



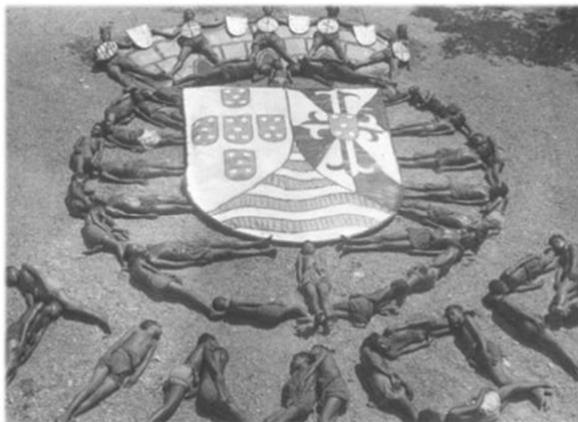
ONLINE SEMINAR (ZOOM)
THURSDAY, 26 MAY 2022 – 6AM LISBON TIME
WEDNESDAY, 25 MAY 2022 – 7PM HONOLULU TIME

**‘Scientific occupation’ and the Timor Anthropological Mission
in the late Portuguese colonial empire**

Ricardo Roque

(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)

Between the 1930s and 1974, several anthropological expeditions were organized by the Portuguese imperial state to the then Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, and finally East Timor – Portugal’s small remnant colony in the Asia-Pacific region. These state-sponsored expeditions aimed at collecting field data for the purposes of “colonial anthropology”, an eclectic form of racial science, also known as “anthropobiology”. They were also a political means to realize so-called “scientific occupation”, a prominent concept in Portuguese late imperial policy. This talk considers the history of the field studies and data produced by the latest of these expeditions – the ‘Timor Anthropological Mission’, launched in 1953–54 – and reflects on its enduring legacies.



Photograph from a colonial album produced by the Governor of Portuguese Timor, Álvaro Eugénio Neves da Fontoura, in the late 1930s.

Ricardo Roque is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon and an Honorary Associate in the Department of History, University of Sydney. Dr Roque’s research focuses on the history and ethnography of the human sciences, colonialism, race, and cross-cultural contact in the Portuguese-speaking world, from 1800 to the twentieth century. Among his publications are *Headhunting and Colonialism: Anthropology and the Circulation of Human Skulls in the Portuguese Empire* (Palgrave 2010) and the edited volumes, *Crossing Histories and Ethnographies: Following Colonial Historicities in Timor-Leste* (with E. G. Traube, Berghahn 2019) and *Luso-Tropicalism and Its Discontents: The Making and Unmaking of Racial Exceptionalism* (with W. Anderson and R. Ventura Santos, Berghahn 2019).



Please register [here](#)

Pacific Circle Newsletter
2:11 (May 23, 2022)

Circle News

Members' Recent Publications

Ricardo Roque, "Bleeding Languages, Blood Types and Linguistic Groups in the Timor Anthropological Mission," *Current Anthropology* 63:2 (2022)

Abstract

This article explores the shared histories of blood groups, racial conceptions, and linguistics in the late twentieth-century Portuguese colonial science of anthropobiology in Oceania. It follows the work of making "indigenous languages" that went along with the work of making "blood groups" in a late form of colonial anthropology. It focuses on the case of the Timor Anthropological Mission (Missão Antropológica de Timor), a series of field expeditions to the then-Portuguese colony of East Timor sponsored by the Portuguese Overseas Research Board (Junta de Investigações do Ultramar) between 1953 and 1974. A striking aspect of these expeditions was their simultaneous attachment to blood collecting and language categories in theory, in the field, and, subsequently, in processes of analysis, classification, and mapping. The article examines why and how, through a sequence of ontological transactions, linguistics blended with laboratory practices, theories of racial ethnogeny, and the blood samples themselves. I also intend to reflect on this case study as one example of how "languages" could be used to make biologized "natures" in twentieth-century racial sciences.

Upcoming Summer/Winter 2022 Programs and Meetings

"Living Relations"

Seventeenth Ischia Summer School on the History of the Life Sciences

Ischia, Italy, 26 June – 3 July 2022

This week-long summer school on the theme of "Living Relations" provides advanced training in history of the life sciences through lectures, seminars and discussions in a historically rich and naturally beautiful setting.

