



Area
domeniu

CIPSH 70th ANNIVERSARY 1949-2019

Volume
9

CIPSH

70th ANNIVERSARY, 1949-2019

**PROJECTS
CHAIRS
MEMBERS**



CIPSH
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMAN SCIENCES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA PHILOSOPHIE ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES

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FCT

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia

MINISTÉRIO DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E INOVAÇÃO

Cofinanciado por:

COMPETE
2020

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UNÃO EUROPEIA
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UNESCO Chair in Heritage and
Cultural Heritage Management
Polytechnic Institute of Tomar



ITI
Instituto de Inovação
e Transferência de Tecnologia

AREA DOMENIU

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CIPSH 70th anniversary (1949-2019): projects, chairs, members

Edited by:
Luiz Oosterbeek
Sara Garcês

Edition supported by:

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Mação, 2019

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**CIPSH 70TH ANNIVERSARY (1949-2019):
PROJECTS, CHAIRS, MEMBERS.**



MAÇÃO
| 2019 |



CIPSH

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMAN SCIENCES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA PHILOSOPHIE ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES**

What?

The International Council for the Philosophy and Human Sciences (CIPSH) is a non-governmental and non-profit-making organization, founded in January 1949 at the request of UNESCO and under its auspices, following a meeting organized by the Union Académique Internationale. CIPSH is comprised of scholarly organizations that conduct and encourage research in the fields of philosophy and other disciplines belonging to the humanities in the broadest sense of the term.

Why?

In addressing the needs and concerns of people worldwide, CIPSH identifies as its principal goals:

- To bring together the fields of the humanities and their interfaces with social and natural sciences, the arts and other endeavours, to contribute to the understanding of humans and their cultural expressions.
- To contribute to defining a path that might be useful and valid for all involved researchers, in order to benefit the advance and dissemination of knowledge, involving mutual understanding between scholars, recognition of their different methods and sharing of research advances.
- To advocate and promote the totality of research with a common concern with human individuals, groups, and corresponding contextual conditions, encompassing the ways in which real human societies organize their thoughts, actions, lives, and value systems.
- To communicate the results of research on civil society and governance in ways that make it broadly visible.
- To disseminate the relevance of mid and long-term conclusions that are informed by knowledge resulting from studies in the humanities, to mitigate the daily concerns of people and for their foresight and flourishing.

How?

CIPSH defined as a strategic goal to resume the relevance of the humanities in contemporary society, through four specific aims: to re-structure the global organization of humanities research; to re-visit the epistemological framework of the humanities; to re-connect humanities, sciences and arts; and to resume the humanities role in daily life of societies.

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INTRODUCTION

The International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences was founded in 1949, under the auspices of UNESCO, to explore the uniqueness of the Humanities for understanding the great challenges of Humanity: peace, conviviality, purpose, what it means to be Human, what conditions Human agency, how to articulate cultural diversity and the unity of the species, while rejecting any forms of racism, xenophobia or other prejudice. Philosophy, History, Literature, Anthropology, Geography, all their sub-disciplines, but also the fundamental principles of meaning and ethics in other sciences, are at the core of the work of CIPSH. Involving 21 world scholarly federations, themselves engaging thousands of structures in all countries, CIPSH and its members, with UNESCO, have been working to set agreed priorities and agendas for the new challenges ahead.

The challenges facing Humanity, also relating to sustainability of human societies and their environment, are numerous and diverse. However, they cluster into three main areas: replacing the anxiety of short-term problems by a convergent understanding of dilemma (since no reflective and sustainable strategy may ever emerge from the panic of emergency); countering cognitive alienation through the socializing of knowledge (since the resilience of societies does not depend on the technical accumulation of competences but on adaptive dissemination) and, moreover, moving beyond divides, preserving diversity but learning to becoming human (since all main challenges are global, and require world convergences).

In 2014, the General Assembly of CIPSH, hosted by UNESCO in Paris, decided to engage into an ambitious agenda, aiming at resuming the role of the Humanities in contemporary society, after decades of undervaluation of their relevance. Following this, the framework agreement of cooperation with UNESCO has been resumed and updated, and this is the moment to report to you our common advances, our ongoing key programmes, but also our growing expectations.

In 2017, together with UNESCO, we organized the World Humanities Conference, whose final document recommendations has been endorsed by the General Conference of UNESCO two years ago, seating at the heart of a workplan, which is now being implemented. Since then, four major international projects have been established, and important supports have been obtained to render them viable (namely from the Mellon Foundation, Tencent, the Volkswagen Foundation, the Global Chinese Arts and Culture Society and several Institutes).

The Global History of Humanity directly addresses the need to understand a common past of our species, with all its diversity, starting with a dozen of debates that can now be considered important to show the role of the humanities in responding to the challenges of a world that becomes at the same time more integrated and more fragmented. These debates, ranging from the origins of humankind and technology adaptations to patterns of consumption, will be published addressing a wider community of readers and supported by material for schools.

The World Humanities Report, aims at offering a portrait of the Humanities worldwide, considering regions, disciplines and themes, and

identifying positive changes which are underway (concerning methods, institutions, networking or themes), which are the main risks (concerning archives, disciplines, methods, languages, platforms, heritage sites, research programs, and institutions) and which is the current institutional framework of the Humanities in different regions and countries.

A third main project has been to identify strong international universities' networks dealing with key topics of societal interest, and fostering their structuring as UNESCO or CIPSH chairs. Several chairs have been established, involving over 150 very strong institutions, covering themes such as borders and migrations, language diversity, global understanding, new humanities or landscape management.

The understanding of the need to foster a close collaboration between the Humanities and the Arts led to the establishment, in partnership with UNESCO-MOST and *Mémoire de l'Avenir*, of the Arts and Society project, first presented at the World Humanities Conference and now experiencing a consolidation and expansion, also in partnership with the Global Chinese Arts and Culture Society. A new magazine, HAS, will be launched in 2020 as part of this project.

Following the World Humanities Conference, held in Liège (Belgium) in 2017, regional Conferences are being organized, including the Latin American Conference (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 9-11 December 2019), the African Humanities Conference (in 2020) and the European Humanities Conference (Lisbon, 5-7 May 2021).

As Humanity faces common global challenges, from inequality to climate adaptations and conflicts, there is a need to build solid Humanities tools, which may recall that there is a common ground for humans, which encompasses their diversity and is driven by a common history and a need for convergent addressing of major dilemma facing the future.

All the mentioned programmes are undertaken by CIPSH but in very close collaboration with UNESCO, and with the support of several international and national institutions. This is also the case of the ongoing efforts to establish an international coalition as a means to complete and thereby strengthen the sustainability science domain, building from the Humanities, encompassing the Arts, the Social and Natural sciences, as well as other knowledge communities and traditions, aiming to be formalized within UNESCO's Management of Social Transformations (MOST) programme. This will help articulating ongoing well-succeed territories-based experiences, further expanding them and improving on methodologies.

On its 70th anniversary, CIPSH stresses the need to resume the central role of the Humanities, also understanding this is a pre-condition for humans to be able to build effective converging agendas for the future. This implies revisiting and reinforcing the Humanities education at all levels and overcoming the absurd divide between the investments on what societies want to have and on how societies want to be. Such divide pushes all of the world to growing tensions, war and despair. CIPSH, and all its members federations and associations, are committed to collaborate in countering such divide.

The Board of CIPSH.

