

**PACIFIC CIRCLE NEWSLETTER 2:6**  
**14 March 2022**

**NEWS and NOTES**

The updated *Circle Membership Directory* is available at: <https://thepacificcircle.com/blog/>

Congratulations to...

**Kate Fullagar**, “An Incident at the Sun Tavern: Changing the Discourse on Indigenous Visitors to Georgian Britain,” in Joy Damousi, Trevor Burnard, and Alan Lester, eds. *Humanitarianism, Empire and Transnationalism, 1760-1995: Selective Humanity in the Anglophone World*, Manchester University Press, 2022.

**Sujit Sivasundaram**, “Bitter Fruit: How the Spice Trade Prefigured Today’s Environmental Crisis,” Book Review of Amitav Ghosh, *The Nutmeg’s Curse: Parables for a Planet in Crisis*, John Murray, *Times Literary Supplement*, March 11, 2022.

<https://www.the-tls.co.uk/articles/the-nutmegs-curse-amitav-ghosh-book-review-sujit-sivasundaram/>

**Upcoming Summer 2022 Programs**

**“Living Relations”**

**Seventeenth Ischia Summer School on the History of the Life Sciences**  
**Ischia, Italy, 26 June – 3 July 2022**

Applications are invited for this week-long summer school, which provides advanced training in history of the life sciences through lectures, seminars and discussions in a historically rich and naturally beautiful setting. The theme for 2022 is ‘Living Relations’.

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

Deadline for applications: 1 April 2022

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

“Relations” in the life and medical sciences have a richly varied history, including genealogy and notions of kinship, heredity, systematics and phylogenetics, ecology and human-animal relations, and cultures and environments of disease, health care and healing. This summer school will chart the metaphorical traffic between these domains, and the manifold ways in which living relations have been visualized. *Genus* and *species*, the key concepts of ancient Greek metaphysics and logic, had genealogical connotations, and there is evidence of diagrammatic and even gestural representations of genealogy for other ancient cultures, such as the Lao and Ming China. Late medieval and early modern Europe was a hotbed of genealogical visualisations, with tables of consanguinity and affinity regulating incest prohibition and inheritance in law, trees of Jesse recounting Christ’s lineal descent, and family trees and genealogical tables being deployed to prove nobility or, within the Iberian empire, “purity of blood.”

Though such systems of social, religious and racial discrimination were firmly rooted in concepts of filiation, they did not immediately translate into relations among plant and animal species. For a long time, these were rather allocated fixed positions on a hierarchical “chain of being” that reflected timeless relations of perfection and privation, betrayed to this day by a language of “higher” and “lower” that connotes relations of dominance and servitude. Only in the decades around 1700 did naturalists first debate whether bifurcating diagrams, which by then were in routine use to classify living beings along a linear series of progressive differentiation, could reflect the “natural affinities” observable among plants and animals.

Paradoxically, in the long run, the eighteenth century seems to have concluded that it was neither the scale nor the tree, but rather the network that best described relationships among species within a complex but balanced economy of nature in which each organism, whether “low” or “high,” had a crucial role to play. It took a further century to separate “true” affinities or “homologies” from “analogies.” Homologies reflected a common history of evolutionary descent retrievable through painstaking morphological, palaeontological, embryological and cytological investigations. Analogies became the similarities, associations and often surprisingly intimate symbioses that emerge from the “striving,” as Charles Darwin called it, of “all organic beings ... to seize on each place in the economy of nature.”

As a consequence, and promoted above all by the German Darwinist Ernst Haeckel, the “tree of life” became the “canonical icon” (Stephen Jay Gould) for visualizing phylogeny. Evolutionary affinities, like parasitism and commensality, now reflected the temporary outcome of adaptations and shifting power relations throughout the history of life. Especially in racial anthropology, the construction of lineages and phylogenies based on linguistic, cultural and physical features, such as minute anatomical details of the skull, made it possible to emphasize either closeness in terms of a shared evolutionary history or separation in terms of linear, progressive evolution towards “higher” forms of humanity. That racist and anti-racist discourses

have tended to play on this register of possibilities offered by tree diagrams explains to some extent its dominance in representations of human phylogeny.

The picture of an inexorable rise of “tree thinking” is complicated, however, by the fact that, in parallel, kinship itself became a subject of explicit analysis or “literalization” (Marilyn Strathern) in research initiatives that crossed between sciences and humanities. Francis Galton and Henry Lewis Morgan independently built on a long-standing juridical tradition to propose analytical schemes allowing for the exact investigation of pedigrees and kinship terminologies. Kinship became measurable in terms of distances spanning a network of relations connecting any individual with any other in a potentially infinite population.

These innovations fed into major disciplinary strands of the study of natural and cultural inheritance in the twentieth century: research on “kinship systems” in anthropology, on the one hand, and eugenics, genetics and population genetics, on the other. Though pursued largely apart, in both areas the study of genetic relations held the promise to reveal deep structures underlying the evolution of organic and social systems. Phylogenetics in particular received major innovative impulses following the “modern synthesis,” which brought together population genetics with ecology, systematics and palaeontology. With the advent of the computer, numerical taxonomy, cladistics and molecular clocks placed the study of organismic affinities onto a quantitative, seemingly objective basis, which still informs the life and human sciences, including commercial technologies of ancestry testing.