Organizers: Janet Browne (Harvard), Christiane Groeben (Naples), Nick Hopwood (Cambridge), Staffan Müller-Wille (Cambridge) and Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn (Naples)

Confirmed faculty: Jenny Bangham (QMUL), Maaïke van der Lugt (Versailles), Terence Keel (UCLA), Noémie Merleau-Ponty (CNRS), Erika Milam (Princeton), Justin E. H. Smith (Paris),

Marianne Sommer (Luzern), Banu Subramaniam (Amherst), Emily Varto (Dalhousie)
Funding: Fritz Thyssen Foundation, National Science Foundation, George Loudon, History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences.

More information: <<http://ischiasummerschool.org/>>

Global History and Culture Centre Annual Conference
Thursday 9th and Friday 10th June 2022
OC0.01 Oculus Building, University of Warwick

Keynote

Professor Clapperton Chakanetsa Mavhunga (MIT)

Website and Registration

<https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/history/ghcc/event/bigpicture/>

£5 registration fee, places are limited.

Overview

The history of science lacks a sense of the ‘big picture’. Nearly three decades ago, James Secord identified this problem in an influential special issue of *The British Journal for the History of Science*. At the time, the history of science was dominated by localised case studies—quantum mechanics in Weimar Germany, phrenology in 1830s Edinburgh, experimental philosophy in seventeenth-century London, and so on. These case studies, localised in time as well as space, were important for challenging the post-war consensus that modern science was universal. However, as Secord noted, this proliferation of case studies also undermined any sense of the ‘big picture’—how and why science changed over the *longue durée*, and how science moved between different parts of the world. “The striking lessons of recent research need to be applied to longer time spans, a broader range of participants, and wider regional and global perspectives,” argued Secord in 1993.

Despite Secord’s argument, the history of science is still dominated by localised case studies. It still lacks a sense of the ‘big picture’, even if in recent years the field has started to move beyond its Eurocentric focus. There are now many excellent national and regional studies of the history of science in Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Pacific. Yet it is still not entirely clear what these individual case studies add up to. Localism, as the historian of science Peter Galison noted, has its own limits. And although some ‘big picture’ histories of science have been written since 1993, they are hard to reconcile with each other, and tend to be heavily skewed towards the history of ideas.

This conference, sponsored by the Global History and Culture Centre at the University of Warwick, will bring together leading international scholars to reflect on what ‘big picture’ histories of science might look like today. We hope that a dialogue between historians of science and the broader historical discipline will facilitate new ways of thinking beyond individual case studies. The meeting will invite participants to reflect on what recent trends in historical scholarship, such as global history and environmental history, might offer for ‘big picture’ histories of science.

Speakers

Sophie Brockmann (De Montfort University)
Michael Bycroft (University of Warwick)
Pratik Chakrabarti (University of Houston)
Gianamar Giovannetti-Singh (University of Cambridge)
Aleksandra Kaye (University College London)
Clapperton Chakanetsa Mavhunga (MIT)
Jahnvi Phalkey (Science Gallery Bengaluru)
Dagmar Schäfer (Max Planck Institute for the History of Science)
James Secord (University of Cambridge)
John Tresch (Warburg Institute)
Camilo Uribe Botta (University of Warwick)
Duygu Yildirim (European University Institute)

Book Reviews

Jennifer Regan-Lefebvre, *Imperial Wine: How the British Empire Made Wine’s New World*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2022, 323 pp.

The global wine industry in the twenty-first century has an interesting lexical and conceptual problem. In *Imperial Wine: How the British Empire Made Wine’s New World*, the historian Jennifer Regan-Lefebvre offers a captivating solution. The problem is that for decades, wine producers, distributors marketers and critics have relied on the designations “old world” and “new world” to describe important gustatory, olfactory and aesthetic differences between wines grown in Western Europe, on one hand, and those grown in the Americas, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand on the other.