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PROJECTS

GLOBAL HISTORY OF HUMANITY

COORDINATOR:**Laurent Tissot**

(International Council of Historical Sciences)

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Preliminary considerations:

The desire to write a global history of humanity first involves thinking about what has already been written in order to understand better what will be written and how it will be done. It is not satisfactory, of course, to repeat what previous experiences have proposed, notably the last History of Humanity launched in 1978 by UNESCO the last volume of which, Volume VII devoted to the 20th century, was issued in 2006.

A history country by country or continent by continent and a history following major chronological periods (Proto- and prehistory era, Antiquity, the Middle Ages, the modern era, the contemporary era ...) divided by human activities (population, politics, economics, society, environment ...) would bring little interest in this respect. This does not mean that the achievements of these contributions must be totally rejected. But our project should revive and reformulate the notion of a global history of humanity and determine, on new bases, its ins and outs on a methodological, epistemological, conceptual and formal aspect.

Steps to follow:

After a broad discussion, the task force designated by the Executive Committee of CIPSH came to the conclusion that it goes step by step towards the final ambition of a global history of humankind, namely the following four:

1. The first part consists in defining about a dozen of debates that can now be considered important to show the role of the humanities in responding to the challenges of a world that becomes at the same time more integrated and more fragmented. We think such a step necessary to reflect upon central debates and the challenge of multi-perspectivity in such a world where various kinds of centrism gain impact while being convincingly criticized from an epistemological point of view. By debate, we mean the discussions and controversies addressing issues that are connected the one way or the other to the idea of a globalizing world. The aim is to historicize the production of knowledge itself that leads to this idea but contributes also to its various outlooks: Since when, where and why is there a debate on

these topics, why do we think it is decisive, and what would we suggest to be treated under that debate? To what extent can a history of humankind contribute to a better understanding of the importance of each debate and its intelligibility today? For each debate, a member of the WG will be in charge of its presentation which should be as inclusive as possible. In particular, he/she will find authors on the various aspects that he/she considers important. Each debate will be the subject of a fifty-page article, which may be published in book form or online. The list of debates is given in pt. 4.

The second part consists of writing a book in the form of a narrative that brings together the contributions of the humanities to the debates defined in the first part. This book must be addressed to a wider community of readers than just specialists and must be able to present in an appropriate language a solid global history of humankind. The detailed planning of this work is a matter of consultation with a larger group of authors and is expected it to be outlined by 2020. While discussing the important issue of authorship the WG will at the same time contact potential publishers in order to integrate their ideas as well into the detailed proposal.

The third part consists of the creation of material for schools. Based on the elements developed in the first and second part, this material should enable students to approach the major challenges of our societies from the perspective of the history of humankind. This material should be distributed in an online form and, as far as possible, in several languages.

The fourth part consists of the publication of a comprehensive but relatively short book for a general audience. The publication of such a work of about a hundred pages has no other purpose than to offer a very general view of a history of humankind.

It is quite clear that, as things stand, these four parts can be amended according to the ideas and impulses that could be given to the work in progress. But it seemed important to the WG to already define some issues that can be included in the different parts mentioned above and can be listed as follows:

- the origins of humanity and the consequences of new anthropological theories for narrative on humankind;
- demography and the different forms of living in various parts of the world (settlement, nomadism etc.);
- the development of humankind and climate;
- how societies organize themselves and handle specialization of functions as well as probably resulting inequalities;
- economic activities, financialization, and the use of natural resources;
- the spatial reorganization of the world by human activities
- encounter, exchange and trade;
- language, communication and media;
- technology and knowledge;
- religions, arts, and narrations of humankind;
- statehood, taxes, military, bureaucracies and the positioning towards global competition and cooperation;
- medicine and epidemics;
- patterns of consumption.

The list is neither exhaustive nor shall it be a constrain to all the future process, as other choices can be made during the work process. But we believe that it contains central aspects that allow to address the main question of the project that is the emergence at a global scale of the idea as well as certain social, political, and cultural configurations that can be called humankind.

Further information: www.cipsh.net

WORLD HUMANITIES REPORT

COORDINATOR:**Sara Guyer**

(Consortium of Humanities Centers and Institutes)

SENIOR ADVISOR:

Rosi Braidotti

(Distinguished University Professor at Utrecht University)

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

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(Former Chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities)

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(Professor and Director emerita of the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science)

Simon Goldhill

(Professor at Cambridge University and Foreign Secretary of the British Academy)

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Lydia Liu

(Professor and Director of the Institute for Comparative Literature and Society at Columbia University)

Pablo Oyarzún

(Professor and Director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies in Philosophy, Arts, and Humanities at the University of Chile)

Scope: The World Humanities Report (WHR) is part of a strategic partnership between CIPSH and UNESCO, designed to take stock of the state of the humanities in the world: recognizing contributions, identifying possibilities, and making recommendations for the future.

The project is led by the Consortium of Humanities Centers and Institutes and directed by Professor Sara Guyer (University of Wisconsin-Madison). It includes participation from researchers and advisors representing major universities and scholarly organizations across six continents, including representatives from CIPSH member societies. General funding has been contributed by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, with support for regional research from the Volkswagen Foundation and the Australian Academy of the Humanities.

The WHR will include three components: open access digital working papers composed by participating research teams; a published report; and a set of policy recommendations designed to inform the future framework agreement between CIPSH and UNESCO and serve as a point of reference for UNESCO's next midterm strategy assessment.

Project: The WHR will present the current state of the humanities and showcase the contributions of the humanities to knowledge and society. To achieve this, research teams throughout the world are identifying trends, analyzing new and historic developments, and collecting examples that cut across scholarly methods, practices, and disciplines, including interdisciplinary and new approaches.

For the purposes of this report, academic disciplines in the humanities include philosophy, literature and languages, critical theory, aesthetics, cinema studies, and art history, cultural studies (including visual, sound, and critical race studies), religious studies, history, and musicology as well as digital, environmental, public, and health humanities.

The WHR will report on the institutions in which current humanities research takes place, both within universities, where the humanities exist across multiple departments, schools and colleges, and beyond universities in libraries, theaters, museums, archives, and community

and public spaces. In this context, contributors will identify how and where the humanities are flourishing—including, in areas of the world that have not received significant attention.

Among the insights of this report is an account of how research in the humanities can align with the UN Sustainability Goals; how a shifting geopolitical landscape is affecting humanities research, including the languages, objects, fields, and methods of research; how challenges to academic freedom are pushing research outside of universities; and how cross-disciplinary, digital, and collaborative research across fields is replacing traditional approaches to scholarship. The WHR will recognize the emergence of, and ongoing need for, new platforms and schemes of recognition and reward to ensure for the full realization and impact of these crucial shifts in humanities research culture. It also will identify new timelines and practices of interdisciplinary collaboration and multiple strategies for supporting research in the humanities.

At the same time, the WHR will show where and how the humanities today are at risk. Areas of risk include threats to archives, disciplines, departments, methods, languages, heritage sites, digital and traditional publication platforms, research programs, and institutions. These risks are due to changes in policy and taste; climate change and war; loss of state or private funding; and shifting values and dispositions. The WHR will provide the analytic foundation for policy recommendations to protect the humanities at risk.

The report is addressed to multiple audiences, which include: state-based policy makers; non-state agencies and NGOs; grantmaking agencies; private philanthropies; university leadership; scholars in the humanities; and the media, with the aim of increasing visibility of and interest in the humanities among a general public.

