subsistence farming versus commercial agricultural production are a few topics meriting further exploration. Some of his insights are quite relevant to modern society. For example, Humboldt waxes positive about smallpox inoculations being introduced to Mexican society, claiming it is "remarkable patriotism by halting the progress of the epidemic through inoculation" (1: p. 222). In the same vein, Humboldt observes that the same country that brought smallpox to the continent also brought "the seeds of relief and consolation to human suffering" (1: p. 222).

According to Humboldt, oppression adversely affects national prosperity. He describes a population beaten down from years of oppression, heavy taxes, and corrupt officials--European and Mexican. Humboldt warns the Mexican government of a coming storm if the largest sector of the population is not "rescued from their present barbarous, abject, and miserable condition," echoing fears of uprising that had previously ripped through Peru and Saint Domingue (1: p. 263). He explores the prejudices *peninsulares* held about Creoles: "the ignorance that European pride complacently pins on the Creoles is neither the effect of the climate nor due to a lack of moral energy. This ignorance, where it is still evident, is solely the effect of isolation and defects in the social institutions of the colonies" since Creole and indigenous families do not have access to the educational opportunities of their European counterparts (1: p. 279).

Humboldt believes that "precise knowledge of these ratios is of great political interest to those in charge of safeguarding the peace of the colonies" (1: p. 273). In other words, national prosperity is directly tied to ethnic equity. Despite inequalities, Humboldt points to academic and scientific spheres where race and origin can be set aside and believes progress in these areas showcases Mexico's advancement. While Humboldt's language includes xenophobic elements, he is quick to praise the many Mexican scientists and their contributions to both national and scientific advancement—undergirding his enlightened ideals of equality in the sciences. Humboldt sums up his discourse on demographics by admonishing that "a wise government that took the best interests of humanity to heart would propagate enlightenment

and education ... gradually making this monstrous inequality of rights and fortunes disappear," yet he confirms that "these distant regions are considered tributaries of Europe" and "they are not governed in the manner that public interest requires" (1: pp. 296-297). Humboldt believes this will lead to an "uneasiness and a rancor that disturb the enjoyment of social life" (1: p. 297).

Political Essay is an interdisciplinary work that will interest scholars in disciplines ranging from the social sciences to the biological sciences. Many of Humboldt's scientific and social discussions fall within the scope of best practices for manufacturing and industry. Humboldt's concern is to increase national prosperity while improve working conditions for indigenous workers and safeguard capitalism for private enterprise. He decries corrupt taxes and duties used to fill depleted royal coffers and line private pockets. Books 4 and 5 cover Mexico's agriculture and mining, including raw materials produced for industry and commodities for domestic and foreign trade. Interestingly, Humboldt claims "the main sources of Mexico's wealth are not the mines but, rather, agriculture that has noticeably improved since the end of the last century" (1: p. 507). This remark and subsequent chapters mark how climate trends in the torrid versus temperate zones affect both population and vegetation growth and track product consumption among indigenous versus Europeans.

Volume 1 of Critical Essay ends poignantly with Humboldt's critical observation about government policies that sabotage national interest. He sees Mexican agriculture as "chained to an administrative system that impoverishes the colonies without contributing to the wealth of the homeland" (1: p. 571). He advises, in the second volume, how to increase national prospects by reducing government interference with agriculture, lifting strangling duties and taxes, and breaking up control over raw materials needed for mining and industry, suggesting that these measures and internal improvements have the potential to improve trade and affluence for the marginalized. According to the editors, Humboldt attempts to dispel European fears about Mexico and South America's mining capabilities. He addresses concerns about the effects of New Spain and South America entering the world market by reassuring that the influence of South American silver and gold "will be quite slow and extremely subtle" (2: p. 286). Humboldt sums up New Spain's economic affairs as barely solvent and in need of infrastructure reorganization.

Navigating Humboldt's tables of production and crop yields is daunting. His writing is meandering at times, following rabbit trails and trains of thought that do not drive home main points. Many of his subpoints, such as tracing migration through linguistics and agriculture, do not further his immediate goals of writing a political essay and could have been left out with no immediate loss. His chapter summaries with fewer tables would have been adequate yet much would have been lost if Humboldt had curbed his curiosity. His writing includes commentary on world events and widely held theories. Lewis and Clark's expedition of discovery, Jacques Necker's financial statements, border issues between the United States and New Spain, and medical theories on climate all find a place in Humboldt's writings. His writings are not for one people or one country but for everyone. While some language, such as the use of "savage" or "uncivilized" may offend twenty-first century sensibilities, Humboldt believed

"that the well-being of whites is intimately linked to that of the copper race, and that there can be no lasting happiness in both Americas until this race, humiliated but not degraded by long oppression, can participate in all the advantages that come from the advancement of civilization and the improvement of social order" (2: p. 463).

A Critical Edition contextualizes Humboldt's field work and extensive research through the introduction and annotations. That said, the digital annotations present some difficulties. Cost-effectiveness is understandable when printing two volumes yet using a website for supplementary resources may prove difficult for some readers. They must have access to these digital resources at the time of reading or download over four hundred pages of annotations onto a digital device for reference--not impossible, just inconvenient. These annotations, however, provide invaluable insight into "the vast scientific network that Humboldt created" and the enlightened scientists, astronomers, and economists that influenced him, many heavily involved in the French Revolution (1: p. x).

Kutzinski and Ette's Critical Edition offers English-speakers an opportunity to view a literary snapshot of New Spain through the lens of Humboldt's Political Essay. Humboldt weaves the thread of enlightened idealism through these pages, tying national wealth to the health and industry of its people. In other words, citizens are the real wealth and treasure of a country, not just its natural resources. Humboldt reiterates this revolutionary idea by addressing the ruling body throughout his work. He calls attention to important details that they should consider--broadening the focus of New Spain's wealth to include agriculture--reminding authorities that equity and prosperity for all sectors are the true litmus tests of a nation's wealth. Humboldt's writing offers a snapshot of the shifting social currents during the Age of Revolutions as nations emerged from the rubble of empires.

Citation: Roxanna E. Wylie. Review of Humboldt, Alexander von, *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, Volume 1: A Critical Edition* and Humboldt, Alexander von, *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, Volume 2: A Critical Edition*. H-Nationalism, H-Net Reviews. January 2022.

URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=55827>

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CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, and LECTURES

**What's at Stake in the Indo-Asia-Pacific:
Strategic Imaginaries in Geopolitics**

Zoom Webinar

Yale-NUS Lecture on Global Affairs



What's at Stake in the Indo-Asia-Pacific: Strategic Imaginaries in Geopolitics

Join us as Professor Evelyn Goh analyses how key states in the Indo-Asia-Pacific are renewing geopolitical competition through the three main competing strategic imaginaries of Asia today: the 'Asia-Pacific', a revived 'Greater Asia' made possible by China's resurgence; and the 'Indo-Pacific' visions.

Speaker



Professor Evelyn Goh

Shedden Professor of Strategic Policy Studies
The Australian National University

Moderator



Professor Naoko Shimazu

Professor of Humanities (History)
Yale-NUS College

7 February 2022

7 PM – 8:15 PM SGT

Yale-NUS College Performance Hall / Live on Zoom

The Yale-NUS Lecture on Global Affairs is sponsored by the late Professor Saw Swee Hock.

7 Feb 2022
Monday

The contemporary struggle in Asia is as much about competing strategic 'imaginaries' as it is about military or economic power. Professor Evelyn Goh argues that geopolitics rests on imagining and prioritising a particular set of spatial connectivity: which parts of the world ought to be more significantly connected to each other than with other parts? Thus, geopolitical competition is essentially a contest over which imagined connected community is most important.

7 pm - 8:15 pm

(Singapore time, GMT +8)

The lecture analyses how key states in the region are renewing geopolitical competition through the three main competing strategic imaginaries of Asia today: the 'Asia-Pacific'; a revived 'Greater Asia' made possible by China's resurgence; and the 'Indo-Pacific' visions.

[Register Here](#)

About the speaker

Professor Evelyn Goh | Shedden Professor of Strategic Policy Studies, The Australian National University

Professor Evelyn Goh is the Shedden Professor of Strategic Policy Studies at The Australian National University, where she is the Director of Research at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre. Her research focuses on Asian security, and International Relations theory and practice. Her books include *The Struggle for Order: Hegemony, Hierarchy and Transition in Post-Cold War East Asia* (Oxford, 2013); and *Re-thinking Sino-Japanese Alienation: History Problems and Historical Opportunities* (Oxford, 2020, with Barry Buzan). Her current projects study the interactions between Chinese investment and influence, and domestic politics in Southeast Asia.

About the moderator

**Professor Naoko Shimazu | Professor of Humanities (History),
Yale-NUS College**

Professor Naoko Shimazu joined Yale-NUS College in 2016 after 20 years of teaching at the Department of History, Classics and Archaeology, Birkbeck University of London. She obtained her Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Political Studies at the University of Manitoba, followed by Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in International Relations at the University of Oxford. She has a joint professorial appointment with the Asia Research Institute, and an honorary professorship at the Department of History, National University of Singapore.

[Register Here](#)

The Oceanic and Pacific Studies Lent Term Online Zoom Seminars

The OPSS (formerly the Pacific Interest Group) is re-launching their series of seminars with an interdisciplinary group of speakers united by their interest in Oceania and the Pacific. Each seminar will consist of a talk followed by a discussion/Q+A.

Tuesday 8th February 4pm

Jacopo Baron 'Gardens of The Mind: The Art of Vanuatu Sand-drawing'

Tuesday 22nd February 4pm

Kate Stevens 'De/odorizing history: tracing the terroir of oil and soap from French Polynesia to France'

Tuesday 8th March 4pm

Anita Herle 'Decolonialising Anthropology's Archives: Alfred Haddon's Journals from the Torres Strait and New Guinea'

Tuesday 22nd March 4pm

Nicholas Thomas 'The textiles in Manao Tupapau: Gauguin and modernity in Tahiti'

Here are a few more details about our first speaker on 8 February, Dr Jacopo Baron:

Jacopo Baron holds a post-doctoral fellowship awarded by the Fyssen Foundation. He has a PhD in Anthropology from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes in Sciences Sociales, a Master's degree in Cultural Anthropology from the University of Turin and a Bachelor's degree in History from the University of Milan.

Baron's research activity takes place in the western Pacific, where he has conducted fieldwork since 2014. His interests include the History, the Ethnology, and the Arts of the region. Baron dedicated his PhD thesis to the study of the Vanuatu practice known in the literature as 'sand-drawing', combining historiographic investigation, ethnography and comparative anthropology. This study highlighted how communication through sand-drawing is based on a particular semiotic ideology, which may be considered a specific declination of a more general ritual communicative regime.

The aim of Baron's current project is to outline the principles of this communicative regime through the analysis of several North Vanuatu ritual practices.

<https://www.socanth.cam.ac.uk/staff/dr-jacopo-baron>

Doing Maritime History Research Online

1-day Workshop

Date and Time: 4 February 2022 | 9.30am - 5.00pm

Location: Online

Doing historical research is both easier and harder at the moment. New archival technology and digitisation programmes are providing better remote access to sources than ever before. The global pandemic, meanwhile, has forced many archives to restrict physical access as reading rooms become subject to social distancing measures and archivists have new obstacles to overcome. Maritime history is no exception: whether working on voluminous Admiralty files or private journals written aboard ship, there are many opportunities and challenges facing the researcher working in 2022.

What online resources are available to those interested in the sea, sailors, and ships? What are the limitations of doing maritime history research online, and how can these be overcome? What does the future hold for academic historians, family history researchers, fiction writers and others working in this field? Will looking at a screen one day replace sitting in a reading room?

Join the British Commission for Maritime History for a 1-day online workshop exploring these complex issues, featuring talks by historians, curators. Our experts will cover everything from using digitized newspapers and crew lists to finding maritime sources in the most unlikely of places.

Provisional Programme

'Troubled Waters? Reflections on Maritime History during a Global Pandemic'

Dr Richard Blakemore & Graham Moore (University of Reading)

This talk will discuss how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected maritime historians at different career stages. It will explore the challenges of beginning and continuing research projects, 'navigating' scholarly communities, resource sharing and widening participation, and teaching and communicating history during this difficult time. All of these issues can and have changed the ways we interpret and understand the maritime past.

‘Sailing Digital Seas in Paper Ships’

Jack Pink (University of Southampton)

Maritime archaeologists studying the nineteenth century have often focused on warships and oceangoing merchantmen, both of which have left many recorded sites behind for the researcher. Smaller coastal craft have often been overlooked since the archaeological record is either lacking or undocumented. Digital sources can help bridge this gap; there are fleets of paper ships awaiting our investigation, allowing us to expand on vessel narratives and produce new knowledge around seafaring and shipbuilding in this period. This talk will consider the documentary components of a ship as part of a vessel’s assemblage, using new theoretical models and methodological approaches to explore our Digital Seas.