As technology and technique have changed, as ideas and tastes have cross-pollinated around the world, these differences have grown mutable. Old World producers borrow techniques from New World producers. Both turn out products recognized as fine wines, and both turn out cheap stuff as well. A range of attitudes toward mechanization can be found on both sides. To add to the confusion, globalization and the end of the Cold War have brought dozens of new (or old-new) producer countries onto world markets, from the Middle East, Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

All of this has strained the New World/Old World dichotomy to its breaking point. Some influential voices in the wine industry have even suggested scrapping it all together. Not so fast, says Regan-Lefebvre, a historian of the British empire; The framing is useful after all, with some adjustment: “New World” wines may not all taste the same, but they share a history of settler colonialism, a history which has shaped where they are grown, how they are grown, and that they are grown at all. Colonialism, *Imperial Wine* argues from the outset, is integral to understanding how today’s global wine industry works.

The argument proceeds on two fronts. The first is economic, showing in great detail how wine producers in Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony (later absorbed into the Union of South Africa) stubbornly established vineyards, slowly and laboriously brought wines to market and carved out space in crowded and fickle export markets around the empire and back in Britain. “Colonial” wine metastasized slowly in the imperial body politic: waves of migration fed supplied the labor in the vineyards; tariff regimes encouraged or discouraged imports from the colonies; changes in licensing laws stoked or repressed consumer demand. Working within a careful chronology but shifting back and forth between producers and consumers, Regan-Lefebvre commands a powerful narrative. When Britain went to war with a continental power that also happened to sell a lot of wine (Germany), colonial producers thrived. When geopolitics (or Gladstonian liberalism) demanded a relaxation of import duties on a wine-exporting neighbor (France), colonial producers suffered.

Meanwhile back at home, wine expanded into working class and middle class markets. French, German and Italian wines were prohibitively priced, so colonial wines provided an affordable alternative. Early on, temperance activists approved of wine, which they saw as a genteel alternative to gin and beer. This changed when colonial wines developed a reputation for higher alcohol content. Nonetheless, Australian wines continued to be of service to university students at least, that is until the postwar years when the common market began to bring continental wines within reach. To make matters worse, colonial wines took on an unfortunate association with the rationing, shortages and the privations of the 1940s: “the Spam of drinks,” as Regan-Lefebvre succinctly puts it.

This all changes in the twenty-first century, when some Antipodean and South African wines begin to earn critical respect, and others to find widespread acceptance by the British middle classes once again. “Enjoy Jacob’s Creek with *Friends*,” inveighed an advertisement that would air on Channel 4 prior to reruns of a popular American sitcom in the early 2000s. Many did just that.

The second part of the argument is cultural. Viewed in retrospect, the development of wine industries in Australia and New Zealand was a difficult process that served no obvious economic motive. Stuck at the end of long supply chains, producing a middling product with no fixed demand, Regan-Lefebvre argues that Antipodean wine producers were motivated, at least in part, by the idea of wine as a symbol of empire’s civilizing mission. Vineyards and wine were rich with scriptural resonance, and their inherent difficulty implied mastery of alien landscapes.

This is an intriguing idea, but *Imperial Wine* could provide a bit more evidence to support it. Early colonial figures like Busby and Marsden were supportive of wine production, to be sure. They also used biblical imagery when promoting colonial agriculture in a general sense. Both of these things are true, but author provides little evidence of biblical/civilizational rhetoric being applied to wine production directly. It is fair to ask whether the transitive property applies here.

The mystery remains, of course, of why colonial and post-colonial governments were so patient and so supportive of winemaking concerns for so long, with no obvious material benefit. It's a mystery worth exploring. One possibility—alluded to here and there in *Imperial Wine*—is that vines could be planted and cultivated on farmland not otherwise suited for wheat, so why not? One might also be tempted to take a look at another agricultural enterprise practiced in the same settler-colonies, one equally redolent with scriptural imagery but with a much larger share of imperial GDP: sheep-farming.

Early on in *Imperial Wine*, Regan-Lefebvre promises that “our enjoyment of wine will withstand a critical reassessment.” By the end, this promise is delivered. The author has delivered a thoughtful, wide-ranging and accessible history of wine in the British Empire, one that pushes beyond the boundaries of the traditional commodity history to link producers and consumers in interesting new ways, over vast swathes of time and space.