Structure: Nine regional research groups will supply working papers that will inform the report and present case studies that will be included in it. Working papers will be published digitally. The research groups are:

- 1) Africa, led by Professor Achille Mbembe at the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.
- 2) Arab region, led by Dr. Seteney Shami, Founding Director of the Arab Council of Social Sciences located in Beirut, Lebanon.
- 3) Australia, led by Professor Joy Damousi, Professor at the University of Melbourne and President of the Australian Academy of the Humanities.
- 4) China, led by Professor Ping-Chen Hsiung of the University of Hong Kong, China.
- 5) Europe, jointly led by Professors Rosi Braidotti of the University of Utrecht, and Hiltraud Casper-Hehne of the Georg-August University of Göttingen.
- 6) Latin America, jointly led by Professors André Luis Ramos Soares and Maria Medianeira Padoin, at the Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil, as well as Professor Alvaro Maglia, Executive Secretary of the Association of Universities Montevideo Group, Uruguay.
- 7) North America, led by Dr. James Schulman, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer at the American Council of Learned Societies.
- 8) Russia, led by Professor Andrey Shcherbenok of the University

of Tyumen.

9) South Asia, led by Professor Bishnu Mohapatra, Professor and Dean at Krea University, India.

A Central Editorial Team and Scientific Committee will work with the Research Group leaders and contributors to prepare the published World Humanities Report, which will reflect, refer to, synthesize, and expand upon the contributions of the groups with a focus on overarching themes and recommendations. Finally, CIPSH will prepare its own set of recommendations based on the report and addressed specifically to UNESCO. These three interlinked elements of the World Humanities Report—regional research and analysis, a synthetic report, and policy document—are designed to provide a new understanding of the state of the humanities in the world and lay the groundwork for near- and long-term security and health of the humanities and society.

Further information: www.cipsh.net

CIPSH CHAIRS

COORDINATOR:

William McBride

(International Federation of Philosophy Societies)

Scope:

CIPSH, the International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (Conseil International de la Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines), has established a new project of academic chairs, designed to highlight and encourage existing research networks of centres of research in the humanities and to attract greater attention to the humanities worldwide and enhanced recognition of their importance in contemporary society.

The aim is to endorse and publicize the establishment as academic humanities chairs of such networks, oriented towards a general theme and headed by one chairholder, at universities or other recognized research institutions; the chairholder will be supported by a team of several associates in the host institution and preferably also in one or more other institutions and, if possible, in one or more other countries. Ideally, the designated theme or project should be interdisciplinary in nature, and one or more of the supporting institutions should be located in a country or countries different from that of the host institution. The initial appointment of a chairholder will be for a period of five years, with the possibility of renewal following favourable evaluation.

The new CIPSH chairs are not intended to be in competition with already-existing programmes, namely UNESCO chairs; in fact, it would be possible, theoretically, for an individual and a centre to hold both at once. However, it is hoped that the humanities orientation of the CIPSH chairs, as well as other considerations, will attract a broad and diverse pool of distinguished applicants, and that the designation of “CIPSH Chair” will carry with it a special prestige of its own.

Applications are solicited every year, with selection to be completed by April 12, 2019, and the inauguration of the first chairs to take place on August 1, 2019. The selection committee will consist of three members of the CIPSH Executive Committee and two outside consultants, with final evaluation of their decisions by the full Executive Committee.

Guidelines and Procedures

Individuals interested in directing a CIPSH Chair should obtain the approval of the relevant administrative officer (Dean, Chancellor, President, Director) of their institution and consult with colleagues at that institution and, preferably, at at least one or two other institutions with which they would like affiliation in their project. If they receive favourable responses, they should then proceed to complete their application, following the outline in the Annex, below.

Successful projects should, ideally, be interdisciplinary in nature, with special attention being paid to the mission and goals of CIPSH.

All projects will first be reviewed by a three-member committee of the CIPSH Board and two outside consultants, the recommendations of which will be reviewed by the entire Board.

The institution of the CIPSH Chair holder will be asked to

contribute 700 Euros per year to CIPSH and to provide for the time needed by the Chair holder and his or her collaborators to carry out the project. Affiliated institutions should also provide assurance that the time needed by their faculty/staff members who are participating in the project will be made available. It is to be hoped that additional funding from other sources, such as outside scholarly organizations, will be made available.

The Chair holder will be expected to prepare an annual report, to be reviewed by the CIPSH Chair Committee. CIPSH will reserve the right to terminate a Chair, upon decision of its Board following a recommendation of the CIPSH Chair Committee, if it deems the work in carrying out the project to be unsatisfactory. The normal duration of a CIPSH Chair will be five years. If, at the end of five years, the Chair holder wishes to renew the project, CIPSH will be open to that possibility on the basis of favorable evaluations.

Further information: www.cipsh.net

ARTS AND SOCIETY

COORDINATOR:
Margalit Berriet

Honorary President:
Xiang Xiong Lin

The mission of the Arts and Society Project is to establish a worldwide movement of artists whose creative work will demonstrate the impact of the arts and of creativity on society, promote global understanding and collaboration, and contribute to the debate within the humanities regarding universal issues. The question is: What are the roles of the arts, of artists, and of creativity in the world's progress and transformation?

In the Constitution of the UNESCO delivered on 16 November 1945, whereas declared: the purpose of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as assigned to it by its Constitution, is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations, Whereas it is essential, if the Organization is to achieve this purpose, that in each Member State it should have the active support of the intellectual and scientific communities and the cooperation of the population.

The International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (CIPSH) posits that a better knowledge of human behaviour is indispensable to a greater understanding of the world's peoples, and identifies cooperation among scholars and non-academic partners as the appropriate lever for fostering such knowledge and its dissemination.

The World Humanities Conference, gathered at Liège in 2017 upon the call launched by CIPSH and UNESCO, was intended to establish a midterm agenda to face contemporary epistemological and societal challenges from the perspective of the contribution of the humanities. In that context, CIPSH and UNESCO-MOST assigned *Memoire de l'Avenir* to launch the Arts and Society Project, aimed at World Humanities conferences in 2017 and beyond.

The outcome documents of the 2017 World Humanities Conference specified that in order to conceive new ways of teaching the humanities, we must foster disciplinary research along with interdisciplinary cooperation within all domains of science and the humanities, including philosophy, history, literature and languages, arts and letters, as well as non-academic knowledge. This holistic approach integrates natural sciences with social and human sciences, including the arts as well as traditional knowledge.

As a result of the 2017 WHC, the Global Chinese Arts and Culture Society has linked with the Arts and Society Project to create the Arts and Humanities Project, in a new engagement to face the new challenges that have been increasingly affecting societies subject to extreme situations of violent social and economic conflict, ecological transformation,

and questions of multiculturalism, pluralism and human rights.

The new project has been approved by UNESCO, by CIPSH, and by all of the 21 scholarly world federations affiliated with CIPSH.

The project

The Arts and Humanities Project starts with the premise that transformations of societies and of nature are based on human actions, and human actions are based on cultural, social, and ethical schemes of knowledge, interpretation, and awareness. Dealing successfully with issues of the humanities and of the environment requires people to learn and to understand their locally embedded lives and their influences in a global context. Acting appropriately on a local level presupposes global consideration and understanding. Global understanding becomes a new human condition. It necessitates bridging the gap between local acts and global acts. According to Eliezer Batista, key initiator of the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, “Knowledge is the factor that leads us to change our way of thinking. However, it is the understanding that leads to change attitudes. Global understanding puts emphasis on culturally different paths to global sustainability.”