The assumption that “blood is thicker than water” (David M. Schneider) may have motivated much of this research, as is evident in the study of human blood-group distributions and in the theory of “kin selection.” But genetically construed kinship follows a combinatorial rather than a dichotomous logic. Genetic kinship never strictly implies closeness because the combinatorial processes from which it arises can always surprisingly distant relations. In conjunction with new reproductive technologies, genetics has thus resulted in an upheaval of traditional notions that anthropologists and sociologists targeted in “new kinship studies” from the 1990s.

Such upheavals were not in applications of reproductive technologies alone. Work on the so-called “tree of life” has brought to light surprising evolutionary affinities as well. Horizontal gene transfer through hybridization and other vectors like viruses is revealing an undergrowth of crosslinks between distantly related organisms. New understandings of symbiosis, especially of microbiomes within their microbial hosts, are casting fresh light on inter-organismic dependencies. Echoing François Jacob’s (and ultimately Claude Lévi-Strauss’) notion of evolutionary “tinkering,” modern geneticists seem to imply that the tree of life was always really a net, because “nature was always a genetic engineer” (Stefan Helmreich). Current debates – within anthropology with its new materialism and more-than-human approach, and within the life sciences with their emphasis on transgenics and systemic interactions – could therefore highlight forms of relatedness beyond the tree. These are furthering ecosystem-oriented thinking along the lines of coalitions and shared environmental risks.

“The secret of aristocracy is zoology,” Karl Marx proclaimed in his *Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right* (1843), while Darwin, in his *On the Origin of Species* (1859), held that “all true

classification is genealogical” and that “community of descent is the hidden bond which naturalists have been unconsciously seeking.” Such statements not only reference the long-standing practice of using kinship and descent to define and articulate social relations, often involving projections onto the natural world. They also point to the ideological functions of such biocultural concepts in the western tradition. Today, evolutionary theory and genomics together elucidate the multifarious “affinities” between living beings; that “we” – humans, animals, plants, and also “lower” organisms like fungi, bacilli and viruses – are all “related” and rely on our “entanglement” with others appears once again to be indisputable. Yet at the same time, technologies of associating diseases, behaviours and even political inclinations with genomic markers, or tracing one’s descent back to hypothetical ancestors in the Pleistocene, betray a continuing obsession with social, cultural and racial distinctions that feed into an overwhelming concern, at the present moment, with global identity politics of exclusion and inclusion.

### **BOOK and JOURNAL NEWS**

Berghahn Books has published volume 9 in *Pacific Perspectives: Studies of the European Society for Oceanists*:

*Engaging Environments in Tonga: Cultivating Beauty and Nurturing Relations in a Changing World*, by **Arne Aleksej Perminow**

Table of Contents:

Introduction. An Environmental Puzzle  
Chapter 1. Moving to the Beat of a Marine Environment  
Chapter 2. Daily Motions of Merging and Separation  
Chapter 3. Lunar Motions of Growth and Regeneration  
Chapter 4. Creating Tableaux of Moving Beauty  
Chapter 5. Nurturing Flows Between Hands That Let Go  
Conclusion. Calamity, Sacrifice and Blessing in a Changing World  
Appendix. Words of a World in Motion

## “KNOWLEDGE, EXCHANGE AND EMPIRE”

### NEW BOOKS IN SOUTH ASIAN HISTORY

2-2.15pm – Introduction: Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge)

2.15-3pm – Jagjeet Lally (UCL) – *India and the Silk Roads: The History of a Trading World* (Hurst, 2021)

Comment: Sarah Ansari (Royal Holloway)

3-3.45pm – Lachlan Fleetwood (UCD) – *Science on the Roof of the World: Empire and the Remaking of the Himalaya* (Cambridge University Press, 2022)

Comment: Tamara Fernando (IHR/Cambridge)

3.45-4.15pm – Break

4.15-5pm – Thomas Simpson (Cambridge) – *The Frontier in British India: Space, Science, and Power in the Nineteenth Century* (Cambridge University Press, 2021)

Comment: Debjani Bhattacharyya (Zürich)

5pm – Drinks

Location: The Long Room, Gonville & Caius College

Date: March 23, 2022

Time: 2-6pm (GMT)

If you wish to attend in person, you are welcome to do so, but please email one of the authors to register your interest.

The event will also be accessible online via Zoom. Registration required, please sign up at

[https://cam-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/92763816002?pwd=ZjpuE9WbKiRqL7vLPPym\\_x1V-1p\\_](https://cam-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/92763816002?pwd=ZjpuE9WbKiRqL7vLPPym_x1V-1p_)

Part of the “North-South Engagements” project between the University of Zürich and the University of Cambridge:

<https://www.hist.uzh.ch/de/fachbereiche/neuz eit/lehrstuehle/dusinberre/forschung/projekte/NorthSouth.html>



*History*, the Journal of the Historical Association, recently published its special issue (107:375, March 2022) on “History in Public: Power and Process, Harm and Help.” *History*. Articles include “Self-Representation, Community Engagement and Decolonisation in the Museums of Indigenous Communities: Perspectives from Meghalaya, India,” by **Amorette Lyngwa**, pp. 302-331.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-229X.13268>

[Read the full text](#)

#### Abstract

This article is an exploration of the museum practices of the Indigenous communities of Meghalaya, in north-east India. It uses Bryony Onciul's concept of museums as ‘Engagement Zones’, highlighted in the book *Museums, Heritage and Indigenous Voice: Decolonizing Engagement* as a conceptual basis for analyses and critique. Presenting a perspective from the Global South, the study aims to locate the limits to self-representation and community engagement in the museums of Indigenous communities. In doing so, the article aims to make a

case for the need for community narratives in museum-making, particularly for Indigenous communities, in the effort towards decolonised museum practice.