Prof. Joel Tannenbaum
Department of History, Philosophy and Religious Studies
Community College of Philadelphia

H-Net Staff via H-REVIEW <h-review@lists.h-net.org>

Xiaoping Fang. *China and the Cholera Pandemic: Restructuring Society under Mao*. Pittsburgh University of Pittsburgh Press, 2021, 312 pp.
US\$55.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-8229-4662-5; \$35.00 (paper), ISBN 978-0-8229-6683-8.

Reviewed by Wee-Siang M. Ng (The College of Wooster)
Published on H-Sci-Med-Tech (May 2022) and Commissioned by Penelope K. Hardy

The El Tor cholera outbreak started in Makassar on the island of Sulawesi (Celebes), Indonesia, in 1961, and arrived in Guangdong, China, by June of the same year. Fang Xiaoping's book examines the responses of the Communist government under Mao Zedong to contain the El Tor cholera epidemic in Wenzhou and its surrounding counties in Zhejiang Province in 1962. Fang provides meticulous details of local efforts that successfully contained the disease and contextualizes the complex public health response against the larger tumultuous social and political transformation in China.

The book consists of three parts.

Part 1 (chapters 1 and 2) presents the theme of mobility of diseases and migrants, drawing attention to the relationship between epidemic outbreaks and social instability, at the local, regional, and transnational levels. Chapter 1 lays out the path of the El Tor cholera outbreak in Sulawesi, Indonesia, which Fang argues probably made its way to Guangzhou via the repatriation of overseas Chinese during civil unrests fueled by anti-Chinese violence. The disease also spread to Hong Kong and later to Manila, Philippines, resulting in an epidemic affecting much of the Asia-Pacific region. Chapter 2 shifts the focus back to China and describes the mobility of the disease through interprovincial fishing people, the mobilization of military men, and various migrant populations seeking out livelihoods.

Part 2 examines how urban and rural divisions changed within the context of the epidemic and how public health policy responses affected various social statuses. Chapter 3 discusses how substantial resources channeled to urban areas and used to renovate waterways and deliver potable water corresponded to lower cholera infection rates. In contrast, rural areas experienced higher rates of infection as a result of contamination, absence of potable water, and poor sanitary environment. Another rural health policy Fang examines is women's liberation and women's increased participation in agricultural work. Subsequently, many of these rural women reportedly experienced increased incidence of gynecological illnesses, revealing the complex consequences of reforms. The author also examines the healthy and well-cared for soldiers deployed to Wenzhou to defend Communist China against the Nationalist army's "Reclaim the Mainland" campaign. Their robust health within an almost cholera-free bubble was an exception in the badly stricken area along the coastal areas. Chapter 4 describes how different forms of quarantine and isolation affected and interfered with social restructuring campaigns in rural and urban China. The urban or privileged experienced the epidemic very differently than those with fewer resources or access to power. (That particular phenomenon could arguably also be observed in the current COVID-19 pandemic.)

Part 3 lays out how local and top-level responses to the cholera epidemic strengthened the restructured administration through the integration of data, gathered and produced for epidemic responses. Chapter 5 describes the detailed accounting system set up and used by local practitioners and health-care workers during the epidemic for

the inoculation campaigns. The collection and assessment of household and individual information in every area significantly strengthened the new rural social system in Communist China, with the emergence of political units deployed for various campaigns. Chapter 6 details the medicalization of the administrative system and the authoritative nature of biostatistics. Chapter 7 reveals the clandestine and politically charged nature of epidemiological information and data in Communist China, which affected China's positionality in transregional tensions, global power politics, and international organizations like the World Health Organization, which did not recognize China as a member until 1972. The isolation of China in the 1960s from the world stands in sharp contrast to a global China today.

