

produced. Richardson tells a compelling story of the intellectual, economic, social, and physical circumstances surrounding this important book and does not let readers forget the human capital, living and dead, that made it possible.

Guerrini is the author of *The Courtiers' Anatomists: Animals and Humans in Louis XIV's Paris* (Univ. of Chicago Press, 2015), for which she received the HSS's Pfizer Award in 2018.

The Making of Mr. Gray's Anatomy: Bodies, Books, Fortune, Fame. Ruth Richardson, Oxford University Press, 2008, 322 pp.

The Expressiveness of the Body and the Divergence of Greek and Chinese Medicine

Reviewed by Leah DeVun⁴

Shigehisa Kuriyama's landmark 1999 study begins with a murder mystery. Each witness gives such a strikingly different version of the events that, as Kuriyama writes, "the very idea of truth becomes suspect." So, too, with the history of medicine. As Kuriyama shows through his comparative history of Greek and Chinese medicine, our truths about the human body are, in part, a result of where we stand in the world. For instance, Kuriyama places an illustration from Andreas Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica* alongside one from Hua Shou's *Shisijing fahui*. The reader cannot help but notice that the two images reveal vastly different visions of human anatomy. Next, Kuriyama compares the history of Greek and Chinese pulse taking. What appears at first to be a shared diagnostic method turns out to be two wildly divergent practices based in fundamentally dissimilar understandings of the signs of disease. As we learn, Greek and Chinese writers also differed in their descriptions of the body's organs and their functions.

How could two cultures look at and touch the same parts of the body and perceive such different things? Furthermore, if the body is always and forever the same, how can historians, who study change over time, write its history? As Kuriyama argues, how we feel pulses, organs, blood, or breath is remarkably variable across time and geography. By comparing how we gather information from our senses and how we communicate it through language, Kuriyama traces how perception both reflects and creates our sense of the body's reality, which in turn shapes



Procedures such as pulse taking were historically conducted differently in Chinese and Greek medicine.

trajectories of health and treatment.

Two decades after its publication, Kuriyama's study is now considered a classic in multiple fields. It is sophisticated enough to be of interest to experts but is written in such fantastically unpretentious prose that students and generalists alike will also read it with pleasure. Although my research is in a different field, Kuriyama's book spurred me to shed some of my own assumptions about the stability of medical categories of sex and gender over time, which proved crucial for my own work. *The Expressiveness of the Body* is not only a valuable contribution to our understanding of Greek and Chinese medicine but also a work of methodological brilliance that invites readers to question where we ourselves stand in the world and how that might prompt us to reevaluate what we take for granted in the body.

DeVun is the author of *The Shape of Sex: Nonbinary Gender from Genesis to the Renaissance* (Columbia Univ. Press, 2021), for which she received the HSS's Margaret W. Rossiter History of Women in Science Prize in 2023.

The Expressiveness of the Body and the Divergence of Greek and Chinese Medicine. Shigehisa Kuriyama, Zone Books, 1999, 344 pp.

Network Sovereignty

Reviewed by Allison Margaret Bigelow⁵

As an information scientist and Pascua Yaqui woman, Marisa Elena Duarte does what few historians of science can in her 2017 book, *Network Sovereignty*: She weaves together Native and non-Native knowledge

to highlight the best problem-solving capacities of each tradition. Her case study is the building of high-speed internet in reservations throughout the United States, from Idaho to Minnesota and especially along the US-Mexico border, where transnational Indigenous peoples have lived for thousands of years and now navigate information systems informed by US border control.

Some connections Duarte makes between Native and non-Native thought are philosophical. For example, she presents network theory as a framework for understanding relationships between human, plant, river, and animal nations following Indigenous ontologies and as the human-designed bundles of cables, towers, satellites, devices, and bytes that allow for long-range communication in Western approaches.

Other connections are more literal, as when she describes the work of University of California, San Diego, physicist Hans-Werner Braun, who in the late 1990s—together with a team of industry engineers—determined that the best location for a new satellite transmission tower for the National Science Foundation Network was on Tribal lands. Braun and the engineers worked with Native leaders to identify a Tribal citizen with IT expertise, Michael Peralta, and a professor of ethnic studies, Ross Frank, who could plan, source grants, and implement a network that served both groups. Community members participated at every stage. Once the network was built, citizens from the 19 Nations who consulted on the project designed an archive for community and government use, and Tribal enterprises sprang up to support training in IT, graphic design, and audiovisual recording.

Frameworks such as the "digital divide," which suggest a permanent gap between those who have access to technology and

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