

Pacific Circle Newsletter

4,1 (10 September 2023)

Members' News and Publications

Vivek Neelakantan, "Indonesian Health Policy Between the Old and the New Orders," in *Public Health and Cold War Politics in Asia*, Liping Bu, ed. Abingdon: Routledge, 2023)

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781003318163-7/indonesian-health-policy-old-new-orders-1949%E2%80%931998-vivek-neelakantan?context=ubx&refId=f054d280-6dde-49ef-8a18-a40a43158b05>.

Employment Openings

**The Interdisciplinary Centre for Science and Technology Studies,
University of Wuppertal (Germany) invites applications for:
Assistant Professorship (W 1) for "History of Science and Technology"
Application deadline: 23 October 2023**

We expect you to be familiar with the concepts and methods of current history and technology of science. In addition, preference will be given to candidates with a specialisation in the history of technology or environmental history as well as in the history of technological knowledge and material culture with a special focus on gender aspects. The position will be based in the history department and teaching will take place as part of the curriculum of the history department. The successful candidate is expected to actively contribute to the Research Training Group 2696 "Transformations of Science and Technology since 1800", and to the work of the IZWT. In particular, we expect the capability to combine historical, philosophical and sociological perspectives and the willingness to actively cooperate with the social sciences as well as with the departments of science and engineering at Wuppertal University.

Requirements:

- A university degree, e.g. in history of science and/or technology, history
- A particular aptitude for scientific work, usually demonstrated by the outstanding quality of a respective doctorate
- Suitability for teaching, which is proven by appropriate previous experience or demonstrated by excellent performance during the appointment procedure
- A record of relevant empirical research and publication activities (in particular articles in peer-reviewed journals)
- Experience in attracting external funding to support research projects as well as active participation in research programmes
- International orientation (e.g. stays abroad, international contacts, international lectures or publications)

The successful candidate helps to realise the equality of men and women at the University.

Reference code: **P23009**

Applications, including a CV, copies of certificates, a list of publications and a list of previous teaching experiences, should be addressed to Prof. Dr. Volker Remmert and solely submitted via the online portal of the University of Wuppertal: <https://stellenausschreibungen.uni-wuppertal.de>.

Kindly note that incomplete applications will not be considered.

The University of Wuppertal is an equal opportunity employer. Applications from persons of any gender are highly welcome. In accordance with the Gender Equality Act of North Rhine-Westphalia women will be given preferential consideration unless there are compelling reasons in favor of an applicant who is not female. The same applies to applications from disabled persons, who will be given preference in the case of equal suitability.

Early Career Updates

Lisa Jardine Grant of the Royal Society

PhD candidates and early career researchers may be interested in this funding opportunity for travel in support of archival research in history of science and other interdisciplinary studies combining humanities and the natural sciences.

The Lisa Jardine grant of the Royal Society offers funding for:

- Extended research trips for UK and overseas-based researchers to use the Royal Society's own rich historical collections and related London collections (up to £8,000 available for travel

and subsistence costs depending on destination and length of research, 1 - 3 months. Up to £2,000 international travel and £2,000/month subsistence).

- International travel and expenses for UK-based scholars to carry out short, exploratory archival research trips (up to £2,000 available for trips up to 1 month)
- International travel and expenses for UK-based scholars to attend conferences and networking or training events (up to £2,000 available for trips up to 1 month)

Deadline for applications: 28 September 2023, 3pm.

Full details, eligibility conditions and application information are available on the Royal Society website [https://urldefense.com/v3/_http://bit.ly/LJRSMai_!!PvDODwIR4mBZyAb0!QY59250THBz6CYzVL_9uIn_rn9YWRjmzdZA8o7r1134svEvFBr8kBhCB2ZpAwLZV1SvVt6boUYGw3gvWLW_oq8luC236JdRU\\$](https://urldefense.com/v3/_http://bit.ly/LJRSMai_!!PvDODwIR4mBZyAb0!QY59250THBz6CYzVL_9uIn_rn9YWRjmzdZA8o7r1134svEvFBr8kBhCB2ZpAwLZV1SvVt6boUYGw3gvWLW_oq8luC236JdRU$)

Journal of Pacific History Inc.
Call for applications – JPH Publication Incentive grants

The Journal of Pacific History Inc. invites qualified persons to apply for a Publication Incentive grant. These competitive grants are offered to help support early career Pacific historians to prepare articles for submission to the *Journal of Pacific History*.