Fang's book contains gems for those interested in the local history of Wenzhou prefecture, in Zhejiang Province, and the ways its geographic location shaped epidemic responses. Fang pays meticulous attention to Wenzhou's geography, terrain, ecology, and local practices. Like other ethnographers, such as the famous anthropologist who pioneered the field of anthropology in China, Fei Xiaotong, Fang describes how the cholera epidemic intersected with rural life, funerals, weddings, and the continued use of the lunisolar calendar for farming, which would in turn be interwoven into contemporary biomedical public health campaigns. Fang consulted local and regional archives and local gazetteers to contextualize the cholera epidemic in the larger context of China's tumultuous Great Leap Forward campaign (1958-60) and the subsequent famine (1959-61), which resulted in an estimated death toll of between fifteen and fifty-five million. Fang moves adroitly between the local and the larger contexts throughout the themes of "disease and mobility," "social divisions and borders," and "data and social structure." With China being so huge and covering a wide range of geographic terrain, I wonder however if Wenzhou's case would be an exception and other parts of China would have had different experiences of how to respond to epidemics.

The most interesting and useful aspects in Fang's book might be the meticulous descriptions of how local practitioners and administrators gathered household information. That data was then used to administer vaccines or process accounting information, which made up much of the statistics used by higher levels of government to formulate strategies and policies. It was fascinating to read about the resistance and the adaptability of locals. This back and forth between the local and the higher levels of governments provides

evidence for understanding how a different political system works, especially in terms of how power is diffused within different strata of society. Fang could have said more about how the Communist government's responses differed from the Nationalist government's in the early twentieth century and also in the subsequent epidemics in China. How did the public health structure set up to respond to the cholera epidemic in 1961 hold up in the subsequent years? Why did the Communist government move from the local anti-epidemic stations to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention later in the 1990s? Other questions that arose when reading this book include those of regional comparisons. How did the Communist government's response differ from that of the governments of Indonesia, or the Philippines, two nation-states that were also undergoing social and political restructuring in the postcolonial era? Was the Communist government less effective in dealing with the cholera epidemic than these other two governments? Another point that would have benefited from deeper analysis and critical interrogation is the assumption that the diasporic returnees from Indonesia to China were the carriers of the disease. If mobility of people facilitated the spread of the disease, what about the troops and people fleeing from wars moving through Southeast and East Asia during Vietnam's War of Resistance, and wars of independence and revolutions in Laos, Cambodia, Burman, Indonesia, and Malaysia in that decade? It might be opportune to include scholarship on various aspects of changing ocean ecosystems affected by or related to cholera and the dynamic interactions of bacterial communities in various environments (microbiomes).[1]

This is a valuable addition to the history of epidemics in China. Those interested in modern medicine and public health in East Asia will benefit from reading this book.

Note

[1]. Rital R. Colwell, "Global Climate and Infectious Disease: The Cholera Paradigm," *Science* 274.5295 (1996): 2025-31.

Citation: Wee-Siang M. Ng. Review of Fang, Xiaoping, *China and the Cholera Pandemic: Restructuring Society under Mao*. H-Sci-Med-Tech, H-Net Reviews. May 2022.

URL: <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=57606>

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Bibliography of Selected Recent Publications

Articles

“Fern Species Richness and Diversity in the Forest Ecosystems of Papua New Guinea: A Case Study Along an Elevational Gradient,” by **Gibson Lainza Sosanika, Bernard Sule, Kaigube Fazang, Peter Homot, and Graham Kaina**, *Case Studies in the Environment* 6:1 (2022)

Doi: 10/1525/cse.2022.1696511

“Export Furniture and Artisanal Translation in Eighteenth-Century Canton,” by Kyoungjin Bae, *Isis* 113:2 (2022)

Abstract

During the eighteenth century, cabinetmakers in Canton (Guangzhou) produced a large quantity of hardwood furniture for European consumers. This essay examines the knowledge culture of these cabinetmakers, focusing on epistemic negotiations and adaptations in the process of making export furniture. While export furniture was made in European styles, cabinetmakers did not parrot European techniques of carpentry but creatively mobilized their own craft knowledge. Juxtaposing material evidence from extant pieces and the carpentry manual *The Classic of Lu Ban*, the essay argues that the knowledge of joinery formed the basis of a practice of artisanal translation that was material and syntactic. Offering modular rubrics for spatial handling, joinery allowed cabinetmakers to restructure and reinvent furniture with a European appearance. Tracing the interaction between an indigenous knowledge system and global trade commodities, the essay underlines the social and epistemic realignments of locally rooted craft in the achievement of innovation.