‘Researching Individual Ships Online’

Dr Roy Fenton (BCMh)

Recent years have seen an upsurge in information about individual ships available online, such as data on owners, builders, dimensions, constructional details, careers and fates. These details are of interest to many people, including those who served aboard the vessels, their descendants, historians, authors, photographers, model makers and enthusiasts. This talk will cover some of the more useful and reliable websites, both free and fee-charging, for ships built in the last 150 years.

‘Brunel’s Network: Collaborative Engineering in the 19th Century’

Dr James Boyd (*SS Great Britain*)

Brunel’s Network is a cutting-edge data visualisation that maps the working relationships and professional connections behind Isambard Kingdom Brunel and his major marine engineering projects. It is designed to show the public which (and how many) people worked with Brunel, and who were the most influential individuals within those networks of maritime innovators. This talk will demonstrate the value of such an innovative digital history project to maritime historians and other audiences.

‘20,000 Search Results under the Sea: Researching the People and Places of *Cutty Sark* and the Willis Fleet Online’

Dr Hannah Stockton (Royal Museums Greenwich)

This talk will explore two ongoing museum projects covering the history of *Cutty Sark* and the John Willis & Co. shipping line, both making use of newspaper archives and family history records. It will discuss how the availability and searchability of these collections can add depth, nuance and a wealth of previously inaccessible information to the ship’s histories. Whether

tracking a fleet of sailing ships across the oceans or uncovering biographical details about individual sailors, the ability to cut through vast archives online has brought new understanding of ships, crews and shipping companies of the late nineteenth century.

‘Travelling the Zooniverse: Medical Data from the Dreadnought Seamen’s Hospital’

Martin Salmon (Royal Museums Greenwich)

This talk will discuss a current RMG/Zooniverse collaboration relating to the famous Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, once situated in Greenwich. The project uses new technology to give vital e-volunteers working on digitized records more choice, enabling them to select tasks that suit their interest and time commitments. It is making a wealth of historic medical data available, providing us with a snapshot of the health of the British maritime world over the last 150 years.

‘More than just a Register Book! Newly Accessible Sources At Lloyd’s Register Foundation’

Louise Sanger (Lloyds Register Foundation)

Having recently digitised over a million records from ship plans and survey reports to casualty returns and wreck reports, the Heritage & Education Centre at Lloyd's Register Foundation has been busy making things more accessible. This talk will explore this invaluable maritime collection and associated data set, presenting a selection of interesting discoveries and giving tips on how to find the best results. It will also look ahead to new online resources and interpretative material being made available soon.

‘Maritime Sources in ‘Unlikely’ Places’

Chris Bennett (Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies)

Sarah Chubb (Derbyshire Record Office)

Robert Eyre (Warwickshire County Record Office)

Sally Mason (Buckinghamshire Archives)

With many reading rooms closed or harder to access, the pandemic has prompted researchers to look for new sources and reflect on where to find them. In this session, archivists from landlocked counties will demonstrate that it’s always worth looking for maritime sources in ‘unlikely’ places. Documents to be covered include an Elizabethan naval administrator’s documents, the papers of a seafaring chaplain, some of Nelson’s correspondence and nineteenth-century voyage journals.

Booking details

Please book via [Eventbrite](#).

Suggested donation: £10 (£8 students)

All funds raised go to [academic prizes](#) and other BCMH charitable work

Contact Info: Aaron Jaffer

Contact Email:
ajaffer@rmg.co.uk

URL:
<https://bcmh.iteracy.com/lectures/workshop/>



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MĀNOA
SCHOOL OF PACIFIC AND ASIAN STUDIES & DEPARTMENT OF ASIAN STUDIES
Graduate Conference 2022

Keynote Speaker



Jennifer Robertson

*Professor Emerita, University of Michigan
Affiliate Professor, University of Washington*

Robots, Religion, and Techno-Spirituality in Japan

TECHNOLOGIES & ADAPTATIONS

CELEBRATING INNOVATIONS IN HUMAN KNOWLEDGE ACROSS ASIA

ZOOM WEBINAR | APRIL 6-7, 2022

We are proud to present the theme Technologies and Adaptations: Celebrating Innovations in Human Knowledge Across Asia for the 2022 Conference. The past few decades have seen rapid advancements in technologies throughout Asia, affecting how people across the region live, work, and understand the world around them. "Technology" not only encompasses computer advancements and applied sciences, but also to the practical application of knowledge across the spectrum of the human experience. From computer science to political science, from robotics to literature, from engineering to the performing arts, new technological innovations continue to emerge across disciplines throughout Asia, while traditional technologies continue to be adapted by its users to reflect our brave new world. The goal of this conference is to examine how people in Asia have innovated and adapted to technologies new and old, past and future, thus we welcome submissions from interdisciplinary fields that tackle novel theoretical approaches to new and old challenges alike.

Why Apply?

The SPAS Graduate Student Conference gives students an opportunity to present their research to a friendly group of peers and professors. As many students from across the U.S., Europe, and Asia attend the conference, there are ample opportunities to network with fellow academics with a passion for the study of Asia. All submissions will automatically be considered for one of several "Best Paper" prizes.

Who Can Apply?

Graduate students in any academic discipline with a focus on Asia.

How to Apply?

Applicants should submit a 250-300 word abstract to gradconf@hawaii.edu with "SPAS 2022 Grad Conf Abstract" as the subject by **February 5th, 2022 (HST)**. Any questions can be directed to this email.

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“Technologies and Adaptations: Celebrating Innovations in Human Knowledge Across Asia”

The School of Pacific and Asian Studies (SPAS) and the Department of Asian Studies at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa (UHM) welcome proposals for papers, performances, and panels for the 33rd annual Asian Studies Graduate Student Conference. The conference will be held on Zoom in synchronous webinar format on **April 6-7, 2022**.