## **Call for Papers for a Special Issue of *Journal of Narrative and Language Studies***

### **“Geopolitics and the Anthropocene:**

### **Examining the Implications of Climate Change in the Narratives of Global South”**

The special issue of the *Journal of Narrative and Language Studies* aims to introspect into the politics of unequal human agency and its resultant consequences related to climate change in the literature of the Global South. In this issue, we would like to place a special emphasis on the ‘Anthropocene fictions’ (Trexler 2015) produced within the literary culture of the Global South, addressing the problems of the present climate crisis and speculating on the future in order to understand ‘what anthropogenic climate change is and how long its effects may last’ (Chakrabarty 2016).

In doing so, we invite abstracts that will explore the varied implications of ‘Anthropocene/ ‘Capitalocene’ through the literary practises of the Global South, emphasising the issues related to climate refugees, eco-cultural calamities, environmental justice, citizenship, human-nonhuman interrelationship, dispossession of indigenous communities, and capitalism versus climate and island vulnerability.

The special issue intends to invite submissions making theoretical and literary investigations into the multifaceted ‘Anthropocene’, particularly contextualised in the Global South, which demands greater representation within the climate change discourses. In the special issue, we also seek to examine the role of the authorial voices from the Global South in explicating the dire climatic conditions of the region in relation to geopolitics and in presenting an alternative environmental historiography of the Global South.

We invite scholars to submit abstracts/paper proposals that address the following (but not limited to) issues contextualised in the Global South and literature:

- The critique of human agency in the Anthropocene
- The critique of unequal human agency in the Capitalocene
- Capitalism and climate change
- Environmental justice and citizenship
- Indigenous communities and the climate crisis
- Speculative fiction and climate change

- Human-nonhuman interrelationship
- Fossil fuel energy regime and 'extraction ecologies'
- Ecological and cultural calamities
- Postcolonial ecology and climate change
- Graphic narratives and climate change
- Racism and speciesism
- Island ecology and the Anthropocene

**Submit abstracts (300 words) to [specialissuegk@gmail.com](mailto:specialissuegk@gmail.com) no later than March 31st, 2022.**

After an initial review of abstracts by the editors of the special issue, selected authors will be invited to contribute full-length (5,000–7,000 words) articles written according to APA 7th edition and adhering to standard NALANS guidelines for authors that can be found here: <https://www.nalans.com/index.php/nalans/about/submissions>. The deadline for submission of full articles is **June 30, 2022**. This issue is expected to come out in **October 2022**.

#### **Contact Info:**

For discussion on abstracts/paper proposals: [goutamkrmkr@gmail.com](mailto:goutamkrmkr@gmail.com) and [somasree.2008@gmail.com](mailto:somasree.2008@gmail.com)

For submission of abstracts: [specialissuegk@gmail.com](mailto:specialissuegk@gmail.com)

## **Book Reviews**

Sudit Krishna Kumar and Suvobrata Sarkar, *Contextualising the Body: An Indian Experience*, Manohar Publishers, New Delhi, 2021, pp.320, Rs. 1650.

This collection of fourteen articles written from the perspective of both history and sociology of medicine looks at the 'Body,' in the words of its editors, 'as a cultural metaphor, as manifestation of lived experience, as medium of existential encounter with the outer world, and as a surface for social calligraphy' (p.11). In its aim and in its execution, this volume succeeds eminently. All contributors have retained focus on the crux; that is, the body and its context. They are cogently argued and are backed with valid sources. The result is a nice learning experience.

The Introduction begins with, as the custom is, references to Pierre Bourdieu, Roy Porter, Joyce Rosemary, Elizabeth Grosz and many others. The Indian works, empirical as they are, are lumped in one end note (no. 28, p. 26). The 'native' body was not only a site of violence

but also of derision. This volume no doubt focuses on both aspects. But what gratifies most is that adequate attention has been paid to the female body. As many as six papers are focused on this traditionally oppressed and neglected part of our society. But they could have been woven together in one section had the editors thought of organising the volume into two or three parts. Right now it is like a roller-coaster ride!

The first two chapters deal with the female body as discussed in the *Dharmasastras* (especially the *Manusmriti*), and in the *Bhakti* tradition. Its place in the Islamic/Sufi tradition is sadly missing. The real break comes in the third chapter written by a true medical professional. He explains how the person of the patient is separated from his/her personhood and how the body is objectified. He begins with philosophical anatomy which was done without actual dissection or '*anatomia sensate*'. I wish he could discuss Susruta and the legacy that he left which later unfortunately fell into disuse. But he prefers to concentrate on the Western examples and provides beautiful illustrations from Leonardo da Vinci and Vesalius who had so successfully brought outside the 'truth' of the body 'from the depth of the body inside' (p.69). This new anatomical knowledge was so distinct from the age-old holistic stress on humoral balance. It was a revolution. The scholar suddenly shifts to our own time where anatomy of the living is being practised alluding to the recent craze for cosmetic body modification. This indeed is commodification of the body. But what would one say to the potential manufacture of body parts in our medical laboratories, body marketing?