“Antarctic Krill and the Temporalities of Oceanic Abundance, 1930s–1960s,” by Alessandro Antonello, *Isis* 113:2 (2022)

Abstract

In the decades after World War II, oceans were envisioned as sites of resource abundance that would underpin global development. This essay investigates Antarctic krill and its potential “surplus” as one articulation of this abundance, attending to the cultural and epistemic strategies at play in constituting this ocean abundance. Concentrating on the work of Neil Mackintosh, a world-leading British whale biologist working within governmental scientific bodies, this essay identifies temporal imaginings and sensibilities as being central to his claims around krill abundance and its seeming surplus in the context of whale stocks significantly diminished through overexploitation. Mackintosh’s

temporalities of abundance were generated in three overlapping and mutually reinforcing sites: the archive of the colonial scientific survey he worked for, the decades of his career, and the recovery of polar seal populations. The story of the krill surplus and the temporalities underpinning it allows for a more complex reckoning with ideas of scarcity and abundance as well as further demonstrating the need to see the temporalities at work in constituting environments and the scientific labor in them.

Books



Before Mauna Kea

Astronomy in Hawaii, Ancient to Modern Times

Michael Chauvin

Chapter Titles

1. Astronomy in Ancient Hawaii
2. Finding the Longitude: Hawaii's First Astronomical Observatory
3. Astronomy and Destiny: The Murder of William Gooch
4. Longitude in a Lifeboat: 43 Days to Laupahoe
5. Astronomy by the Book: The Missionaries and their Message
6. Denison Olmsted: *The Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*
7. Astronomers for Hire: The Amateur, the Professional, and the Professor
8. A Transit of Venus and a Transient Romance
9. A Transit of Venus and a Trace of Wit
10. Telescopes, Martians, and the Man in the Moon
11. Once Upon a Time: From Sabbath Bell to Sidereal Clock
12. Astronomy for a King: His Majesty and His Legacy
13. Astronomy for a Queen: Looking for Latitude at Waikiki
14. Astronomy for an Explorer: From Molokai to Machu Picchu
15. Astronomy for Everyone: *Palapala* at the Hawaii State Library
16. Falling Stars: The Honolulu and Palolo Valley Meteorites
17. Rising Stars: The Bishop Museum Planetarium and Observatory
18. New Stars: From Astrophysics to Astrobiology
19. Stars and Stripes: New Weapons for Old Glory



Michael Chauvin, *Before Mauna Kea: Astronomy in Hawaii, Ancient to Modern Times*. 578 pp. including more than 250 illustrations, extensive endnotes, and a full bibliography. POD, pb., \$50.00. Hawaiian Skies, P. O. Box 10272, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

About the author: Educated at the universities of Michigan, Hawaii, Harvard, and Cambridge, Michael Chauvin has taught astronomy at the University of Hawaii at Hilo, been a Lecturer at the Bishop Museum Planetarium in Honolulu, a Resident Scholar at the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC., and the recipient, through the American Astronomical Society, of two NASA-funded research awards. He is a founding member of the Inter-Union Commission for the History of Astronomy – an international body formed in 2001 by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) and the Division of History of Science of the International Union for History and Philosophy of Science (DHS/IUHPS) to represent the interests of professional historians of astronomy worldwide.

Dr. Chauvin is the author of the critically-acclaimed *Hokuloa: The British 1874 Transit of Venus Expedition to Hawaii* (2004).

