



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO

CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI, A N. 1 POSTO DI CATEGORIA D - AREA TECNICA, TECNICO-SCIENTIFICA ED ELABORAZIONE DATI, CON RAPPORTO DI LAVORO SUBORDINATO A TEMPO INDETERMINATO PRESSO L'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO - DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE BIOMEDICHE PER LA SALUTE DA RISERVARE PRIORITARIAMENTE ALLE CATEGORIE DI CUI AL DECRETO LEGISLATIVO N. 66/2010 - CODICE 22237

La Commissione giudicatrice del concorso, nominata con Determina Direttoriale n. 3087 del 6.3.2023, composta da:

Prof. Alberto Bentoglio	Presidente
Prof.ssa Federica Collini	Componente
Dott. Paolo Galimberti	Componente
Dott.ssa Ilaria Almasio	Segretaria

comunica i quesiti relativi alla prova orale:

GRUPPO DI QUESITI N. 1

1. La ricerca scientifica spesso utilizza le collezioni osteologiche umane. Quali sono le richieste che minano maggiormente la loro conservazione? Quali le alternative o le soluzioni meno distruttive (anche a seconda del tipo di indagine)?

Brano in inglese:

This text is a reflection on the fate of a special kind of scientific object - anatomy collections - and their place in contemporary times. Though the phenomenon of keeping and displaying such collections is generally dying out, those specimens which survive continue to puzzle and fascinate us. To understand the current status of such collections, and the nostalgia evoked by the specimens within them, I argue, we should approach them as modern ruins. This allows us to think of them as places of absence, pointing to unfinished lives and unfinished scientific projects. The paper begins with the story of a preserved human face from the Francis I. Rainer anatomical-anthropological collection (Bucharest), and continues by discussing the fate of that collection, and of anatomy collections more widely. Ultimately, the paper asks, what is it that we want to preserve: specimens, practices, or research philosophies?

GRUPPO DI QUESITI N. 2

1. Dalle ossa alla musealizzazione: lo storytelling "osteologico". Come e con quali mezzi si racconta uno scheletro? Esempi.

Brano in inglese:

The thesis of this brief exposition is the absolute and immediate necessity of preserving existing osteological collections. Once lost, they can never be replaced. They are priceless, historically and culturally. Each collection is unique, in content and in scientific value. No one collection is complete, or replicates any other. These collections are separated by space and by time, by geography and by epoch. They preserve our past, as well as our understanding of human variation. They help us to better understand the human condition and contribute to the advancement of many disciplines including: anthropology, medicine, surgery, anatomy, history, and, undeniably, forensic anthropology. In spite of their uniqueness, all osteological collections face similar challenges: cultural norms and sensitivities, funding, space limitations, and competing priorities. This article provides a succinct overview of several private and public collections around the world, the challenges of preservation, and the benefits of their salvation. The skeletal collections described here are but a sample of what is, and of what may be lost. Anything more would require a book. Anything less would be an irreplaceable and tragic loss.

GRUPPO DI QUESITI N. 3

1. Qual è il valore aggiunto delle collezioni note? Qual è la situazione internazionale e quale il valore per il passato e per la contemporaneità. Esempi.



Brano in inglese:

The permanent preservation of objects in global custodianship is a captivating ideal that informs countless museums' corporate identities and governs collection guidelines as well as politics. Recent research has challenged the alleged perpetuity of collections and collected items, revealing their coherence as fragile and dependent on historically, politically and culturally specific conditions. Duplicates offer an instructive point of entry to explore the idea of collection permanence, museum politics, and the mobility of museum objects. The history of duplicates, moreover, comprises a constellation of practises, concepts and debates that can be found in various forms throughout the intertwined histories of natural-scientific, ethnographic and artistic collections. This history, however, has rarely been questioned or explored. By introducing the issue of duplicates, this paper opens up a discussion that not only connects different forms of collections, but also situates the history of collecting institutions across the disciplinary spectrum within broader political, economic and epistemic frameworks.

GRUPPO DI QUESITI N. 4

1. Cosa sono le collezioni antropologiche virtuali? Quali i vantaggi e gli svantaggi?

Brano in inglese:

The essay explores the hypothesis of colonial collecting processes involving the active addition of the colonial context and historical past to museum objects through the production of short stories. It examines the emergent historicity of collections through a focus on the "histories" that museum workers and colonial agents have been attaching to scientific collections of human skulls. Drawing on the notions of collection trajectory and historiographical work, it offers an alternative perspective from which to approach the creation of singular histories and individual archives for objects in collections.

Milano, 31 marzo 2023

La Commissione

Prof. Alberto Bentoglio - Presidente

Prof.ssa Federica Collini - Componente

Dott. Paolo Galimberti - Componente

Dott.ssa Ilaria Almasio - Segretaria