Artists from all regions of the world must develop multidisciplinary cooperation with fields of research and the sciences, in the following spheres: The arts as tools in innovation, invention, evolution, and progress; The arts as tools in education, knowledge, and awareness; The arts as tools in practical and sustainable development; The arts as tools in critical thinking, revolution, and resistance; The arts as tools to fight all forms of discrimination.

Why the Arts?

Culture consists of the ideas, customs, art, and social behavior of a particular people or society. It is a plurality of beliefs, rites, traditions, esthetics, ethics, and histories. Nowhere on earth are people without language or art. Art and artists bridge the gaps between people, continents, cultures, civilizations, and time. The arts mirror the endeavors and oeuvres of humanity. The arts are an ongoing research into the nature of human beings and of their environment. To quote from Tanella Boni’s keynote address during the WHC, the arts have an essential role in “the preservation of the humanity of the human,” and are at the heart of what is meant by the humanities. An artist’s responsibility does not lie solely in aesthetic research. He/she has a responsibility to provide people with new ways to discover the world—to influence, to provoke, to propose and to generate reflexive criticisms.

The expressions of the human mind are as diverse as those producing the arts, and hence are part of disciplines that constitute the humanities. The arts are a journey within the world of mankind, beyond political or religious borders. The arts are reflections of the human mind and its functioning—observing, recognizing, and rationalizing, using resourcefulness and creativity to revolutionize, to transform, to propose, to act, to advance, to interrogate, and to transmute, while forming philosophies, laws, ethics, and economies.

Now, more than ever, creativity should favor access to knowledge and to universal values and principles, and should seek to connect worldwide problems with emerging solutions. We must encourage cross-world knowledge and comprehension, to enhance participation and collaboration beyond borders—on global issues such as education, environmental consciousness, and ethics. Arts and culture are powerful mediators in the constitution of social realities and personal mindsets.

With globalization, socio-cultural issues and practices now, theoretically, have an international reach. A collective of artists and project holders will illustrate—via a general schema of communication transcending locations or personal differences— an enhanced understanding of our realities, limits, tools, objects, symbols, and languages, as well as our philosophies, life choices, and histories. By proposing actions and concrete activities, in collaboration with educators, scientist, and humanists, the collective will also propose choices for the future. Yet, to paraphrase Prof. Luiz Oosterbeek, the co-coordinator of Arts and Society, the arts do not replace science, and are not reducible to the concerns of the sciences, but they are part of the process of enhancing creativity and imagining new futures.

The history of the arts and that of man are inseparable. Art begins with man, or even, perhaps, with his direct predecessor, the Australopithecus. Man asserted himself from the start as an artist because he collected the "works of art" of nature, then immediately created forms, produced traces, and invented the first ornaments. The latter aspect draws on the Neuroscience of Human Flourishing, a new subject area that is gaining support and popularity with many in contemporary society. As a movement, we can combine sociological, artistic, psychological, and philosophical perspectives to represent important societal challenges and the means to address them.

The Arts and Humanities Project represents the beginning of a global movement of artists reflecting upon the impact of creativity as an essential factor in all cognitive development. The Arts and Humanities Project aims to become active—and interactive—thanks to the will of artists, project leaders, and collaborators, looking to create and contribute to events, to share resources, knowledge, competences, and to create bridges between projects and people.

Further information: <https://arts-and-society.org/>; www.cipsh.net

DIOGENES

An International Journal
in the Humanities

By the end of 2019, the name *Diogenes* comprises a constellation of three distinct journals.

1. A French quarterly journal, *Diogène*, created in 1952 by Roger Caillois, now published by the Presses Universitaires de France (ISSN: 0419-1633) and diffused online through the French portal for online journals “Cairn”;

2. An English-language quarterly journal, *Diogenes*, existing since 1953 as the English translation of *Diogène*, currently published and diffused in print and online by Sage Publ. (ISSN : 0392-1921 for the print version, 1467-7695 for the online version);

3. A Chinese biannual anthology, 第欧根尼, published since its inception in 1955 by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and diffused in print.

Throughout its history, the journal has carried out a unique mission in the field of the humanities: bringing together scholars from different cultures, horizons, and disciplines, creating partnerships among the scholarly communities from different parts of the world, and representing a prestigious space of expression for new ideas and emerging intellectual actors. As an exceptionally prestigious journal, *Diogenes* combines high, internationally peer reviewed scholarly quality with an editorial policy of global cultural inclusion. Its contribution to the overall integration of scholarly and academic communities worldwide is uncontested.

Through its immense network, it represents a platform for international scholarly exchanges. Its pages are historically open to scholars from all cultural regions. Its issues strive to overcome the traditional, often rigid boundaries between disciplines, in order to foster the capacity of the humanities to respond to emerging cultural challenges. Over the course of time, other editions existed across different periods of time. Among them, editions in Hindi, Portuguese, Spanish, German, Italian, and Arabic should be mentioned.

Issues are mainly thematic and, most often, guest edited by leading scholars in specific fields. All papers, invited or spontaneously submitted, are sent to double-blind peer review. Proposal for thematic issues, as well as submitted papers, are welcome; the current rate of acceptance for submitted papers is around 9%.

The history of *Diogenes* is also the story of those who edited the journal. Roger Caillois, its founder, was assisted by Jean d’Ormesson, who in 1978 succeeded him as general editor of the journal. Paola Costa Giovangigli, Maurice Aymard, and Luca Maria Scarantino have successively seen to the continuity of the journal to date. Prestigious and diverse Advisory and Editorial Boards have contributed to the overall scholarly quality and prestige of the journal.

In the last decade, the journal was positively invested by the technological evolution of scholarly edition in the humanities. The rapid development of online edition, particularly through the Online First practice, has transformed the very editorial structure of the journal. Papers became accessible earlier than they used to; their academic impact, especially for authors’ yearly QAs and QEs, has increased correspondingly.

The change brought about by the online edition in the last decade, especially in the English-speaking world, has also changed the geographic

distribution of authorship. Today, most papers are submitted to the journal in English, while the presence of the English-language edition on Scopus is a critical asset for the journal, and for its capacity to attract contributions from university-based scholars worldwide.

In the last years, the double character of *Diogenes* – a transdisciplinary and transcultural journal – has been supplemented by an increased attention to gender balance. This applies both to the contents of each issue, where the editorial team makes sure that the gender dimension of each subject is appropriately dealt with, and the list of contributors, where fair gender balance is systematically put forward.

The journal plans to continue developing this approach, and to increase its scholarly reputation as a platform working for a deeper recognition of gender diversity, along with intersectional diversity altogether.

Today, thanks to the durable work of all those who have contributed to the work of the journal, *Diogenes* appears as a common property of the scholarly and intellectual communities of the world.

Luca Maria Scarantino
(Editor of *Diogenes*)

HAS

The Magazine of Humanities,
Arts and Society

Arts and Society has launched a call for contributions for HAS, the new digital magazine in English and French for the Humanities and Arts in Society, to be published in Spring 2020.

Arts and Society is a project launched on the initiative of UNESCO-MOST, the International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (CIPSH), Mémoire de l'Avenir (MDA), in partnership with the Global Chinese Arts and Culture Society (GCACS). Arts and Society is a global movement of artists and projects reflecting on the impact of creativity in society, using the arts and cultures as fundamental tools for improvement, innovation and transformation. The international organizations have partnered in this project to raise awareness of contemporary challenges on local and global scales.