The next three chapters (chapters 4,5,6) the Western perception of traditional medical ethics and practices in the context of small pox, the advent of nursing as a profession, and the 'native' discourse on fallen women (*noshtomeye*). Good deal of work has already been done on Holwell's account of inoculation, etc., but this article perceptively argues how Holwell had, unlike his contemporaries, used inductive reasoning and practical observations. The paper on nursing takes on too many aspects like class-caste divisions, the traditional *dais* vs modern nurses and of course, the legacy of Florence Nightingale, without any case studies. It simply meanders. The paper on the Fallen Women can be a sociologist's delight, but for a historian too brief and with a solitary example; it nevertheless tempts. In contrast, the 7<sup>th</sup> chapter on the 'bawdy' body is so different and delightful. It gives a sartorial narrative of the nineteenth-century *Baboo* who while standing on a pre-modern base, fancied and revelled in imported Western modernity. Numerous examples have been given and all based on primary sources. They were products of a new 'market' culture. In reality, the *Baboos* were neither traditional nor modern, neither fish nor fowl!

Chapter 8 continues with the notion of a historicized body. But here the emphasis is on a particular disease, tuberculosis. The paper enquires how does a patient view the disease with which he suffers and how does a society look upon a diseased body. It rightly argues that 'diseases change names, they change meaning, and they even change culture as well' (p.166). For example, Devdas who drank himself to death did not suffer from cirrhosis of liver but of tuberculosis! In the next chapter the focus shifts from disease to food, diet and the views of Swami Vivekanand on the colonised self. There did appear 'a nuanced struggle for cultural space' (p. 181) wherein body occupied a prominent place. This struggle gets a better elucidation when situated in the context of the Swadeshi Bengal in chapter 10 written by the late Srilata Chatterjee. Herein the nationalist discourse gets a sharper articulation and leaves behind a feeling of what more would have come had she continued to be with us.



Chapter 11 suddenly throws a new picture of technological intervention. It is unique in the sense that it attempts to see the coming together of the history of technology and medical history, something that has been scantily touched so far. It outlines briefly the circulation and appropriation of technologies as elucidated by the example of x-ray. I wish there could be one or two paper more on the changing medical techniques and technologies. Instead chapter 12 reverts to the idea of 'good' food, that is milk, its supply, adulteration, and the travails of the supplier (the *Hindostanee Gowala*), etc. The next chapter (13) returns to the revitalization of the indigenous body with useful snippets on sports. The last chapter (14) takes the question of transgenders who were inconveniently imprisoned in the 'Other' body. This is the only paper that is not limited to the colonial era. Rather it has a significant contemporary relevance.

Like many edited volumes, this one too suffers from a careless jumbling of otherwise good papers. Ideally chapter 9 should have followed chapter 7 but in between comes the one on tuberculosis. Moreover, the citation style is not uniform, for example, Ramaswamy's paper follows APS style while others follow the Chicago style. Except for arrangement, the chapters on their own stand on solid ground and justify the title of the book.

Deepak Kumar  
Former Professor  
ZHCES, JNU, New Delhi

## Bibliography of Selected Recent Publications

### Books

*A Guide to Land Snails of Australia*, by **John Stanisic, Darryl Potter, and Lorelle Stanisic**, CSIRO Publishing, 2022

### Articles

"Navigating Identity: The Intersection of Social and Biological Identity from World War II Battle of Tarawa," by **Rebecca J. Taylor, Briana T. New, and Caryn E. Tegtmeier**, *Human Biology* 93:2, 105-123

"An Operation More Appropriate for Women:' The Gendering of Smallpox Vaccination in the Spanish Empire," by **Allyson M. Poska**, *Journal of Women's History* 34:1 (Spring 2022), 5-25

"The Indigenization Debate in China: A Field Perspective," by **Junpeng Li, Songying Xu, Zhiqiang Zhang, and Taiwen Yang**, *Journal of Historical Sociology*  
<https://doi.org/10.1111/johs.12356>

“Cooking Niter, Prototyping Nature: Saltpeter and Artisanal Experiment in Korea, 1592–1635,” by **Hyeok Hweon Kang**, *Isis* 113:1 (March 2022)

### Abstract

From experimental philosophers in England to workshop managers in Korea, practitioners across the seventeenth-century world developed new ways of investigating nature while studying saltpeter (potassium nitrate), the chief ingredient of gunpowder. Contrary to global histories that emphasize circulation, however, this early modern convergence had less to do with the fluid movement of knowledge and technology than with the very moments when such movement failed. This essay argues that in Chosŏn Korea (1392–1910) the problem of adopting a Chinese method of manufacture—a “thing that did not work”—proved productive in unexpected ways. In the process of vetting the foreign knowledge, the Korean saltpeterers (artisans and military officers) discovered solutions that suited the local conditions. They also established a mode of experimentalism that used hands-on trials to investigate the natural world, drew on the artisanal techniques of “experiment” (*sihŏm*) and “prototyping” (*kyŏnyang*), and operated in two languages—the vernacular, *hangŭl* script and literary Sinitic.

<https://doi.org/10.1086/718283>

## Conferences, Meetings, Workshops, and Lectures

### International Workshop on “Oceans Disconnect”

On 21 and 22 November 2022, *global dis:connect* will host the international workshop *Oceans Disconnect*. The workshop is organised by David Armitage (Harvard), Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge) and Roland Wenzlhuemer (Munich). The Call for Papers is now open and can be found in our [calls section](#) or directly [here](#). Submission deadline is 15 May 2022.

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.

## **Reconstructing Habitat for Biodiversity**

17 March 2022 at 5 to 7:30 pm

Royal Geographical Society of South Australia Lecture Program

Hetzel Lecture Theatre, Institute Building

AUS\$10 for Non-Members

Join Professor David Paton as he illustrates why additional habitats are needed and how these habitats can be re-established at the scales needed with broad community support. David is an authority on ecology and wildlife conservation biology covering many regions of South Australia.