We are proud to present the theme *Technologies and Adaptations: Celebrating Innovations in Human Knowledge Across Asia* for the 2022 Conference. The past few decades have seen rapid advancements in technologies throughout Asia, affecting how people across the region live, work, and understand the world around them. “Technology” not only encompasses computer advancements and applied sciences, but also to the practical application of knowledge across the spectrum of the human experience. From computer science to political science, robotics to literature, engineering to the performing arts, new technological innovations continue to emerge across disciplines throughout Asia, while traditional technologies continue to be adapted by its users to reflect our brave new world. The goal of this conference is to examine how people in Asia have innovated and adapted to technologies new and old, past and future, thus we welcome submissions from interdisciplinary fields that tackle novel theoretical approaches to new and old challenges alike.

The 2022 SPAS Graduate Student Conference will feature Jennifer Robertson as the keynote speaker. Jennifer Robertson is Professor Emerita of Anthropology and the History of Art at the University of Michigan (UM), Ann Arbor, and is an affiliate faculty of the Robotics Institute at Michigan, and Affiliate Professor of Anthropology and Japan Studies at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Why Apply?

The SPAS Graduate Student Conference gives students an opportunity to present their research to a friendly group of peers and professors. As many students from across the U.S., Europe, and Asia attend the conference, there are ample opportunities to network with fellow academics with a passion for the study of Asia. Additionally, there will be several **“Best Paper” prizes** funded by the [area centers at UHM](#) (monetary amounts to be confirmed at a later date) :

- Best Korea paper
- Edward Seidensticker Best Japan paper
- Best China paper
- Best Southeast Asia paper
- Best South Asia paper
- Best Philippines paper

Who Can Apply?

Graduate students in any academic discipline with a focus on Asia.

How to Apply?

Applicants should submit a 250-300 word abstract to gradconf@hawaii.edu with “SPAS 2022 Grad Conf Abstract” as the subject by **February 5th, 2022**. Any questions can be directed to this email.

Please direct any questions to conference organizers Caitlin Hayes and Tasha Hayashi at gradconf@hawaii.edu. You can also follow the department’s social media accounts listed below for updates, or [visit our website](#).

Co-sponsored by the School of Pacific and Asian Studies (SPAS) and Department of Asian Studies at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa with funding by SEED Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, Access and Success (IDEAS) and the Student Activity and Program Fee Board (SAPFB).



@UHMASianStudies @asianstudiesUHmanoa UH Manoa Asian Studies [Website](#)

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Telephone: (808) 956-6085
Fax: (808) 956-2682
Email: asianst@hawaii.edu

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XLI Scientific Instrument Symposium, 19 – 23 September 2022

National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens

The Past, Present, and Future of Scientific Instrument Studies

CALL FOR PAPERS at

<http://sic2022.hpdst.gr/>

We will take the 40th anniversary of the Scientific Instrument Symposia as an occasion to discuss how the study of scientific instruments has changed in the last four decades and where we stand today. Are we now studying different kinds of instruments? Has the very definition of what is a scientific instrument changed? Are we studying the same instruments in a different way and within different contexts? How have the questions we seek to answer and our methodologies changed? What about our disciplinary and regional boundaries?

While it comes natural for a historian to historicise their own past, we should think in the same way about the future of scientific instrument studies. What are our new objects and objectives? While we are comfortable as a community of scientific instrument enthusiasts, we want to remain open to new scholars, new methods, and new approaches to instruments, and aim to extend our geographical reach.

The theme “The Past, Present, and Future of Scientific Instrument Studies” was chosen for the 41st Scientific Instrument Symposium long before the recent and sudden demise of Paolo Brenni, former President of the Scientific Instrument Commission, but we believe that this theme is a fitting tribute to honour Paolo’s achievements. His dedication, enthusiasm and generosity with his knowledge embodied the heart and soul of scientific instrument studies like nobody else!

For the upcoming 41st SIC Symposium in Athens, we invite you to reflect on these and other issues related to the past, present and future of scientific instrument studies. As always, we welcome all proposals for sessions, papers or posters on any topic dealing with the history of scientific instruments.

Format

The symposium will take place as an in-person event by default if permitted and healthwise safe; the conference language is English.

Important dates

Deadline for the [submission of abstracts](#): **28 February 2022**

Presenters and session organisers will be informed by **31 March 2022** whether their proposal has been accepted.

[Early registration](#): May 31, late registration: July 31.

How to submit your abstract or session proposal

The abstract form is available at <http://sic2022.hpdst.gr/abstract>

Please submit abstract proposals (max 250 words), with a short biographical note highlighting main research interests (max. 50 words).

The session form is available at <http://sic2022.hpdst.gr/session>

Please submit session proposals (max 250 words) with organizer names and contact name.

Registration

In order to register, you must fill-in the [registration form](#).

Conference information

[Accommodation details](#) and a [preliminary program](#) will be provided by the end of January.

Travel grants

We have a limited number of fixed amount travel grants available for postgraduate students and early career scholars (within 5 years of completion of studies). Please indicate within your [registration submission](#) if you would like to be considered for a grant.

Questions? In case of questions about the conference, please email to sicathens2022@gmail.com or [use the contact form](#).

We look forward to [receiving your abstracts](#) in due course.

Online Workshop: “Transnational 19th-Century Japanese and British Science,”

July 22-23, 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.

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 March 2022**.

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

Full project details can be found at the following website: <https://www.durham.ac.uk/research/institutes-and-centres/nineteenth-century-studies/about/events/-transnational-studies-of-19th-century-japanese-and-british-science/>

**Pacific History Association Conference, Deakin University—Geelong Campus,
Victoria, Australia, November 1-4, 2023**

For information, please visit www.pacifichistoryassociation.com

**Annual Conference of the New Zealand Studies Association (NZSA),
Marseilles, France, July 5-8, 2022**

Please send proposals for 20-minute papers by February 15, 2022, to Ian Conrich at ian@ianconrich.co.uk or Marc Tabani at marc.tabani@pacific-credo.fr. Abstracts should be between 200 and 250 words with a bio added of 100-150 words. Proposals will be accepted within three main strands: Oceania, New Zealand, and Oceania/NZ in relation to any aspect of the Pacific Rim.