See <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cjph> for the journal's Aims and scope, Journal information, and Instructions for authors. Applicants must follow the Instructions scrupulously in preparing their article.

Qualifications

Anyone who has completed a PhD or MA since 2017 in a field relevant to Pacific history, or who is currently enrolled for a doctorate in such a field, can apply for a grant of AU\$3,000 to prepare an article for submission to peer review on a topic of relevance to the *Journal of Pacific History*.

Successful applicants will receive AU\$500 upfront; AU\$1,000 on submission through the *Journal of Pacific History* Taylor & Francis web portal, **before 30 September 2024**, of a manuscript accepted by the editors to send for peer review; and AU\$1,500 when the accepted final article is sent for production by the *Journal of Pacific History*. In the case of multiple authors, the total grant will be AU\$4,000.

Application process

Candidates should submit a recent CV, letters of support from two referees, and a proposal of up to 1,000 words **by 30 November 2023** to the Secretary of JPH Inc (bronwen.douglas@anu.edu.au).

Article proposals should include the following:

Title and 200-word abstract

Outline: rationale of the topic and a brief historiography

Timeline: to submission via the JPH online portal

Applications will be assessed by a sub-committee of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Pacific History*. A mentor may be appointed to assist successful applicants.

Helen Gardner
Chair, JPH Inc.

New and Forthcoming Articles and Essays

Ya-Ping Lin, Cheng-Yueh Lu, and Cheng-Ruei Lee, "Symposium: The Past Contribution and Future Fate of Genetic Variants under Climate Change in an Island Population of *Musa itinerans*," *The American Naturalist*

Abstract

Genetic variation within species is crucial for sessile species to adapt to novel environments when facing dramatic climate changes. However, the debate continues whether standing ancestral variation adaptive to current environmental variability is sufficient to guarantee future suitability. Using wild banana *Musa itinerans*, we investigated the relative contribution of standing ancestral variation versus new mutations to environmental adaptation and inferred their future fate. On the continental island of Taiwan, local populations immigrated from the Southeast Asian continent during the ice age and have been isolated since then. This allows the classification of genetic variants into standing ancestral variation (polymorphic in Taiwan and the continent) and new mutations (polymorphic only in Taiwan). For temperature-related variables where Taiwan is mainly within the ancestral climatic range, standing ancestral variation had a slightly stronger association than new mutations. New mutations were more important for precipitation-related variables, where northeastern Taiwan had much more winter rainfall than most of continental Southeast Asia. Upon future climate change, new mutations showed higher genetic offset in regions of abrupt transition between allele frequency and local environments, suggesting their greater spatial heterogeneity of future vulnerability.

Article DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1086/726015>

New and Forthcoming Books and Chapters

***Multivocal Archaeologies of the Pacific War, 1941–45: Collaboration, Reconciliation, and Renewal*, Ben Raffield, Yu Hirasawa, and Neil Price, eds. Taylor and Francis, 2023**

Abstract

This volume draws together the ground-breaking work of researchers and archaeological practitioners, working in multiple countries, to explore and understand the material and cultural impacts of the Pacific War.

The combat taking place in the Pacific region during the years 1941–45 was characterized by a brutality and violence unmatched in any other theatre of the Second World War. Described by indigenous Micronesians as a ‘typhoon,’ the war was an unstoppable force that rolled across the islanders’ homes, leaving only a trail of destruction in its wake, with physical, psychological, and cultural impacts that continue to resonate today. This difficult period is examined in a variety of ways through chapters that include targeted studies of archaeological sites, wider surveys of battlefield landscapes, and the ways in which we commemorate the experiences and legacies of both combatants and civilian populations. The translation of important research by Okinawan, Japanese, and Russian archaeologists brings into focus regions that have previously been neglected in Anglophone literature, and enriches this comprehensive exploration of the archaeology of the Pacific War.

This book will be of interest to archaeological practitioners, students, and members of the general public working in conflict studies or with an interest in the material culture, history, and legacies of the Pacific War.