[Book now](#)

## **Netherlands New Guinea, 1949-1962: A Civilizing Mission in the Era of Decolonization**

Speaker: **Dr. Grace Cheng** (Director, Center for Human Rights, San Diego State University)

Date & Time: **March 21, 12:00pm - 1:00pm HST (on Zoom)**

Register here: [https://hawaii.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_AgG-Go9aSwuGL2e6Ad44Bw](https://hawaii.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_AgG-Go9aSwuGL2e6Ad44Bw)

More info here: [tinyurl.com/netherlandsnewguinea](https://tinyurl.com/netherlandsnewguinea)

### **Abstract:**

Although the "standard of civilization" had largely fallen out of favor in the postwar period, conceptions of "civilization" colored political campaigns regarding West Papua, or the Netherlands New Guinea (NNG), as the Dutch then referred to it, particularly in its efforts to retain the territory following the independence of Indonesia. This talk presents the Netherlands' evolving "civilizing mission" and its campaigns to gain international support for its continued possession of the NNG after 1949. The talk refers to Dutch sources from the period that address its efforts to colonize the territory against the prevailing trend of decolonization, and how this undermined West Papua's prospects for self-determination.

**Dr. Grace Cheng** received her M.A. in Asian Studies and Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. She is Associate Professor Emeritus from Hawai'i Pacific University and currently the Director of the Center for Human Rights at San Diego State University, where she continues to teach courses in political science and history. Dr. Cheng's specialization is in comparative and international politics, and her current work addresses intersections of self-determination and human rights.

The talk is co-sponsored by the UH Mānoa [Center for Southeast Asian Studies](#) and [Center for Pacific Islands Studies](#).

## **“Women and Medicine in the Japanese Empire”**

**April 30th, 2022 (Japan Standard Time)**

**Organizers: Hiro Fujimoto (Kyoto University/JSPS)/Ellen Nakamura (The University of Auckland)**

**Proposal submission deadline: March 25th, 2022**

Following the success of our [first](#), [second](#), and [third](#) workshops in August and November 2021, and February 2022, we now invite scholars to send proposals for the fourth virtual workshop on the theme of “Women and Medicine in the Japanese Empire.”

The last few decades have witnessed a growing body of scholarship on women in Japanese history. From the early twentieth century, women worked in a greater variety of roles and more and more women sought working opportunities outside the home. The jobs of *shokugyō fujin* (working women) ranged from teachers, typists, office workers, switchboard operators to physicians, nurses, and pharmacists. Women's presence in the healthcare field was not small, though scholars have scarcely begun to examine how these medical women contributed to people's health. As has been highlighted by the recent COVID-19 crisis and the news of sexist policies regarding admission to medical school, there is still much to be learned about the situations and struggles of women working on the frontlines of the health system, let alone in its quieter corners and peripheries.

Women doctors in Japan have received much less attention than their counterparts in other countries, or even in comparison to Japanese nurses. However, the medical profession attracted women across the expanse of the colonial empire. Several Japanese women crossed the Pacific Ocean to receive medical training before 1900. After the establishment of Tokyo Women's Medical School in the same year, numbers of Asian women came to Japan from the colonies where medical education for women was still limited. Thus, the history of these women doctors gives us a glimpse into the complicated relationship between gender, health, and colonialism in Japan.

Since we expect participants from different time zones, the timetable for the workshop will be determined in accordance with the location of the participants.

Proposals should be relevant to women and medicine in the Japanese Empire. Topics might include the women's history of medical doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, medical social workers, medical technologists, and other health-related fields.

Please submit your abstract (max. 400 words) along with your short biographical information (CV, publication/presentation lists, or website) by **March 25th, 2022**.

Submission Form:

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdpb2QzF\\_FJ\\_aOSY6SHifMLL2e822mIYa5KYtE4m0vG2cXyiA/viewform](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdpb2QzF_FJ_aOSY6SHifMLL2e822mIYa5KYtE4m0vG2cXyiA/viewform)

For active and intensive discussion, presenters are expected to submit their working papers (approx. 3000 words) to the organizers one week prior to the workshop.

Contact: Hiro Fujimoto, Ph.D.

Postdoctoral Fellow at Kyoto University/Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

[hiro.fujimoto.n@gmail.com](mailto:hiro.fujimoto.n@gmail.com)

## **Maritime Commerce and Trade:**

### **North American Waterborne Supply Chains in Historical Context**

Cape Fear Community College will host the 2022 Annual Conference of the North American Society for Oceanic History. It will take place **22-25 June 2022 in Wilmington, North Carolina**. At this time, the conference will be in-person only, but subject to change if warranted due to updated local COVID-19 protocols or requirements and at the discretion of NASOH.

From MV *Ever Given's* grounding in the Suez Canal to shipping backlogs off the world's container ports, global oceanic commerce has recently received renewed public attention and scrutiny. Ninety-percent of the world's commerce travels by sea, yet the maritime connections that thread the global economy remain poorly understood and only partially recognized. Indeed, shipping as an agent and network of global trade has deep historical roots, and maritime archaeologists and historians are well-situated to provide insights on the emergence of our modern world. The NASOH 2022 Program Committee invites papers, in particular, that shed light on the North American maritime dimensions of trade and commerce, including activities on both fresh and saltwater. Papers may focus on economic, political, and military aspects, but the committee also welcomes social, cultural (including race, class, and gender), and environmental analyses as well as interdisciplinary approaches.