Annual Meeting of the North American Conference on British Studies, Chicago, Illinois, November 10-13, 2022

The NACBS and the Midwest Conference on British Studies (MWCBS) seek participation by scholars in all areas of British Studies for the 2022 meeting. We meet in Chicago, Illinois, from November 10-13, 2022. We solicit proposals for presentations on Britain, the British Empire-Commonwealth, and the British world, including Ireland, the Americas, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific (etc.). Our interests range from the medieval to the modern. We welcome participation by scholars from across the humanities and social sciences, from all parts of the globe, and from all career stages and backgrounds. We reaffirm our commitment to British Studies broadly conceived and welcome proposals reflecting the diversity of scholars & scholarship in the field. We invite panel proposals that address selected themes, methodology, and pedagogy, as well as roundtable discussions and lightening rounds (8-10 presenters with one chair, a few minutes to each presenter) of topical and thematic interest, including conversations among authors of recent books, reflections on landmark scholarship, and discussions about professional practice. We are particularly interested in submissions that have a broad chronological range and/or interdisciplinary breadth, and that are tightly connected by a theme.

Standard panels typically include three presenters speaking for 20 minutes each, a commentator, and a chair, while roundtables typically include four presenters speaking for 15 minutes each and a chair. We are open to other formats, though; please feel free to consult with the program committee chair.

To secure as broad a range of participation, we will also consider individual paper proposals. Panels that include a diverse mix of presenters across fields and career stages are particularly welcome. To foster intellectual interchange, we ask applicants to compose panels that feature participation from multiple institutions. In an effort to allow a broader range of participants, no participant will be permitted to take part in more than one session in a substantial role. (That is, someone presenting or commenting on one panel cannot also present or comment on another, though individuals presenting or commenting on one panel may serve as chairs for other panels, if need be.) Submissions are welcome from participants in last year's conference, though if the number of strong submissions exceeds the number of available spaces, selection decisions may take into account recent participation.

As complete panels are more likely to be accepted, we recommend that interested participants issue calls on H-Albion or social media (e.g., @TheNACBS on Twitter or on the NACBS Facebook page) to arrange a panel. If a full panel cannot be arranged by the deadline, however, please do submit the individual proposal and the program committee will try to build submissions into full panels as appropriate.

We will also sponsor a **poster session**. Posters will be exhibited throughout the conference and there will be a scheduled time when presenters will be with their posters.

The submission website at <http://www.nacbs.org/conference> will open in late January; submissions will close as of 15 March 2022.

All submissions are electronic, and need to be completed in one sitting. Before you start your submission, you should have the following information:

1. Names, affiliations, and email addresses for all panel participants. PLEASE NOTE: We create the program from the submission, so be sure that names, institutional titles, and paper titles are provided as they should appear on the program.
2. A note whether data projection is necessary, desired, or unnecessary. Please only request if AV is central to convey your presentation. (Because AV is now enormously expensive, it will be provided in only some of the meeting rooms.)
3. A brief summary CV for each participant, indicating education, current affiliations, and major publications (two-page maximum per CV).
4. Title and Abstract for each paper or presentation. Roundtables do not need titles for each presentation, but if you have them, that is fine. If there is no title, there should still be an abstract – i.e. “X will speak about this subject through the lens of this period/approach/region etc.”
5. **POSTERS:** Those proposing posters should enter organizer information and first presenter information only.

All communication will be through the panel organizer, who will be responsible for ensuring that members of the panel receive the information they need.

All program presenters must be current members of the NACBS by November 10, one month before the conference, or risk being removed from the program.

Some **financial assistance** will become available for graduate students (up to \$500) and for a limited number of under/unemployed members within ten years of their terminal degree (\$300). Details of these travel grants and how to apply will be posted to www.nacbs.org and emailed to members after the program for the 2022 meeting is prepared.

Laureate Seminar: Population Modern History, University of New South Wales

Hosted by the Laureate Centre for History and Population at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, this seminar covers new and forthcoming research on the history and legacies of global population policy.

A full copy of the schedule is available at:

<https://historyandpopulation.com/seminar/>

Registration for a Zoom link is available at:

<https://forms.gle/m62AxbztZHSQuS2L6>

ESfO Conference, June 2-5, 2022, Ajaccio, Corsica

The conference website is now online at the following address:

<https://www.pacific-studies.net/conferences/esfo2022>

2022 International Committee for the History of Technology Symposium

The 49th Symposium will take place virtually in 3 phases, each lasting two days. The 1st meeting will be in June (17, 18), the 2nd in September (24, 25), and the 3rd in October (15, 16). The Kranzberg Lecture will take place in June.

The general theme is “Technology-based and Technology-generated decisions.” Whereas technology-based decisions have a long history, technology-generated decisions of so-called artificial intelligence, AI, are on the horizon since the turn to 21st century and might gain decisive influence within the next years. Which decisions we are willing to handle over to technology? How to define ethical guidelines for this development? The symposium aims to contribute to this discussion, based on a transnational perspective of history of technology.

The deadline for proposal is Sunday, 30 January 2022

Suggestions for more specific questions, derived from the main question:

- What are the social/historical/cultural conditions of technology related decision-making?
- Decisions on science and technology: inclusion and citizen participation
- What are the ethical conditions of technology-generated decisions?
- Which transnational perspectives can be taken regarding technology-inherent decisions?
- How do these technology-inherent decisions affect the critique of technology (e.g., impact factor in science, “publish or perish”)?
- Technocracy is a well-researched topic. What is state of the art in this field? Any new approaches, theories, empirical findings?
- Data recording and processing is a core task now carried out with computers. Which technologies were used – and where and how – before the advent of computing?
- Modern challenges and technology based/generated decisions (e.g., climate change, COVID-19 pandemic, individual health, and public health); artistic strategies involving technology/generated decisions; body, dis/ability and technology based/generated decisions
- The role of images (maps, photographs, etc.) in decision making.

The symposium covers all periods and all areas of the globe. In keeping with a cherished tradition of the field, the meeting is open to scholars from all disciplines and backgrounds. Gender-related and worldwide topics are specifically welcome. Besides contributions to the main theme of the symposium, paper, and session proposals on different topics of the history of technology are welcome.

Proposal Guidelines:

ICOHTEC welcomes proposals for individual papers and posters, but preference will be given to organized sessions of three or more papers. The Programme Committee will also consider submissions not directly related to the symposium theme providing that they relate to the history of technology broadly defined. All proposals must be in English and should be submitted electronically by 30 January 2022 via our website <http://www.icohtec.org/w-annual-meeting/> (will be available, soon). For suggestions about preparing your submission and the conference presentation, please consult the guidelines on www.icohtec.org/proposal-guidelines.html In addition to the scientific programme, the symposium will include plenary sessions, special sessions for the prize winning book and article, the general assembly of ICOHTEC. If you have any questions related to the scientific programme, paper, poster or session proposals, please, do not hesitate to contact Jacopo Pessina, the chair of the programme committee, at j.pessina87@gmail.com

We encourage graduate students to submit proposals and to participate in the symposium.