Book Reviews

History of Science, Technology, Environment, and Medicine in India, Suvabrata

Sarkar, ed. Routledge, 2023, pp. xxi+328, Rs.1595

Thematically classified in four subsections, the volume is a collection of fifteen well-crafted essays, dedicated in the honour of Professor Deepak Kumar, who initiated and popularized the term HISTEM (History of Science, Technology, Environment, and Medicine) during his four decades of teaching and research in India and abroad. In his Foreword, Prakash Kumar rightly observes that Professor Kumar was not particularly interested in pressing hard the Kuhnian project in the Indian context, nor was he too keen in examining the Social Construction formulation in the history of technology. His was an orientation that motivated him to explore the colonial underpinning of science and technology in the south Asian context. Drawing on diverse field of new knowledge, the present volume is a fitting tribute to Professor Kumar which showcases exciting new scholarship highlighting multiple dimensions and locations of HISTEM in modern south Asia. The volume testifies to the editor's claim that much of what we believe as western science was indeed produced in the colonies rather than was exported to them.

In the opening essay of the first subsection Science and Society, John Mathew looks into medicine and natural history through the 'curious' case of Soorjo Coomar Goodeve Chuckerbutty (1826-1874), one of the first Indians to be sent to England for a higher medical degree. Despite an enviable exposure to teacher like Robert Grant (who was a student of Charles Darwin), Chuckerbutty did not continue his studies in natural history, and on his return to India, he settled down as a professor of Materia Medica at the Calcutta Medical College. As India became part of British Empire, most of the scientists, whom Mathew calls 'translocators', were involved in botanical and zoological surveys. Yet the Indians were absent from this enterprise. Soorjo Coomar, Mathew argues, represents the dilemma of the newly emerged nineteenth century middleclass who looked to West with admiration but ended up being at a settled profession.

Santanu Chacraverti examines the foundations of science through Ramendra Sundar Trivedi's epistemological inquiries. Trivedi's writings, Chacraverti observes, spanned a wide range of themes - from the history of astronomy, non-Euclidian geometry, electromagnetic waves, and the laws of thermodynamics to the nature of scientific knowledge, the sense of beauty, Bengali grammar, Buddhist philosophy, Vedic rituals and education policy. Though Trivedi's inquisitiveness landed him on an exchange mode of east west traditions, he eventually privileged the Indian ones, combining the Brahmanical with the popular. Why was Trivedi not interested in the practical implications of scientific inquiry? Chacraverti has indeed raised the question, and explains that this aspect of science, Trivedi believed, was linked to power and worldly advancement, and would not necessarily lead to the reduction of violence and human suffering. Perhaps, Chacraverti would have asked: is science always a power-driven project to the extent that it precludes the matrix of human advancement?

Abhidha Dhumatkar engages in the life and works of Professor Balaji Prabhakar Modak (1847-1906), a propagator of science, who sought to create a scientific space in Maharashtra by

spreading scientific knowledge through his books in Marathi language, public lectures and demonstrations, and annual scientific exhibitions in Kolhapur. He, Dhumatkar argues, was an avantgarde in many respects, being the first Indian to conduct an industrial survey as also to envisage a Marathi University. But he was a loner, died without followers to perpetuate his movement. He played no active part in the social and political movement, and this explains his relative invisibility in the discussion about a forerunner of Indian modernity as also in the scientific community. But why did Balaji Prabhakar fail to notice what the society had prioritized at a time when it did? Dhumatkar might have asked this question.

Situating the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad's emergence in the 1960s and the 1970s within the larger history of debate on social relations of science in the twentieth century, Shiju Sam Varughese attempts to recast the story of KSSP from a new vantage point. Wedded to the idea of creating a 'scientific-citizen public' in post-independent Kerala, the KSSP movement subsequently ended up developing new perspectives, blending Nehruvian socialism with a Marxist theory of science, which shunted out the 'public' and attracted only the left-minded middle-class intellectuals. Thus, KSSP's endeavour to save science by offering a theory of science that had scientism at its core landed on a shifting field of politics that opened up new sites of public trust with science and political imaginations of democratizing science in Kerala.