The goal of this new publication is to analyse current challenges through the lens of the humanities and the arts. Created for a wide audience, HAS offers a space of expression for the most innovative, enlightening, imaginative, creative and relevant initiatives around the world.

The theme of the first issue, Big Data and Singularities: Creativity as a Basis for Re-thinking the Human Condition. We aim to investigate this topic from a multi- and cross-disciplinary perspective—including but not limited to philosophy, history, anthropology, archaeology, literature, sociology, economics, political science, linguistics, archaeology, aesthetics and ethics.

HAS invites scholars, researchers, critics, artists and professionals from all fields to contribute articles, scientific papers, essays, reviews, interviews, videos, photo reportages, artistic projects, columns, podcasts and other formats.

The editorial committee is constituted by members of UNESCO-MOST, CIPSH and MDA.

HAS: The Magazine of Humanities, Arts and Society first issue will be published in spring 2020. Our aim is not simply to report on existing ideas or to reproduce art that examines issues of importance, but to contribute to the achieving of actual progress in cultural exchange and multi-disciplinary collaboration. Information, education, creativity, communication, and thought provocation will be merged, in order to provide a platform for positive change in society—local and worldwide—with the help of the humanities and the arts. We plan to connect curious readers with enthusiastic writers and practitioners willing to work to improve upon current global challenges, through demonstrations of how the humanities and the arts can have an impact on society.

We welcome contributions from scholars, researchers, critics, practicing artists, and any interested parties who find the above aims important and would like to be part of the project. HAS is not a commercial venture, and in order to reach the broadest possible audience, it will be available online for free for anyone interested. Due to the non-profit nature of the publication, contributions will be on a voluntary basis.

The published texts will include scholarly papers, experimental essays, reviews, critiques, interviews, video and photo reportage, and news. The editorial committee is constituted by members of UNESCO-MOST, the International Council of Philosophy and Human Sciences and Mémoire de l'Avenir.

Requirements:

Applicants can send articles in French or English, in one of the following formats:

News – up to 1500 words and 1 image

Short notes – up to 3000 words and 1-2 images

Articles – up to 5000 words and 3-8 images

Photos and illustrations should be minimum 300dpi

It is the author's responsibility to collect all the relevant permissions for the submitted material.

Submissions accompanied by a CV or biography (100 words) and abstract (100 words), should be sent to hasmagazine@arts-and-society.org

For questions and more information, contact contact@arts-and-society.org

The deadline for contributions is January 31, 2020 at midnight, Paris time.

Editorial team:

Director: Luiz Oosterbeek

Co-Director: Margalit Berriet

Honorary Director: Professor Xiang Xiong Lin

Editor: Zoltan Somhegyi

Co-Editor: Aurore Nerrinck

Creative Director: Project Manager Marie-Cécile Berdaguer

Art Director: Axelle Albet

English Editing: Dan Meinwald

Public Relations: Florence Valabregue

Administration-Production: Victor Grésard

Coordinator: Katarina Jansdottir

Webmaster: Labib Abderemane, Georges Chmargounof

General Manager, Operations Mémoire De L'avenir

Institutional Advisors for Arts And Society - UNESCO-Most - The

International Council For Philosophy And Human Sciences (CIPSH)-

Memoire De L'avenir (Mda)

HAS: The Magazine for Humanities, Arts and Society was born from the original idea of Professor Xiang Xiong Lin.

Further information: www.cipsh.net; contact@arts-and-society.org

CHAIRS



CIPSH
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMAN SCIENCES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA PHILOSOPHIE ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES



CIPSH CHAIR ON ETHNOLINGUISTIC VITALITY AND DIVERSITY IN THE WORLD

COORDINATOR:

Dr Felix K. Ameka

Associate Professor of Linguistics and African Languages and Cultures.
Leiden University, P.O box 9500 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands,
<https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en>

Scope:

The CIPSH Chair of Ethnolinguistic vitality and diversity in the world will be hosted by Leiden University with the approval of the Executive Board of the University. It is a Professorship in The Humanities Faculty under the tutelage of the Dean and supervised by the Scientific Director of the Leiden University of Linguistics. There is an international curatorium that will oversee the good functioning of the Chair and its holder.

Activities of the Chair Ethnolinguistic vitality and diversity in the world:

Postgraduate teaching programme, Short-term training, Research, Visiting professorships, Scholarships and Institutional development. The Chair provides a comprehensive training programme for a broad range of audiences. It will strengthen the existing programmes in the host institution and extend them to the partner institutions.

Leiden University BA Linguistics provides an English medium training in language description and documentation in their track Language Documentation and Description.

Leiden University MA Linguistics provides a one-year English medium programme with a route Language Description and Documentation and one of Theoretical Approaches to language diversity. In addition, it offers a two-year Research Master Language diversity with the same specialization option.

All programs offer the possibility of linguistic field research in Africa, Americas, Asia.

Leiden University offers an annual summer school of two weeks in July with a programme on Language description. This will be extended with a programme on language documentation as a continuation of the earlier series of the Leiden-London-Lyon summer schools on endangered languages.

The Chair will continue and institutionalize its series of annual summer schools on language documentation in Africa, initiated and directed by Felix Ameka. It will also contribute to the creation of hubs and maintenance of documentation training schools in other hotspots of endangered languages such as Indonesia, China, Philippines and Siberia supported by ELDP.

The Chair will develop an on-line platform with numerous short term SPOCS on issues in language description and documentation, sociolinguistics, especially language policy and multilingualism. These will be built on the SPOC The Art of Writing Grammar developed by Prof. Dr. Maarten Mous (Leiden). These will be offered to various universities in the world as the initial one ran in Senegal and Malawi. The Chair will strengthen LUCLEs and partner's research on Language description and documentation and its extensive PhD training in Language Description and Documentation.

The Chair will collaborate with other partners especially ELDP to develop a summer training programme similar to the CoLang training in the US for Europe. This will build on the Leiden-Lyon-London (3L) style summer training programmes in the 2000's.

The Chair will welcome researchers at all levels for short term visits and will actively seek support for this programme from internal and external sources.

Visibility and expected results of the Chair of Ethnolinguistic vitality and diversity in the world:

All activities of the project such as conferences, workshops and other outcomes will be published and advertised via a webpage. The visibility of the Chair will also be ensured through conferences and workshops. In addition, the Chair, in collaboration with CIPL, will organize press meetings before or after the conferences and workshops to ensure media coverage, so that the general public can take note of its activities. In this way the chair hopes, in collaboration with CIPL, to develop more understanding of linguistic diversity.

The Inaugural lecture of the Chair holder at Leiden University will be preceded by an International Workshop on Language Vitality and Diversity in the World. The Chair will also organise together with the Taal Museum (Museum of Languages) in Leiden an exhibition on the theme of the importance of linguistic diversity.

In 2020 and 2021, in collaboration with partners involved in Minority languages of Europe, the Chair with support from CIPL will organise two workshops, one in the Netherlands, the other in the Basque Country on policy issues for the vitality of minority languages.

In 2021 (August), the 10th World Congress of African Linguistics (WOCAL10) will be held at Leiden University hosted by the Leiden University Centre for Linguistics and co-organised by Maarten Mous and Felix Ameka, the President of WOCAL. The Chair will organise a one-day workshop in association with WOCAL10 on language documentation in multilingual Africa.