Members of ICOHTEC and low-income people pay a reduced fee.

INDIVIDUAL PAPER proposals must include: (1) a 300-word (maximum) abstract; and (2) a one-page (maximum) CV. Abstracts should include the author's name and email address, a short descriptive title, three to five key words, a concise statement of the thesis, a brief discussion of the sources, and a summary of the major conclusions. If you are submitting a paper proposal dealing with a particular subtheme in this CFP, please indicate this in your proposal. In preparing your paper, remember that presentations are not full-length articles. You will have no more than 20 minutes to speak, which is roughly equivalent to 8 double-spaced typed pages. For more suggestions about preparing your conference presentation, please consult the guidelines at the conference website. Contributors are encouraged to submit full-length versions of their papers after the conference for consideration by ICOHTEC's peer-reviewed journal ICON.

PANEL proposals must include (1) an abstract of the panel (300 words maximum), listing the proposed papers and a session chairperson; (2) abstracts for each paper (300 words maximum); (3) a one-page CV (maximum) for each contributor and chairperson. Panels should consist of three or four speakers. Several panels may be organized on one topic.

We encourage the creation of panels which examine technology-based and technology-generated decisions in different parts of the world, enabling international comparisons, and

contributing to an emerging transnational historiography. We welcome especially contributions from beyond Europe and the United States, which so far have been less fully covered by historians of technology.

The programme committee reserves the right to relocate papers to different themes and add papers to panels.

POSTER proposals include a 300-word (maximum) abstract and a one-page CV. Abstracts should include the author's name and email address, a short descriptive title, a concise statement of the thesis, a brief discussion of the sources, and a summary of the major conclusions.

**Sixth International Undergraduate Research Conference
on Science, Technology, Medicine, and Society
To be held online by the University of Toronto
March 24-25, 2022**

Conference Theme: The Interaction of Science, Technology, & Medicine and Politics

Keynote Speaker: Maya J. Goldenberg, Associate Professor, Philosophy, College of Arts, University of Guelph. Author of *Vaccine Hesitancy: Public Trust, Expertise, and the War on Science* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2021)

It has long been thought that the relation between science and politics is an uneasy one: politics covets power, while science seeks apolitical truth. Scholars from the history, philosophy, and social studies of science have investigated the interactions between science and politics to unearth a complex web where science and politics co-evolve and are co-produced. What interactions lead science to shape political policies, and political environments to influence science? What lies at the intersection of science and politics?

The Sixth International Undergraduate Research Conference on Science, Technology, Medicine, and Society at the University of Toronto invites student submissions that examine the interaction between politics and science, including science policy, science funding, politicization of science and scientization of politics, political influences on science, as well as other topics regarding the mutual influence between science and politics. We also invite submissions on other issues related to STMS in historical and present societies throughout the world. As an interdisciplinary gathering, we encourage students to submit papers from across the arts, humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences—check out our Facebook page for past presentations. We are specifically interested in current issues surrounding: COVID pandemic, climate change, data privacy, AI and warfare, vaccine hesitancy.

Please share this CFP with any undergraduate students who may be interested! Interested students should submit an abstract (250 words) and a brief bio (50 words) by January 31, 2022

using the following link: easychair.org/submission. (Note that students will need to create an easychair account to submit an abstract, but registration is simple).

If you have any questions, please contact:

Hannah Rajput at hannah.rajput@mail.utoronto.ca

All applicants will be notified by February 7, 2022.

Sponsored by: IHPST, ASSU, HPSUS, Victoria College.

FELLOWSHIPS, POST-DOCS, GRANTS, and PRIZES

Thomas S. Mullaney East Asian Information Technology History Collection

Short-term Fellowship (East Asia Library, Stanford University) - Deadline 4/15/2022

The [Thomas S. Mullaney East Asian Information Technology History Collection](#) is thought to be the only one of its kind in the world. Assembled during fifteen years of research and teaching, it is multi-faceted and multi-dimensional, containing rare machines alongside archival and printed documents. Consisting of more than 2,000 items, the collection dates from the turn of the 20th century to the present age of computing. It has strong Chinese holdings and additional materials from other East Asian countries. The collection documents the modern history of Chinese and East Asian telegraph codes, typewriters, printing, mimeographs, word processors, computers and other information technologies.

Much of the collection will not be open to the public for research for several years. However, fellowship recipients will have special access to examine the entire collection.

This year, the Libraries will accept applications for two stipends, one to be awarded to an undergraduate and one to an early career scholar, of up to \$2000 each in support of research using the collection. The fellowship stipends are to be used to defray the costs for travel, lodging, food, and other activities associated with the recipient's research trip.

Scholars working on projects about East Asian modern history, including undergraduates, graduate students and early career faculty, may apply. Selection criteria include the importance, feasibility and promise of the proposed research project as determined by the expertise of the Committee, the quality and detail of the application, and the academic strength of the applicant. Consideration will be given to the contribution the proposed research will make to our understanding of global history of science, technology, society as well as the applicant's qualifications.

The Committee will review all complete applications but will be under no obligation to approve any applicants if no applicant meets the selection criteria. The Committee shall ensure that proposed budget expenses of awardees include only those expenses reasonably related to the proposed project and shall have the authority to contact the applicant to adjust budget items as appropriate. The Libraries cannot help with visas for international applications.

Interested researchers are encouraged to submit a detailed project proposal, including a description (1000-2000 words) of proposed activities, a proposed budget for use of fellowship award funds, a brief description of other funding received or applied for in relation to the project, a professional curriculum vitae, and a transcript of courses taken and grades earned (students only).

Inquiries about the scope and contents of the collection should be directed to the curator, Regan Murphy Kao. More information about the short-term fellowship can be found [here](#).

The application deadline is April 15, 2022.