The 2022 NASOH Conference also invites paper and session proposals that explore maritime history and archaeology as they relate to larger connections concerning landscapes, heritage and the preservation of cultural resources. Suggested topic areas include, but are not limited to, maritime landscapes, archaeology, empire, race, gender, military, cultural contact, environmental impact, public history, cultural resource management, and historic preservation. NASOH is also committed to promoting and including papers/panels that provide diverse perspectives and encourage scholarship related to race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and identity, and class.

Papers from graduate students and junior scholars are especially encouraged. Students may apply for a Chad Smith Travel Grant to assist in travel to present a paper at the conference. Additionally, the Clark G. Reynolds Student Paper Award is provided each year to the author of the best paper by a graduate student delivered at the society's annual conference. Please see the awards section of the NASOH website for details, [nasoh.org](http://nasoh.org).

Individual paper proposals should include a.) An abstract, not to exceed 250 words b.) A 250-word presenter bio c.) Contact information including phone number, address, affiliation, and email d.) Preference for presenting in person, virtual, or flexible. Panel proposals of 3-4 papers may also be submitted inclusive of the above information for each paper.

The deadline for proposal submission is **April 1, 2022**. Please submit proposal packets electronically to the Program Committee. These should be sent to: [nasohweb@gmail.com](mailto:nasohweb@gmail.com).

### **Politics-History Workshop on Science, Technology and the State in India**

Date: 23rd March 2022

Online

This interdisciplinary workshop will focus on the relationship between Science, Technology and the State in India. India's emergence as a vaccine manufacturing hub during the present pandemic has highlighted the importance of science and technology. India has also seen a remarkable reach and widespread adoption of a variety of technologies from the mobile phone to pharmaceuticals. In this context it is worth assessing the importance of scientific and technological change in modern India from the perspective of Politics and History. Has India's embrace of technology transformed it into a modern state? What roles have science and technology played in Indian statecraft? How have the ordinary lives of Indian people been affected by leaps in technological progress? What are the challenges that new technologies pose to Indian society?

The aim of the workshop is to discuss emerging research in the fields of politics and history on the role played by science and technology in modern India. We invite early career scholars and also warmly encourage doctoral students to participate in this conference.

## Pacific Populations: Fertility, Mortality and Movement in Colonial Oceania

An increasing global population has characterized modern world history, but the view from the Pacific urges an interrogation of this trend. Population and fertility decline have long been acknowledged phenomena across Oceania, signalled, for instance, by the 1922 publication of W.H.R. Rivers' anthology *Essays on the Depopulation of Melanesia*. European colonial expansion, Rivers and others thought, was the key factor driving population decline in the region.

Questions about demographic data for the Pacific Islands prior to and following European 'contact' have engaged subsequent scholars working in fields including history, archaeology, anthropology, and the biomedical sciences. Questions about the causes and effects of population change have also endured, as scholars have weighed and debated the impacts of factors ranging from introduced diseases and epidemics to migratory (and exploitative) colonial labour regimes and alienations of indigenous lands. Colonial discourses about 'dying races', which frequently held Pacific Islanders (and Islander women in particular) to be responsible for their own demise, continue to demand scholarly critique. Meanwhile, Oceanians have told their own histories of epidemics and sterility-causing disease, brought to their islands by voyaging and colonizing Europeans.

This workshop, hosted by Laureate Centre for History & Population at UNSW, will bring together scholars whose research investigates the vexed histories of depopulation in nineteenth and early twentieth-century Oceania. As global climate change renders issues of migration, land, and population increasingly urgent across the Pacific World, the workshop offers an important and timely reconsideration of the decline of Pacific populations during colonial rule. Questions we will address include:

- What unique perspectives and insights do histories of Pacific Islands contribute to the history of population in the modern world? How do scholars 'diagnose' the causes and understand the effects of depopulation in relation to Europe's global expansion?
- How have Pacific Islanders understood questions of sickness and health, reproduction and the family? How have indigenous knowledges and practices pertaining to population interacted with biopolitical medicine in colonial Oceania?
- How did strategies for discussing and dealing with depopulation in the Pacific differ and/or converge across a range of empires (European, American, and Australasian) and colonial situations (including settler colonies, plantation economies and missionary settlements)? How did these strategies engage or ignore local specificities?
- How does a critical examination of de/population enable and/or challenge us to research across a variety of scales, from the intimate, to the local, regional, and global? What are the research methodologies that allow for a critical reconsideration of depopulation in Oceania?

Key themes of this workshop include, but are not limited to:

- In/fertility
- Neonatal, maternal, and infant health
- Histories of medicine
- Environmental histories
- Indigenous medicine and family planning
- Colonial population politics and policies
- Violence
- Land and water use
- Labour, capitalism and migration
- Missionization/Christianisation
- Migrations and diasporas

This workshop will take place on 1-3 June 2023 at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, and online. An edited volume arising from the workshop will follow.

Applicants are invited to submit a paper title and abstract (300 words) and brief biography (150 words) by 15 April 2022 to [emma.thomas@unsw.edu.au](mailto:emma.thomas@unsw.edu.au). Applicants will be notified in May 2022. Participants will be asked to submit a chapter draft for pre-circulation by 15 April 2023.

Pacific Islander and early career scholars are particularly encouraged to submit an abstract.