Section II on technology and culture opens with an essay by Y. Srinivasa Rao, explicating the interface between electricity and urbanization in Madras. The colonial government, Rao argues, was slow in providing electricity to towns as it did not deem it a government imperative, nor even a social necessity. Gradually however the mindset changed, and in the early years of the twentieth century, electricity, though thought to be a costly 'new thing', was opened to public and it fast became a public amenity. Electricity was considered to be the panacea for all basic urban problems. It also intersected with another element of scientific modernity introduced by colonialism: modern science education and medicine. Rao has dealt at length the blessings of electricity in urban space as exemplified in the introduction of tramcar, motor bus, birth of 'electric deities', new 'night culture' and many more wonders of electricity, but he is reticent about the 'curse' it pronounced in the form of accentuating rich-poor divide to a new high. He is equally silent on how this newly found blessing impinged on the social relations once it is domesticated in an urban space.

Suvabrata Sarkar looks at engineering education and its colonial encounter through the lens of Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Sarkar begins with a pertinent question, why at all an engineering college was opened at Roorkee (1847) and subsequently at Calcutta (1856) at a time when Britain itself did not provide academic training to engineers save military purposes. He underscores some of the relevant agendas of academic engineering and its colonial linkages. The College, Sarkar notices, produced a huge number of civil engineers, but in the field of mechanical and electrical sciences, its performance was awfully pathetic. Entrepreneurship was conspicuously absent in the lexicon of Sibpur students. Why was it so? Sarkar stays away from the conventional engagement with 'centre-periphery' relationship, and contends on the production of varied archival sources that despite multiple situational constraints, the B. E. College survived and turned out to be a premier seat of higher education in the field of engineering and technology.

Kapil Subramanian narrates how interwar India became a global pioneer in the practice of tube-well irrigation which brought about huge changes in agricultural production and

provided much of the inputs that went to inform the Green Revolution. Knowledge about groundwater, Subramanian argues, was a heavily contested concern in mid-twentieth century India when she opted out from British to American expertise in the development of water-diving science along with the role played by the Geological Survey of India. Sarandha Jain engages in the biography of oil, its imperial and quotidian life in colonial and postcolonial India. The passage of petroleum from battlefields to homes, Jain argues, demonstrates that household items were not always outside the logic of empire and that big and small technology worked in tandem. Petroleum products were organized by big technology and imperial politics, but they also permeated into the private lives of common people through small everyday technologies like cars, mills, lamps etc. Thus, petroleum graduated from being a tool of colonial state to becoming a constituent of the contemporary state.

In the third subsection, dealing with environmental issues, Sahara Ahmed analyses the environmental cost of 'scientific mining', consequent upon unbridled technological interventions. Extensive mining in the watershed basins of Bengal Presidency resulted in erosion, sinkholes, loss of biodiversity, and contamination of soil and water by chemicals emitted from the mining process. Despite repeated warnings from numerous committees about grim future of fast depleting resources due to the misuse and abuse of mining, the independent government is also following the policy of their colonial masters with unflinching obedience.

Himanshu Upadhyaya explores the environmental implications of grazing lands and cultivated fodder. A constant refrain at numerous Board of Agriculture meetings was, Upadhyaya argues, the diminishing grazing land. Despite this, the colonial experts and botanists were not adequately responsive to the improvement of cultivated fodder in India. The colonial bureaucrats privileged cultivated fodder crops over grazing and grassland, and thus sought to address the seasonal shortage of rainfalls with an agrarian and forest management approach. Even in contemporary discussions, Upadhyaya laments, grazing and grassland are being evaluated from the lens that fails to engage with the complexity of typical Indian uses and the knowledge system shared by pastoral communities.

Nirmal Kumar Mahato explicates how 'scientific forestry' was established in Purulia, West Bengal on the principles of Deitrich Brandis, who sought to organize forestry in India on the basis of three principles of German forestry --- 'minimum diversity', 'balance sheet', and 'sustained yield'. Following minimum diversity, Brandis transformed the Barabhum Reserve Forest into a commercially marketable monoculture of teak, while the principle of balance sheet was reflected in the silviculture method followed in the area. The principle of sustained yield was observed more in breaches, for, Mahato argues, while the forest officials tried to desist themselves from overutilization of wood, the district authority tried to extract revenues as much as they could. The result was that sustainable economy of the region was permanently destabilized and the district became perennially drought prone.