In 2022, with the support of CIPL, the Chair is hoping to organise a workshop on indigenous languages of South America in Brazil to discuss interdisciplinary methods of language and culture documentation in that part of the world.

In 2023, CIPL will hold its 21st International Congress of Linguists. The Chair will organise panels on ethnolinguistic vitality and language policies as an integral part of the conference.

Expected results of the Chair Ethnolinguistic Vitality and Diversity in the World:

Five major publications including at least a monograph, an edited volume based on the proposed academic meetings outlined above and two pace setting articles in research on ethnolinguistic vitality in high impact peer-reviewed journals such as Sociolinguistics, Language Documentation and Conservation, Language or Linguistics; The development of 10 corpora of languages of Africa, Asia and America, archived in open access repositories such as ELAR or DANS; 1 or 2 summer schools per annum; 10 public lectures at international conferences; 1 Leiden workshop per annum and 1 Policy advisory memorandum per annum.

The chair on Ethnolinguistic Vitality and Diversity wants to advance research and practice of language documentation. The chair wants to develop several activities that promote and increase interest in the advantages of linguistic diversity, multilingualism and the maintenance of the vitality of minority and threatened languages. In doing this the chair wants to promote a language policy based on diversity, which must lead to a better knowledge of cultures and of the richness of different cultures, which is one of CIPSH's priorities. The chair will build a network between important universities and other research institutes in order to offer both teaching and training, summer schools, workshops and conferences. This fits in perfectly well with the CIPSH mission statement to highlight and encourage existing research networks of centres of research in the humanities and to attract greater attention to the humanities worldwide and enhanced recognition of their importance in contemporary society.

During the 14th CIPL Conference in Berlin, a petition was presented to CIPL to bring the endangered language question to the attention of linguists and the general public. The responses to the question by linguists lead to the emergence of the subdiscipline of Language Documentation or Documentary Linguistics. The other response came from private and governmental funding agencies. The VW Foundation funded the DoBeS programme. The Arcadia Foundation set up The Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Programme (HRELP) with three arms of Endangered Language Documentation Programme (ELDP), The Endangered Languages Academic Programme (ELAP) and the Endangered languages Archives (ELAR). The Chair will closely collaborate with ELDP. In terms of academic programmes for training documenters, ELAP ceased to exist when the programme was absorbed into the Linguistics programme at SOAS and with the retirement of the Rausing Professor of Field Linguistics there is a dearth of academic leadership in this terrain at least in Europe.

The annual International Leiden Summer School has a stream on Language Description and Documentation, and it is planned to maintain this as a permanent feature. The Chair will strengthen and promote this and use it for capacity building. Moreover, Felix Ameka has been running Summer Schools in different parts of Africa for training Africans to do documentation work. These have been funded mostly by ELDP. The Chair will build on these models and collaborations to strengthen in-country training programmes. In the context of the project the Chair will also explore mounting joint degrees in language documentation and allied fields with especially universities in the South.

Objectives:

Development objective (long term) – contribution to overall development goals taking into consideration social, economic and cultural development. Language is the key to understanding human nature, as it is the unique feature that separates humans from all other species. Language provides affordances as well as windows to the solutions of global challenges whether education, health, governance or economy. The Chair on ethnolinguistic vitality and diversity will concern itself with the documentation of the diversity of thought patterns, practices that are embodied in the languages and draw on the plurality of systems in applying the results to the issues. This calls for a new mindset and the Chair will strive to influence the mode of thinking about the role of language in social life. It will strive to co-pro-

duce knowledge about this with different stakeholders and transmit this knowledge to policy makers for implementation.

Specific objectives (i) advance research in the theory, methods and practice of language documentation (LD); (ii) contribute to broadening the scope of LD practices and research to encompass multilingual practices and trajectories as well as variation in actual language use in small scale communities of practice. The Chair will seek to contribute to the development of methodologies for multilingual documentation paying attention to contact features and sociolinguistic variation; (iii) The Chair will develop an innovative framework for language documentation that goes beyond the structural grammar, dictionary and texts. It will propose a framework that prioritizes capturing “grammars of use” based on the documentation of culturally recognized activities in the communities, the development of ethno-thesaurus that draws links between cultural keywords and cultural practices and above all an approach to the communicative sign as a multimodal package of word (sound) and gesture and their meanings; (iv) The Chair will promote and increase sustained interest in the advantages of linguistic diversity and the maintenance of the vitality of especially minority and threatened languages.

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics (LUCL) & LUCL Languages and Cultures of Africa

SOAS, University of London

ILCAA, Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa,

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Universidade Federal do Pará, Pró-Reitora de Relações Internacionais/PROINTER

Fryske Akademy, the Netherlands

University of Ghana, School of Languages

University of Texas at Austin, Department of Linguistics



CIPSH
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMAN SCIENCES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA PHILOSOPHIE ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES



CIPSH CHAIR ON NEW HUMANITIES

COORDINATOR:

Professor Ping-Chen Hsiung

University of California, Irvine.

Scope:

The humanities are most often known as a list of disciplines; yet scholars today are crossing disciplinary boundaries both within and beyond the humanities to explore new questions, methodologies and fields of research. The CIPSH Chair in “New Humanities” at the University of California, Irvine will foster a global network of academic institutions and scholars who are engaged in projects that push the boundaries of disciplines and methodologies in the humanities. Our commitment to the “new humanities” is evidenced in UCI faculty’s internationally recognized work in food studies, medical humanities, environmental humanities and digital humanities, to name a just a few innovative fields in which our faculty are working. UCI’s CIPSH Chair in “New Humanities” will both initiate individual projects at our university and coordinate linked thematic projects carried out by scholars within the network. In this way, the impact of a CIPSH Chair at UCI will be made at multiple levels – by individual researchers through their own scholarship, by collaborative teams developing new methodologies and breaking ground in new subfields, and by networks of scholars and institutions through conferences and publications of the resulting scholarship.

Professor Ping-chen Hsiung’s first project, “Migration of Taste: The Globalization of Food Culture of Taiwan,” – in collaboration with Professor Yong Chen, UCI Professor of History – engages the innovative field of food studies. Just as food defines human beings intimately in biophysical, emotional, and cultural terms across historical time and space, it also frames cultural identity individually, regionally and nationally. Food has also been an integral part of human migration and cultural crossings. Chinese regional tastes have gone global through hybridization and transformation along with the movement of people and goods in history. This is the story Professors Hsiung and Chen will tell through a case study: the fashioning of postwar Taiwanese food culture, as well as its globalization since the 1970s. Specifically, they have chosen four signature culinary creations – Beef Noodle Soup (牛肉麵), Soymilk and Fried Dough Breakfast (豆漿油條), the legendary Ding Tai Fung (鼎泰豐) dumplings, and the unbeatable Boba Tea (波霸奶茶) – to represent this remarkable process of mutual adaptation and endless open-ended mixing. This is the first original research project to examine the creation of a new post-war Taiwanese food culture and its place on the world culinary stage beginning in the 1970s. The project aims to show how food as an intimate biophysical, emotional, and cultural experience marks both historical time and place, thus defining human beings in existential terms. Post-war Taiwanese food culture is a case study par excellence of how food adopts, evolves, and changes while continuing to signify and frame cultural identities. The intellectual importance of this research project will be enhanced by inter-disciplinary perspectives of Chinese-American studies, Taiwan studies, and global studies. In addition to scholarly publications resulting from this project, the UCI School of Humanities and the CIPSH Chair in “New Humanities” have proposed to host a major international Chinese food studies conference on “Migration and Taste” in Fall 2021. The conference will include a Chinese food festival

free to the public.