Contact Email:

[emma.thomas@unsw.edu.au](mailto:emma.thomas@unsw.edu.au)

## **Astronomy in the Great Mosque of Damascus: Towards a Social History of Mamluk Astronomy**

Yusuf Tayara  
Oxford History Department

15 March 2022  
5PM GMT  
Hybrid Event

To Register:

In Person: <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/yusuf-tayara-oxford-astronomy-in-the-great-mosque-of-damascus-tickets-256033261377>

Online via

Zoom: [https://durhamuniversity.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_ONNMAMXZQASDB29iFJrfzQ](https://durhamuniversity.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_ONNMAMXZQASDB29iFJrfzQ)



Location: Institute of Medieval and Early Modern Studies, Durham University 7 Owengate, Durham, United Kingdom, DH1 3HB

Chair: Joseph D. Martin, Associate Professor, History of Science and Technology

Abstract: Between the late thirteenth and early sixteenth centuries, Syria and Egypt's Mamluk rulers instituted a range of practical reforms within those countries' religious institutions. Among them was the gradual introduction of the muwaqqit, or timekeeper, in the dominion's major mosques. In this paper, I focus on the Umayyad Mosque of Damascus, one of the oldest continually used religious sites in the history of Islam. As an institution it has housed some of the Islamic world's most prominent theologians and religious thinkers. The mosque has also produced one of Islam's greatest technical astronomers, the muwaqqit Ibn al-Shatir (1304–75). I examine how the shifting political and social conditions of Mamluk Damascus came to bear on the astronomical practices of Ibn al-Shatir and his fellow timekeepers. I do so by taking a wider view of the Umayyad Mosque as an institution of technical and religious learning, and as a political symbol of Sunni Islam in a period of high political turmoil. My central contention is that the prevailing mosque hierarchies in the fourteenth century imparted a distinctively practical or folk-astronomical flavour to the writings of technical astronomers in the period. I conclude with some comments on the historiography of astronomy in the Islamic world, highlighting exactly why social histories of science in the Muslim world are generally lacking. This talk is co-sponsored by the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine Working Group of the History Department and the Institute for Medieval and Early Modern Studies, Durham University.

### **School of Philosophy, Religion & History of Science, University of Leeds, History & Philosophy of Science Online Seminar Series, Spring 2022**

Wednesdays 3.15-5pm GMT (except on May 11th)

Seminar schedule:

March 23rd Nina Emery (Holyoke) "From Content to Methodology: Extending Naturalism Beyond the Limits of Science"

April 27th Fa-ti Fan (Binghampton) "All Eyes, All Ears, All the Time: Environmental Monitoring, Sensory Experience, and Political Epistemology in Communist China and Beyond"

May 11th Chris Lean (Sydney), "The future role of synthetic biology in conservation" NB at 11 am GMT

Join us on Zoom for these seminars, link here<<https://universityofleeds.zoom.us/j/84087730264>>

For further information, please contact the Director of the Leeds HPS Centre, Dr Ellen Clarke: [e.clarke@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:e.clarke@leeds.ac.uk)<mailto:[e.clarke@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:e.clarke@leeds.ac.uk)>

## **The British Society for the History of Science Annual Conference**

**20 July to 23 July 2022 at The Queen's University of Belfast**

The 2022 BSHS conference will take place on the main campus of Queens University Belfast. The QUB campus is on the southern edge of Belfast city centre, adjacent to Botanic Gardens. It is within walking distance of City Hall, just over a kilometre away, and is also connected to the city centre by bus. Botanic, a five minute walk, is the nearest train station. Belfast is well connected by ferry to Scotland and England, and by bus and rail to Dublin, which also has ferry connections to Wales.

The conference will run from the evening of Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> July until the early afternoon of Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> July (with sessions starting on the 21<sup>st</sup> July). There will be plenary addresses by the President of the BSHS, Charlotte Sleight, David Livingstone, and Jaipreet Viridi. Alongside three days of thematic parallel sessions, visits and workshops with local archives, including Special Collections at QUB, and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, have been arranged, as have activities with local heritage organisations such as the Irish Linen Centre and the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society. A welcoming reception on the opening night will feature dinner in the Great Hall at Queens, and the conference dinner will be served in the atrium of the Ulster Museum, just across Botanic Gardens from campus.

The conference package will include bed and breakfast accommodation in Queens Elms, a short walk from campus along the Malone Road. Belfast has much to offer visitors, with museums such as the Titanic Museum, Crumlin Road Gaol, and the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, heritage tours on themes from the Troubles to Game of Thrones, and St George's Market. The UNESCO world heritage site at the Giant's Causeway is within easy reach by public transport, as is Dublin and the walled city of Derry.

## **The Centre for Research on Pandemics & Society (PANSOC) Oslo Metropolitan University Spring 2022 Zoom Seminar Schedule**

The series showcases research on the social, political, and economic aspects of historical pandemics and COVID-19.

Meetings take place on Thursday from 1600–1700 CET (10 AM EST), except as noted.

Zoom link

<https://oslomet.zoom.us/j/66540138893?pwd=OEtqc2pVZ3FKOFFHeGhzTFliZDE0dz09>

Recordings of past seminars are available at [uni.oslomet.no/pansoc/category/webinars/](http://uni.oslomet.no/pansoc/category/webinars/).