In the concluding subsection, "Medical Encounters," Jayanta Bhattacharya reflects on Leo Tolstoy's novel *The Death of Ivan Ilyich* (1886) and revisits medicine, health, body and disease with a refreshingly new look. Before the eighteenth century, medicine was based on subjective imagination of illness. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, medical instrumentation extended the medical gaze and made the physician less dependent on subjective narration. Subsequently, surgical practice and technological innovations led to

epistemological exclusion of body and mind from the purview of medicine. The body became a de-personalized corporeal machine, and illness was localized outside the corporeal space of the body. Ivan's story thus poses before us multiple layers of questions regarding subjectivity, person, metaphors of life, and the body of a patient. Perhaps the philosophical matrix of Ayurveda, Bhattacharyay believes, might provide some insight into these matters.

B. Eswara Rao addresses the multiple levels of medical encounters in the process of medical practice to understand how institutionalized western medicine and its 'scientific' and medical ideas privileged over oriental practices in the domain of tuberculosis care in Madras Presidency. This, Rao observes, produced a counter medical discourse from indigenous medical practitioners who started a revival movement in Madras in the early twentieth century. But eventually western drugs and treatment methods predominated and claimed superiority contending that indigenous methods had no scientific value and extremely tardy in response. Dhruv Kumar Singh pleads for a serious engagement with the social history of homeopathic medicine. We have a fair amount of work on the impact of western medical education within the matrix of east-west encounter in colonial India. But homeopathy, despite its western origin, Singh laments, still lacks a biographer to reframe in historical perspective its story of dispensaries and hospitals which have endured the test of times and become an integral part of India's plural medical traditions.

In the concluding essay of this anthology, Ch. Radha Gayatri focuses on the services of the Delhi female medical missionaries in late colonial India. Women missionaries, Gayatri argues, found space in the public domain and opportunities for achievement denied them at home. But they had to face tussles with their own male church hierarchies, and their struggle for autonomy of Christian women's organizations were significant indicators of their resistance to patriarchal control. There were, Gayatri notices, several layers in the interaction of the medical missionaries, and it was not just a colonial or religious enterprise. They realized that their education in medicine would be useless without practice, and so they took to the colonies as a site to learn and experiment.

There is no denying that most of the essays in this volume engage in the key conceptual modes that reinforce more clearly and succinctly the major components informing HISTEM. The novelty and richness of the book lies in its uniqueness to underpin a refrain for each subsection. The essays on environment, for example, attempt to show what happened when men cast off their intimate symbiosis with nature and sprinted towards greed and alienation. The essays on technology again demonstrate the alternative trajectories of Asian excellence over European, while others on medicine invoke complex networks of human and nonhuman actors, ethics and politics, for explaining the production of core people in metropolitan scientific and technological imagination. Overall, the book makes a refreshingly new read by complicating a better narrative for understanding Indian colonial modernity.

Arabinda Samanta

Former Professor of History

The University of Burdwan

West Bengal, INDIA

Fellowships and Grants

British Society for the History of Science's Outreach and Engagement

The British Society for the History of Science's Outreach and Engagement Committee offers grants of up to £500 to support engagement and outreach projects in the history of science, technology and medicine. Project grants are awarded three times per year, and the deadline for the next round is Friday 22 September 2023.

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

Information and a downloadable application form:

<https://www.bsbs.org.uk/grants/outreach-and-engagement-project-grants>

Seminars and Lectures

The DEEPMED Seminar:

A History Forum for Ocean Science, Strategy, and Environment

Hybrid seminar. To join online, please click [here](#).

2022/2023. All times are CET.

20/09, 15PM. Anthony Adler (Carleton College), From the Mediterranean to the Global Ocean: Albert 1st of Monaco and the Institutionalization of Marine Research.

4/10, 12PM. Jeffrey Brodsky (Independent journalist), The Nord Stream Pipeline Sabotage: Investigating the Century's Biggest Geopolitical Mystery.

18/10, 12PM. Irmak Ertör (University of Boğaziçi), Blue Justice and coastal communities' struggles: An analysis based on Environmental Justice Atlas.

15/11, 12PM. Ellen Kreftig (University of Oslo), Ordering and visualising the ocean in early modern France.

13/12, 12PM. Effie Dorovitsa (USevilla/DEEPMED), Feeding the people/ nurturing a 'Great Idea'; the pivotal years of Greek oceanography, 1900-1924.

17/01, 12PM. Peder Robers (KTH, Sweden), Floating Ice Islands and Cold War Oceanography: Infrastructure in Search of a Purpose.

21/02, 12PM. Marta Conde (UABarcelona), Mining questions of 'what' and 'who': the seabed for future policy and governance.