Professor Hsiung has connected the “Migration of Taste” project with food studies projects in Europe and Asia, creating a network of scholars who can organize conferences, build an intellectual community and establish the research groundwork for this new field. Indeed, one of the crucial roles of the CIPSH Chair in “New Humanities” is to bring people together. Scholars working at the edge of their discipline or engaging with cross-disciplinary methodologies are often isolated within humanities divisions and departments at their home universities. These “New Humanities” networks are crucial to successful innovation in the humanities. Professor Hsiung will continue building the Medical Humanities networks that she has developed between UCI and universities in Asia, working closely with the UCI Center for Medical Humanities to develop new programming and faculty exchanges over the term of the CIPSH Chair. A conference on “Health and Humanities in East Asia,” co-organized with National Taiwan University School of Public Health in Taipei, has already been planned for Spring 2021. Building on her networks in Asia and her connects at UCI, Professor Hsiung has arranged for UCI faculty to present at conferences in China and teach at summer institutes in Taiwan.

UCI’s CIPSH Chair is established in close cooperation with the XMU-CIPSH Collaboration Office, co-established by Xiamen University (XMU) and the International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (CIPSH). It is directed by Professor Hsiung and Prof. Zhang Xianqing, XMU Vice Dean of College of Humanities. The collaboration office mainly prepares for the Global Humanities Forum (GHF) and World Humanities Conference (WHC), which is co-organized by the CIPSH, XMU and other parties. It supports the academic activities of the Asian Humanities and Global Network, aiming at facilitating collaborations among scholars who are defining new perspectives for the humanities in the world. As a result, many of the UCI CIPSH Chair’s network building activities will take place at the annual Global Humanities Forum at Xiamen University and at the annual Asian New Humanities Network conference.

By deepening the relationships and collaborations between universities in China with colleagues at UCI and with partner institutions in Europe and North America, the CIPSH Chair in “New Humanities” will build capacity for Chinese academic institutions and scholars to engage in innovative humanities disciplines and methodologies. These networks will foster greater comparative and transnational scholarship to take place by providing opportunities for scholars to meet and engage with each other’s work. Projects under the umbrella of the CIPSH Chair in “New Humanities” will emphasize inclusion of junior scholars and PhD students to train the next generation of scholars.

The “New Humanities” CIPSH Chair, with Prof. Hsiung Ping-chen as Chair holder, will be established at the School of Humanities, University of California, Irvine, in close partnership with Xiamen University. UCI’s CIPSH Chair in “New Humanities” will both initiate individual projects at our university and coordinate linked thematic projects carried out by scholars within a larger network. In this way, the impact of a CIPSH Chair at UCI will be made at multiple levels – by individual researchers through their own scholarship, by collaborative teams developing new methodologies and breaking ground in new subfields, and by networks of scholars and institutions through conferences and publications of the

resulting scholarship. UCI's CIPSH Chair in "New Humanities" will foster a global network of academic institutions and scholars who are engaged in projects that push the boundaries of disciplines and methodologies in the humanities.

Disciplinary humanities on which research humanities and academic institutions are based appear in dire need of self-renewal both in concept, approach and content. Based on internationally renowned humanities achievements at UC Irvine, this CIPSH "New Humanities" Chair sees it as its mission to spread the idea and practices of new frontiers in interdisciplinary humanities across institutional and national boundaries through annual conferences on newer themes, establish a website, and edited volumes and special journal issues, to generate new excitement, visibility and respectability of humanities while nurturing the next generation of young scholars in the process. It aims to do so via collaborative research projects created together with UCI scholars and to organize international conferences resulting in publications whereby junior fellows (graduate students, young faculties) will join hands with senior colleagues to showcase frontiers of humanities investigation.

The long-term objective is to develop a sustainable network that effectively connects leading Chinese and Asian institutions with Euro/American partner institutions, while also expanding the network to Latin America and Africa. Annual meetings, regular workshops, joint pilot projects will nurture young talents, create fresh intellectual agendas, and rejuvenate professional and public interest in the New Humanities with global substance.

Short-term objectives include:

- o UC Irvine is taking the lead with other Southern California universities (UC Los Angeles, UC San Diego) together with the UC Humanities Research Institute for a multi-year project on "Food, Migration, and Taste," which serves as a key initiative to connect with other projects being carried out by partners within the network.

- o The ANHN will co-organize its annual meeting on socially relevant issues, such as "poverty relief and early education" with the Fujian Preschool Education College as UNESCO MOST school, to demonstrate the New Humanities synergy between scholarly research and contemporary concerns.

- o Continue to conduct short (2-week) summer teaching course each on a different theme of "medical/health humanities" based at School of Public Health at National Taiwan University;

- o Conduct intercultural research and seminar on the relations between language, culture, and the formation of national humanities, based at University of Göttingen.

Partner Institutions: Universities and research centres

Europe:

Prof. Dr. Dominic Sachsenmaier
Ostasiatisches Seminar
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United Nations
Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization



- UNESCO Chair on
- Language Policies for Multilingualism
- Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC)
- Florianópolis, Brazil

UNESCO CHAIR ON LANGUAGE POLICIES FOR MULTILINGUALISM

COORDINATOR:

Gilvan Müller de Oliveira

(Federal University of Santa Catarina in Florianópolis, Brasil)

Partner institutions (Universities and research centres):

- Federal University of Bahia (UFBA), Brazil Dr. Edleise Mendes Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA) Rua Barão de Jeremoabo, 147, Campus Universitário de Ondina. SalvadorBahia - Brasil. CEP: 40.000 Phone: 55 71 3283-6207 - 5571 3283-6237 - 5571 991256557 <https://www.ufba.br/>

- State University of Western Paraná (UNIOESTE), Brazil Dr. Isis Ribeiro Berger Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná Av. Tarquínio Joslin dos Santos, 1300 Lot. Universitário das Américas, CEP. 85851-100 - Foz do Iguaçu, Paraná, Brasil <http://www.foz.unioeste.br/>

- Federal University of Roraima (UFRR), Brazil Dr. Ananda Machado Instituto Insikiran de Educação Superior Indígena Universidade Federal de Roraima (UFRR) Avenida Capitão Ene Garcês, 2413 - Centro, Boa Vista/RR, Brasil ufrr.br

- Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), Brazil Dr. Ricardo Cid Fernandes Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR) Rua XV de Novembro, 1299 - Centro Cep. 80060-000 - Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil <http://www.ufpr.br>

- Brasília University (UnB), Brazil Prof. Claudio Menezes B. em Línguas Estrangeiras Aplicadas ao Multilinguismo e à Sociedade da Informação (LET-MSI) Universidade de Brasília (UnB), Campus Universitário Darcy Ribeiro, CEP. 70910-900 Brasília, Brasil, www.unb.br/

- Fluminense Federal University (UFF), Brazil Dr. Xoán Lagares Instituto de Letras, Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF) Rua Professor Marcos Waldemar de Freitas Reis, sn, Campus do Gragoatá, bloco C, sala 518.CEP. 24.210-201 Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. www.uff.br