31 March

Lianne Tripp, University of Northern British Columbia

The 1918–19 Influenza: Hidden Heterogeneity in an Island Population

5 May

Ben Schneider, PANSOC

Work-Related Wellbeing during the 1918–20 Flu Pandemic in the US

12 May

Carolyn Orbann, University of Missouri

Co-circulating respiratory diseases at the end of the 1918 influenza pandemic

Centre for Research on Pandemics & Society (PANSOC)

Oslo Metropolitan University

[www.oslomet.no/en/pansoc](http://www.oslomet.no/en/pansoc)

### **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 22nd March 4pm

Nicholas Thomas, “The textiles in Manao Tupapau: Gauguin and modernity in Tahiti”

### **The Australian and New Zealand Society for the History of Medicine**

19 June Launceston Historical Society’s Pugh Day Lecture with Dr. Michael Cooper on “Anaesthesia and Surgery in Antarctica – Not a Place to Get Sick!” Location: Meeting Room, Queen Victoria Museum, Inveresk.



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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](mailto: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.

*An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution.  
For disability accommodations, contact and send advance notice to 808-956-6085.*

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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**

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?

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.

**Early registration:** May 31, late registration: July 31.

#### **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](mailto:sicathens2022@gmail.com) or [use the contact form](#).

***Online Workshop: “Transnational 19<sup>th</sup>-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](mailto: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/>

**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 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 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.

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> closes on 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](http://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>

**FELLOWSHIPS, POST-DOCS, GRANTS, and PRIZES**

**[Fellowships in Asian-Pacific History at the GHI Washington | Pacific Office Berkeley](#)**

The German Historical Institute Washington (GHI) is now accepting applications for its 2022–2023 fellowship program in the field of Asian-Pacific History at its Pacific Office in Berkeley. Eligible are doctoral students and postdoctoral scholars from Europe, Asia, and North America who pursue research projects that draw upon primary sources principally located in the San Francisco Bay Area. We are particularly interested in research projects in the following fields:

- Asian history, broadly defined
- History of the Pacific Rim, including Western expansion to the Pacific
- History of Trans-Pacific relations.

The proposed research projects should make use of historical methods and engage with the relevant historiography. The fellowships are usually granted for periods of three to four months.

The fellows will be based at the Pacific Office of the German Historical Institute Washington, which is located on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley. The central responsibility of the Pacific Office is to foster international and interdisciplinary networks of scholars and help researchers take better advantage of the rich research opportunities on the West Coast. Fellows will benefit from an interdisciplinary scholarly community on the Berkeley campus as well as the Bay Area's excellent research infrastructure. They will contribute to the intellectual life at the Berkeley office, learn from (and support) other researchers in residence.

The fellowship is open to both doctoral and postdoctoral scholars based in North America, Asia, and Europe. While the GHI will consider applications by exceptional doctoral students, it will prioritize postdoc ("second book") projects. The GHI will not provide funding for preliminary research, manuscript composition, or the revision of manuscripts. The monthly stipend is €2,000 for doctoral students and €3,600 for postdoctoral scholars. In addition, fellowship recipients will receive travel assistance for their round-trip airfare to the San Francisco Bay Area.

#### Eligibility Requirements:

- Applicants should be based at (or recent graduates of) a North American, Asian, or European university or research institute.
- For doctoral students, ABD status will be required before starting the fellowship.
- For postdoctoral scholars, the preference is for projects that are designed for a "second book" (Habilitation or equivalent).
- The proposed project should require primary research in the San Francisco Bay Area.

#### Apply online:

Please upload the following materials combined into a single PDF to our [online application portal](#) by May 1, 2022:

- A brief cover letter
- Curriculum vitae
- A copy of your most recent diploma or transcripts
- Project description (no more than 2,000 words; please include a word count at the end of your project description)

- Research schedule for the fellowship indicating which semester (Fall or Spring) you would like to take the fellowship
- At least one letter of reference (sent separately to [fellowships@ghi-dc.org](mailto:fellowships@ghi-dc.org))

Applicants may write in either English or German; we recommend that they use the language in which they are most proficient. Applicants will be notified about the outcome approximately two months after the deadline.

**Contact Info:**

Heike Friedman

**Contact Email:**

[fellowships@ghi-dc.org](mailto:fellowships@ghi-dc.org)

**URL:**

<https://www.ghi-dc.org/programs/research-fellowships-in-asian-pacific-history>

### **Annals of Science Prize**

Competition for the 2022 Annals of Science prize is now open. This prize is awarded annually to the author of an original, unpublished essay in the history of science, technology, or medicine, which is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. The prize, which is supported by Taylor & Francis, is intended for those who are currently doctoral students, or have been awarded their doctorate within the past four years. The winning essay is published in the Journal, and the author awarded US\$1000 and a free subscription to the Annals of Science.

Please send submissions to: Mordechai Feingold ([feingold@caltech.edu](mailto:feingold@caltech.edu))

Deadline for applications: 15 April 2022.

### **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/>

A poster promoting the prize can be downloaded from this page.

The winning entry will normally be published in the Society's journal 'Archives of Natural History'. The winner receives a cash prize of £300 and a one-year free membership of the Society for the History of Natural History.

Max Long was the winner of the 2021 prize for his essay 'Nature on the airwaves: natural history and the BBC in interwar Britain'.

Read about Amelia Urry the 2020 award winner <https://shnh.org.uk/news/shnh-stearn-essay-prize-2020-awarded-to-amelia-urry-cambridge/> Her essay was published in the October 2021 issue of 'Archives of Natural History: <https://www.euppublishing.com/toc/anh/48/2>

### **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](mailto: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](mailto:judithh@uw.edu)

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[judithh@uw.edu](mailto:judithh@uw.edu)

**URL:**

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

## 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>

## British Society for the History of Science Singer Prize

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

The 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](mailto: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](mailto:anuj.misra@hum.ku.dk)) for any further information about the project or the appointment process.