13/03, 3PM. Katherine Anderson (York University, Canada), The Modern Ocean: oceans and history between the world wars.

24/04, 12PM. Sam Robinson (University of Southampton), "Paper Empire": Hydrography and the Composition of British South Atlantic Oceanic Imperialism 1923-1939

15/05, 12PM. Jip van Besouw (USevilla/DEEPMED), From the River to the Sea: aims and practices of depth measurement.

12/06, 12PM. Helen Rozwadowski (University of Connecticut), "Great Sea-Gash", or Why Did A 19th-century Hydrographer Quote Shakespeare?: Continuities Between Early Modern and Modern Ocean Mapping.

Organized by ERC-CoG DEEPMED- 101002330. Discovering the Deep Mediterranean Environment: A History of Science and Strategy (1860-2020). Universidad de Sevilla.

For more information (and collaborations), please visit our [website](#)

All talks will be upload to the [DEEPMED Youtube](#) channel.

Ocean Humanities International Lecture Series

The German Maritime Museum offers the new "Ocean Humanities International Lecture Series."

Lectures take place once a month, in person and via Zoom. Some events are in German, some in English.

For more information:

[https://urldefense.com/v3/_https://www.dsm.museum/oceanhumanities_!!PvDODwLR4mBZyAb0!V2HWGBmloy3Wsj_SZZY5E_ysjy52NDTaZgfFeDqhUONK5qEe8Bcvqh7G7ONj651ptnVbuVh-CYY8_lzOukClbyOm6EYgxcRUzA\\$](https://urldefense.com/v3/_https://www.dsm.museum/oceanhumanities_!!PvDODwLR4mBZyAb0!V2HWGBmloy3Wsj_SZZY5E_ysjy52NDTaZgfFeDqhUONK5qEe8Bcvqh7G7ONj651ptnVbuVh-CYY8_lzOukClbyOm6EYgxcRUzA$).

Questions? Contact Dr. Katrin Kleemann at K.Kleemann@dsm.museum.

Conferences and Meetings

British Society for the History of Medicine Congress Cardiff, 13-16 September 2023

The British Society for the History of Medicine (BSHM) is holding its Congress at the University of Cardiff on 13-16 September. Themes are medicine in war and conflict; literature and visual arts as historical resources and medicine in the age of European colonialism. Plus plenty of other topics and social events. The Congress is open to all with an interest in the subject. BSHM offers good discounts for students to attend.

More information and registration:
<https://bsham.org.uk/congress-2023/>

Beyond the Ocean's Depths: Revisiting the *Challenger* Expedition (1872-1876) 7 November 2023 National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London

This event is in part sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology Studies at University College London.

With the environmental threat of global warming, rising seas and biodiversity loss, knowledge of the ocean is more important than ever. The *Challenger* Expedition, named after the British Royal Navy vessel HMS *Challenger* which circumnavigated the globe from 1872 to 1876 with the aim to explore the deep sea, has been celebrated as a foundational moment in the history of modern oceanography.

Data and specimens obtained from the expedition are actively studied by scientists today and provide a historical benchmark for climate change and species distribution. Meanwhile, historians are increasingly calling for the voyage's imperial context to be recognised and are bringing attention to people and places that have previously been given little attention in the expedition's historiography. How do we tell more inclusive and holistic histories of *Challenger*, while engaging with its scientific importance today? Looking forwards, what can we learn from the past while considering the future of ocean science?

On 7 November 2023, 'Beyond the Ocean's Depths' shall provide a welcoming interdisciplinary forum for historians, scientists, coastal and island communities, and museum curators to share ideas and their work. The day will bring together a variety of perspectives, knowledges, specialisms and resources. Papers are encouraged on a range of topics related to *Challenger*, 19th-century ocean science and voyages of exploration in a broad sense. Conference themes include:

- The use of *Challenger* materials in modern scientific research
- *Challenger*-related materials in museum collections
- Public engagement and education
- Colonial legacies
- Untold histories
- Local knowledges and expertise
- Links between oceanography past, present and future

This one-day conference will be held in person at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich and online. It will consist of four panels, each consisting of three 15-minute papers and a Q&A, and a guided visit to the Caird Library to view *Challenger* archives, photographs and ship plans. We will also have a keynote talk and time to view relevant gallery spaces.