The application form is available

at <https://guides.library.stanford.edu/ThomasMullaneyCollection>

Contact:

Regan Murphy Kao

Head of Special Collections, East Asia Library

Stanford University Libraries

reganmk@stanford.edu

<https://guides.library.stanford.edu/ThomasMullaneyCollection>

Luce Southeast Asia Archives Fellowship at the University of Washington Libraries

The University of Washington Libraries invites applicants for our Southeast Asian Studies Archives Fellowship Program funded by the Henry Luce Foundation. We invite recent Ph.D. graduates or finishing doctoral candidates across all disciplines in the arts, humanities and social sciences to apply for a one-quarter long full-time paid fellowships in the 2022-2023 academic year. Fellows will spend a quarter in one of the leading Southeast Asian Studies library collections in the country and have the opportunity to learn about library and archival practice while working with Southeast Asia Librarian, Dr. Judith Henchy. We seek candidates able to engage with one or more of the themes of our Luce grant: the ethics and aesthetics of

care and community restitution in archives and libraries; interpreting the archival traces of authoritarianism; new pedagogies and research to bridge Southeast Asian and Southeast Asian American Studies. Fellows will work on projects that build on their existing scholarly interests, and country or language of research, while engaging with one of the unique collections at the University of Washington Libraries. Preference will be given to applicants with an interest in working with the following collections: the Elizabeth Becker Collection of documents on Democratic Kampuchea; the Adrian Cowell Collection of archival film footage on the Shan State drug trade and secessionist war; the Bob Jones Collection of books and journals on Indochina, 1900 to 1975. Fellows are expected to give a lecture or seminar addressing the way their research intersects with a Luce grant theme. Their work while in residence will address one or more themes of the UW Luce grant in the form of publication, expanded dissertation investigation, or a collaborative outreach project that brings Southeast Asian, or Southeast Asian American communities into dialog with archives.

Priority Application Deadline: April 3, 2022

To Apply please follow this link:

<https://bit.ly/3o0UWgO>

Additional information about the fellowship can be found here: <https://guides.lib.uw.edu/seafellows>

Contact Info:

Judith Henchy, Head, Southeast Asia Section, University of Washington Libraries: judithh@uw.edu

Contact Email:

judithh@uw.edu

URL:

<https://guides.lib.uw.edu/seafellows>

"History of Science, Technology and Medicine" of the University of Valencia

Part of the Interuniversity Institute for Science Studies (<http://www.instinterlp.org/>), the "History of Science, Technology and Medicine" research group is accepting candidates for post-doctoral positions "Juan de la Cierva" and "Ramon y Cajal" funded by the Spanish government.

Ayudas Juan de la Cierva-[Formación]

[Ayudas para contratos Juan de la Cierva-formación 2021 | Agencia Estatal de Investigación \(aei.gob.es\)](#)

Ayudas contratos Ramon y Cajal (RYC)

[Ayudas para contratos Ramón y Cajal \(RYC\) 2021 | Agencia Estatal de Investigación \(aei.gob.es\)](#)

The Juan de la Cierva grants aim to encourage the recruitment of young doctors for a period of two years in order to strengthen the skills acquired during a first stage of postdoctoral training by Spanish research organizations or R&D centres.

The contracts are aimed at researchers who have recently completed a doctoral program in history of science, technology and medicine (HSTM) and related fields. We invite applications from candidates wishing to work in all the major areas of interest covered by the HSTM group. The particular research interests of individual staff are outlined on the website: www.uv.es/ihmc Candidates interested in applying for the fellowships have to access to the mentioned websites.

Please send also the following documents to

bertomeu@uv.es, m.carmen.ricos@uv.es) **before January 26, 2022:**

1. Full CV.
2. Research project to be developed (500-1000 words).

The HSTM group of the López Piñero interuniversity institute will select the proposals according to its CV and the research program in connection with the topics of history of science, technology and medicine. The selected candidates have to submit at the same email address (bertomeu@uv.es, m.carmen.ricos@uv.es) the following documents which are necessary to fulfil the application:

1. Pdf document that is obtained once the electronic application form (available on the MICIU website) has been completed.
2. Scanned copy of the DNI, NIE or Passport and of PDF scanned Ph.D. certificate.

Please circulate this information among potentially interested people and accept our apologies for cross-posting.

Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania Pacific Islands Scholars Awards (PISA)

The Pacific Islands Scholars Award supports attendance and participation by Pacific Islands scholars at ASAO meetings through travel awards and waivers of some fees. ASAO is particularly interested in supporting younger scholars and those who have not previously attended ASAO meetings but encourages all prospective Pacific Islands participants to read the application materials.

DHST Dissertation Prize for 2023

The DHST Council calls for applications for the DHST dissertation prize 2023.

For more details, please see: <http://dhstweb.org/2023-dissertation-prize-call>

BSHS Outreach and Engagement Project Grants

The British Society for the History of Science's Outreach and Engagement Committee offers grants of up to £500 to support engagement and outreach projects in the history of science, technology, and medicine. Project grants are awarded three times per year, and the deadline for the next round is Friday 18 February 2022.

Project grants are intended to support initiatives that encourage engagement with the history of science, technology, and medicine by non-academic audiences. For example, eligible projects might include supporting the costs of holding a public event, the creation of a small public display, or the translation of research into educational resources. We particularly encourage projects that use innovative formats and reach audiences that might be new to the history of science, technology, and medicine.

Further information, and a downloadable application form, can be found at: <https://www.bshs.org.uk/grants/outreach-and-engagement-project-grants>

BSHS Singer Prize

The British Society for the History of Science is delighted to invite submissions for the BSHS Singer Prize 2022.

The BSHS Singer Prize is awarded every two years to the writer of an essay outstanding in research, novelty and expression, based on original research into any aspect of the history of science, technology or medicine. The prize is intended for recent entrants into the profession. Candidates must be registered for a postgraduate degree or have been awarded such in the five years prior to the closing date. All nationalities are welcome.

Essays must not exceed 8,000 words and should be submitted in English. They should adhere to [BJHS guidance to authors](#) in all respects. The prize may be awarded to the writer of one outstanding essay or may be awarded to two or more entrants. Publication in the *British Journal for the History of Science* will be at the discretion of the Editor. Essays under consideration or in press, either at *BJHS* or elsewhere, are not eligible.

The deadline for submissions is 29 April 2022. Submissions should be emailed to the BSHS Executive Secretary, Lucy Santos (office@bshs.org.uk) with 'Singer entry' and the author surname in the subject line.

Postdoctoral Fellowship for Studying Indo-Persian Astronomical Texts

The project *Changing Episteme in Early Modern Sanskrit Astronomy* (CEEMSA, funded by the [Gerda Henkel Stiftung](#), Grant Number: AZ 21/F/21, hosted by [ToRS](#), University of Copenhagen, Denmark) is offering a **one year postdoctoral fellowship** (to begin no later than 1 September 2022) **to study Indo-Persian astronomical texts from early modern Mughal India.**

The position is **remotely based**, i.e., the postdoctoral fellow need not relocate to Denmark and may continue to work from their country of residence; however, the **appointment requires a commitment from the fellow to be available to meet regularly (via zoom) for up to several hours a week.** The details of the fellowship (including the project description, desired qualifications, fellowship amount, and application procedure) can be found at <https://ceemsa.hypotheses.org/postdoctoral-call>.