Conferences, Meetings, Workshops, and Lectures

International Workshop on “Oceans Disconnect”

November 21-22, 2022

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

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

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

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>

FELLOWSHIPS, POST-DOCS, GRANTS, and PRIZES

History of Science, Medicine and Technology Fellowship

Maison Française d'Oxford, 2023

Une bourse d'études est offerte chaque année pendant le Trinity Term (8 semaines du 25 avril au 19 juin, avec une possibilité d'extension à trois mois complets) à la Maison Française d'Oxford dans le domaine de l'histoire des sciences, des techniques et de la médecine. Les candidatures pour le printemps 2023 (un projet de recherche - maximum 1000 mots - et un CV, en français et en anglais) sont à envoyer avant le 15 juin 2022 à l'intention du Comité d'histoire des sciences de la Maison française d'Oxford (secretary@mfo.ac.uk). Nous encourageons les enseignant.e.s-chercheur.se.s et chercheur.se.s titulaires d'un poste permanent en France à postuler (maîtres.se.s de conférences, professeur.e.s, chargé.e.s et directrices ou directeurs de recherches). Le candidat devra démontrer la pertinence de sa présence à Oxford pour les recherches à mener (ressources universitaires, projets de collaboration, etc.).

[Le.la](#) chercheur.e invité.e participera au programme de recherche de la Maison Française en collaboration avec le « Oxford Centre for the History of Science, Medicine and Technology » et les universitaires des universités d'Oxford et d'Oxford Brookes. Pendant son séjour, il est prévu qu'il/elle donne un séminaire au Centre et une conférence publique à la Maison Française. Dans un délai de six mois, il lui sera également demandé de fournir une production écrite résultat des recherches menées pendant son séjour (un trimestre) ou de publier un article lié à ces recherches, qui sera inclus dans la base de données en libre accès du CNRS (HAL).

[Le.la](#) chercheur.e invité.e disposera d'un logement gratuit à la Maison française d'Oxford, d'un poste de travail ainsi que de l'accès aux bibliothèques d'Oxford et d'une affiliation temporaire à Wolfson College. Le trajet (un aller-retour) sera également pris en charge dans le cadre de ce programme.

Notre objectif est de promouvoir les femmes dans la recherche et les sciences. Les candidatures sont particulièrement bienvenues de la part de femmes et de candidats issus de minorités ethniques, qui sont sous-représentés dans les postes universitaires.

Pour tout renseignement complémentaire, veuillez contacter Judith Rainhorn : judith.rainhorn@history.ox.ac.uk

A Visiting Fellowship is offered each year in Trinity Term (8 weeks from 25th April to 19th June with a possible extension to the full three months) at the Maison Française in the History of Science, Technology and Medicine.

Applications for 2023 (a research proposal – maximum 1000 words – with a CV in French and English) should be sent before 15th June 2022 to the History of Science Committee for the

Maison Française d'Oxford (secretary@mfo.ac.uk). We encourage all senior academics who hold a permanent position in France to apply (Assistant Professor, Professor, Tenured Researcher). The candidate will have to demonstrate the relevance of their presence in Oxford to the research to be carried out (university resources, collaborative projects, etc.).

The Visiting Fellow will take part in the research programme of the Maison Française in collaboration with the Oxford Centre for the History of Science, Medicine and Technology, academics from the University of Oxford and Oxford Brookes University. During their stay, they are expected to give a seminar at the Centre and a public lecture at the Maison Française. Within six months, they will also be asked to make a substantial research production or deliver a position paper resulting from the research carried out during their stay, which will be included in the open-access database of the CNRS, namely HAL. The Visiting Fellow will have free accommodation at the Maison Française, office space and access to Oxford libraries as well as affiliation to Wolfson College. The travel cost will be paid (one return ticket).

We aim at promoting women in Research and Science. Applications are particularly welcome from women and minority ethnic candidates, who are under-represented in academic posts.

For any further information, please contact judith.rainhorn@history.ox.ac.uk.

Society for the History of Natural History

William T. Stearn Essay Prize 2022

The Society for the History of Natural History's William T. Stearn Essay Prize is now welcoming submissions. The Prize is awarded to the best original, unpublished essay in the field of the history of natural history. The competition is open to undergraduates and postgraduate students in full or part-time education as well as those within two years of completion.

The prize will be awarded to the essay which contributes most significantly to the history of natural history, including its social and cultural aspects. Prize winners are chosen by a panel of three judges (all members of the Society).

All entries must be received by the Secretary by 31 July 2022.

Essays should not have been previously published, and must not be under consideration at another journal.

Guidelines for submission and the application form can be found on our website <https://shnh.org.uk/awards-honours-medals/william-t-stearn-student-essay-prize/>

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.