The workshop will be wheelchair accessible with lift access, and the lecture theatre is fitted with a hearing loop. It will also be possible to give presentations remotely, and we anticipate that overseas submissions will be delivered online (unless rail travel to the UK is available). This is to support the Museum's ambitions to be carbon emissions conscious. The workshop language is English. If you have any queries, please contact the organisers at research@rmg.co.uk.

Conference webpage:

<https://www.rmg.co.uk/whats-on/national-maritime-museum/challenger-conference>

First International Conference of the Histories of *Upcoming* Anthropologies: Doing Histories, Imagining Futures

The History of Anthropology Network (HOAN) of the European Association for Social Anthropology is happy to announce a call for papers for the First International Conference of the Histories of Anthropologies, Doing Histories, Imagining Futures, to be hosted by the University of Pisa, Italy.

The event will be held on-line between 4-7 December 2023 and it is collaboratively organised by key stakeholders in our field to discuss methodological, theoretical, pedagogical, and ethical aspects of the histories of anthropologies.

Please browse the Conference Website and Panels to discover more!

<https://hoaic.cfs.unipi.it/>

<https://hoaic.cfs.unipi.it/panels/>

This is an exciting opportunity for everyone working in the field of history of anthropology to gather and learn from each other and set new directions for the field. You are warmly invited to join us and submit a paper proposal.

The panels are:

Panel 1: Doing Histories of Anthropologies. Theories, Methodologies, Practices

Panel 2: Disciplinary Histories and Archives in Anthropology, Folklore, and Oral History: Actors, Formats, and Mediality in Knowledge Production

Panel 3: Historicizing Anachronistic Motives

Panel 4: History's Lessons: Uses of the History of Anthropology

Panel 5: Pushed out, excluded and forgotten? Recovering anthropologists, ethnologists, and folklorists for the history of our discipline

Panel 6: Approaching the Present through Anthropology's Past

Panel 7: Regional Anthropologies, Colonial and Postcolonial Histories

Panel 8: Missing Others. Eluded Encounters and Hidden Contributions within the History of Anthropology

Inventing the Human

Conference, conversations, provocations, roundtables, and exhibition

30th November to 2nd December 2023

University of Melbourne (f2f and virtual)

Call for Papers

This interdisciplinary and hybrid conference sets out to place the (liberal-humanist) subject dispatched by posthumanism inside the much larger field of Enlightenment/Romantic thought on this topic—a field that, on the one hand, is no longer imagined as beginning and ending in Europe and, on the other hand, is always already in dialogue or conflict with non-European traditions, understandings, and discourses of the human. We take as our key themes the pasts, futures, and varieties of reason, imagination, liberty, and the body—terms crucial to modern understandings of the human. But we do this in order to ask, in a world where Europe is merely one centre among many, what of this legacy can be dispatched? What can be revised or extended by other traditions? What in the world's multiple humanities might open new possibilities for the future? And what does our answer to these questions mean for the methods, roles, and organising categories of the Humanities?

Confirmed Keynote Speakers / Provocateurs:

[Genevieve Bell](#), Director of the School of Cybernetics; Director of the 3A Institute (3Ai); Florence Violet McKenzie Chair at the Australian National University; a Vice President and a Senior Fellow at Intel Corporation.

[James Q. Davies](#), Professor of Music, University of California, Berkeley.

[Amanda Jo Goldstein](#), Associate Professor, English Faculty, University of California, Berkeley.

[Wantari 'Wanta' Pawu](#), Warlpiri Elder; and Professorial Fellow in Indigenous Studies, University of Melbourne, University of Melbourne.

[Delia Lin](#), Associate Professor, Chinese Studies, University of Melbourne.

[Sujit Sivasundaram](#), Professor of World History, University of Cambridge.

Topics include:

- Enlightenment-Romanticism and/or its legacies and the invention of the Human
- Indigenous, Asian, Southern Hemisphere traditions and knowledges about the human
- Re-inventing the human (or why developing an understanding of plural humanity matters)
- The pasts, futures, and/or varieties of
 - reason / critique • imagination / creativity • knowledge • literary arts / performing arts / visual arts • cosmopolitanism / worldliness • religion / faith / the secular / the post secular • the body • place • tradition

--- or topics not included in this list important for a particular tradition on the human.
- Life writing / Writing about the human
- Ability / disability / differently abled
- Gender / transgender / non-binary