Please contact Dr Anuj Misra (anuj.misra@hum.ku.dk) for any further information about the project or the appointment process.

Turriano ICOHTEC Prize 2022

The Turriano ICOHTEC Prize is an Early Career Prize for Books on the history of technology, sponsored by the Juanelo Turriano Foundation and consists of 2,500 Euro. The prize-winning book will be presented and discussed at a special session of the next ICOHTEC symposium, that will take place as part of the 27th International Congress for the History of Science and Technology.

ICOHTEC, the International Committee for the History of Technology, is interested in the history of technology, focusing on technological development as well as its relationship to science, society, economy, culture, and the environment. The history of technology covers all periods of human history and all populated areas. There is no limitation as to theoretical or methodological approaches.

Eligible for the prize are original book-length works in any of the official ICOHTEC languages (English, French, German, Russian or Spanish) in the history of technology: published or unpublished Ph.D. dissertations or other monographs written by scholars in the early stages of their career. Articles and edited anthologies are not eligible.

If the work is a Ph.D. thesis, it should have been accepted by your university in 2020 or 2021; if it is a published work, the year of publication should be 2020 or 2021.

For the ICOHTEC Prize 2022, please send an electronic copy (PDF or Word) of the work you wish to be considered for the prize to each of the four Prize Committee members. (Note: Hard copies are only accepted for published works not available electronically.) Your submission must be emailed no later than 28 February 2022. Please also include an abstract of no more

than a half-page in length. If your book is in Spanish or Russian, please also supply a summary in English, French or German of about 4,500 words. In that case, the prize committee will find additional members, who are familiar with the language in which your book is written.

The submission should be accompanied by a CV (indicating also the date of birth) and, if applicable, a list of publications. Applicants are free to add references or reviews of the work submitted. Any materials sent to the prize committee will not be returned.

Send a complete application by email to each of the following Prize Committee members:

Dr. Darina Martykánová (Chairperson)
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Departamento de Historia Contemporánea
Facultad de Filosofía y Letras
Campus de Cantoblanco
28049 – Madrid, Spain
darina.martyanova@uam.es

Dr. Irina Gouzevitch
Centre Maurice Halbwachs
École Normale Supérieure
48, boulevard Jourdan
75014 Paris
France
irina.gouzevitch@ens.fr

Dr. Klaus Staubermann
ICOM Germany
In der Halde 1
14159 Berlin
Germany
k.b.staubermann@gmail.com

Dr. Tiina Männistö-Funk
School of History, Culture and Arts Studies
University of Turku
Turku
Finland
tiiman@utu.fi

Dr. Jacopo Pessina
Department of Civilisations and Forms of Knowledge
Via Pasquale Paoli, 15
56126 Pisa
Italy
japessina@tiscali.it

“Sensitive Provenances:” Junior Scholars Short Time Fellowships

The Volkswagen Foundation-funded research project “[Sensitive Provenances](#)” investigates the provenance of human remains from (proto-)colonial contexts in two collections at the University of Göttingen. This project aims to investigate the origin of human remains, the circumstances of acquisition, their transfer to academic collections, their use for research and teaching as well as their contemporary socio-political meanings. Alongside research, the project is establishing contacts with representatives of regions from which these human remains originate, discussing their future handling and initiating restitution processes. The project focuses on human remains from Oceania and Africa. The Sensitive Provenances project is interdisciplinary and combines different methodological approaches from historical-critical provenance research, cultural anthropology and biological anthropology and welcomes inquiries and applications from potential fellows in these and related fields.

The focus of the project is a) on the “Blumenbach Skull Collection,” which was initiated by the natural scientist Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840) and today comprises about 800 skulls, of which about 200 are of non-European provenance; and b) on the “Anthropological Collection,” originally created in Hamburg's Museum für Völkerkunde. This collection contains about 1,200 human remains from Oceania and Africa.

Our preliminary research suggests that currently the University of Göttingen holds remains from regions that correspond to contemporary: **Australia, French Polynesia, Hawaii (USA), Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Marshall Islands (USA), Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, in Oceania;** and from Cameroon, Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, and Tanzania, in Africa.

We are seeking to award six short-term fellowships, each lasting from two to three months, for junior researchers from Africa and Oceania who would wish to engage with our project. We are open to all kinds of small projects that propose new perspectives, expand or challenge what we do. The topic, questions, research methods and interests of the fellows are deliberately kept open in order to facilitate broad perspectives on collections of human remains, their colonial histories and contemporary meanings and treatment.

Queries from the fields of History & Archives, Museum Studies, Social & Cultural Anthropology, Biological Anthropology, Indigenous Studies, and related areas are welcomed. We also invite proposals for artistic research and interventions that critically engage with the main themes of the project.

The scholarship holders will receive a monthly stipend of 2.100 €. Pending on individual circumstances, a replacement allowance and a family and childcare allowance can also be made available. The travel costs to and from Göttingen will be covered. During the research stay in Göttingen, the scholarship holders will receive support in different organizational and content-related matters.

Pending on the pandemic situation and travel restrictions, each visiting fellow will be invited for a three-months stay in Göttingen, in the second half of 2022 (specific dates are negotiable). The visiting fellow, depending on the needs and specificities of their proposed project, will be connected to researchers and experts in the following fields: history, cultural anthropology/ethnology, biological anthropology, provenance research, curatorial practice, museum practice and exhibition organization; or more specifically with the [Seminar for Medieval and Modern History](#), [Institute of Cultural Anthropology/European Ethnology](#), [Historical Anthropology and Human Ecology](#), [Centre of Anatomy](#), [Centre for Collections Development](#), or the newly established [Forum Wissen](#).

Applications will be considered on a rolling basis until March 2022. In order to apply, please send the following documents to Dr. Christian Vogel (vogel@kustodie.uni-goettingen.de):

- Cover letter (specifying the motivations and interests of the candidate)
- A description of the proposed project/activities for the period of the scholarship (max 1000 words) - CV

For further queries please contact Dr. Christian Vogel (vogel@kustodie.uni-goettingen.de).