- Institute for Research and Development in Language Policy (IPOL), Brazil Dr. Rosângela Morello Instituto de Investigação e Desenvolvimento em Política Linguística (IPOL) Rua Lauro Linhares, 2123, Torre A, Sala 713 - Trindade CEP. 88036-002 - Florianópolis/SC. Brasil +5548 3234-8056 <http://e-ipol.org>

- University of Hyderabad, India Dr. J. Prabhakara Rao Professor of Linguistics & Head, Centre for Study of Foreign Languages School of Humanities, University of Hyderabad Hyderabad - 500 046, India. <http://www.uohyd.ac.in>

- Russian State University for the Humanities, Russian Federation Dr. Mohammed Omarov Miusskaya sq. 6, Moscow, GSP-3, 125993, Russian Federation. <http://rggu.com/about/contacts>

- University Negeri Malang, Indonesia Dr. Gatut Susanto, M.M., M.Pd. Direktur BIPA Program Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Negeri Malang Jl. Semarang No. 5 Malang Indonesia 65145 Phone (+62) 551312 Celluler (+62) 818533491 www.um.ac.id

- Higher Institute of Education Science of Uíge (ISCED), Angola Dr. Eduardo Ndombele Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação de Uíge - ISCED Uíge - Angola. Telephone: +244 925 429 602 <http://www.isced-uige.co.ao>

- National University of East-Timor, East-Timor Dr. Antero Benedito da Silva Diretor do Instituto de Estudos da Paz e Conflitos Sociais

– Peace Center. Departamento de Desenvolvimento Comunitário da Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Políticas – FASPOL – Universidade Nacional de Timor Lorosa'e – UNTL. Dili, East-Timor <http://www.untl.edu.tl/pt>

- University of Macau, China Dr. Roberval Silva University of Macau, Hengqin Island, Guangdong Macau, China <http://www.umac.mo>

- National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations (INALCO), France Dr. Anuradha Kanniganti (Deputy Coordinator) Institut National de Langues et Civilizations Orientales (INALCO) 65 Rue des Grands Moulins, 75013 Paris, France <http://www.inalco.fr>

- Autonomous Metropolitan University Iztapalapa (UAM), Mexico Dr. Rainer Enrique Hamel Departamento de Antropología Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) Iztapalapa Av. San Rafael Atlixco 186, Vicentina, 09340 Iztapalapa, CDMX, México <http://www.izt.uam.mx>

- National Pedagogical University, Mexico Dr. Ellin Margret Emilsson Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Carretera Picacho-Ajusco 24, Tlalpan, Héroes de Padierna, 14200 Ciudad de México, CDMX, México <http://www.upn.mx>

- Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa Dr. Ilse Feinauer Public University, Private Bag X1, Matieland, 7602, Stellenbosch South Africa <http://www.sun.ac.za>

- Galician Academy of the Portuguese Language (AGLP), Galicia, Spain (AGLP), Galicia, Spain. Joám Evans Rua de Emílio e de Manuel, 3, RC 15901. Santiago de Compostela, Galiza, Spain. <https://www.academiagalega.org>

- Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain. <https://www.upf.edu/>

- Norbert- Zongo University, Koudougou, Burkina Faso. <https://www.unz.bf/>

Scope:

The UNESCO Chair Language Policies for Multilingualism (LPM) is a research network of universities, institutes, national committees, specialized networks and academies from thirteen countries to generate knowledge on the different contexts of multilingualism, on the language policies that are developed in these contexts, and their implications for the sustainable development of citizens, linguistic communities, regions and countries. The Chair's products – publications, events, academic mobility, training of masters and doctoral students, advisory services to linguistic communities and governments – dialogue centrally with the concept and guidelines for sustainable development. In addition, the Chair carries out relevant research, establishing relationships on several axes, that can help the development of UNESCO policies, such as the Promotion of Multilingualism in Cyberspace, and the elaboration of the UNESCO Atlas of the World Languages, now under way.

The UCLPM characterizes itself as a “federation of projects”. In a perspective of Language as a Resource, the projects will describe the contexts of multilingualism (languages, behaviors, practices, etc.), and they will collaborate to the efforts of mapping multilingual situations, as well as analyzing the ongoing language policies in each situation. The projects will also help to identify to what extent languages, behaviors and linguistic practices, and also the organization of geolinguistic spaces, are relevant

factors to a sustainable development of the involved language communities.

Objectives:

To produce current and relevant knowledge for the understanding of the phenomenon of multilingualism in contemporary societies, together with a great network of partners, that work in varied geopolitical contexts, with the main objective of subsidizing the development of projects and actions in Language Policy and Planning (LPP) of regional, national and international scope, aiming at the promotion of multilingualism and sustainable development, with impacts on education, culture, sciences, communication and information. The central thrust of the Chair's effort will be to demonstrate, in a variety of contexts, how languages are central development factors and how language policies can positively direct or constrain this development.



UNESCO CHAIR ON GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

COORDINATION:

Prof. Benno Werlen

(Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany)

Scope:

Sustainability and sustainability policy are among the most pressing issues of our time, both on a scientific and an everyday level. The globalization of the local conditions of our everyday practices calls for an understanding of how these practices are embedded in global contexts (global understanding). Sustainability research should contribute to developing true global understanding. Sustainability policy should be based on this.

Since today's biggest challenges are global by nature, sustainability strategies should increasingly transcend the territorial political logic. The national mental framework obsessed with borders and the demarcation of differences counteracts this. Overcoming territorial thinking requires multilateral political approaches as much as a new focus on everyday practices because in today's Anthropocene it is, ultimately, our everyday actions that transform nature on a global level. Truly sustainable sustainability policies must therefore promote culturally and regionally specific paths to global sustainability, instead of presenting universal recipes.

With an increased emphasis on the cultural dimension, the fields of sustainability policy and research open up anew for the humanities and social sciences. To better integrate their expertise, new forms of cooperation with the natural sciences and new research perspectives are needed.

The UNESCO-Chair on Global Understanding for Sustainability, established in May 2018 at Friedrich Schiller University, is dedicated to these tasks. The chair is first and foremost a "laboratory of ideas" for developing innovative proposals in line with UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021. In cooperation with its advisory board and its local and global partners, the chair aims to contribute substantially to the achievement of global sustainability at the levels of scientific research, education, and information.

Global Understanding

"Global understanding" is the chair's central theme. The term describes a way of thinking that is organized around three core elements: linking the local and the global, focusing on everyday practices, and transdisciplinarity.

Linking the local and the global

The idea that sustainable development has a central geographical dimension was brought to the fore by the popular slogan "Think globally, act locally." The "global" in global understanding does not mean 'universal' or 'all-encompassing' understanding, but being able to place one's life and the decisions one makes in everyday life in a global context. The notion describes the capacity to become aware of (and acknowledge) global crisis phenomena, to link them to one's actions, and to understand the social challenges associated with sustainable development. Understanding one's life in a global context is a fundamental prerequisite for sustainable development.

In our projects and research collaborations, we explore ways to promote an understanding of the links between the local and the global in everyday practice. For instance, we investigate which concepts, narratives or visual metaphors help establish an awareness of the global consequences of individual decisions, and how to establish institutions that take the unavoidable entanglement of the local and the global into account.

Focusing on everyday practices

Global understanding also means placing everyday practices and lay knowledge at the center of sustainability science. Understanding phenomena such as the global ecological crisis not only requires an understanding of physical or 'natural' interactions and interdependencies, but also involves an understanding of the everyday actions that ultimately cause global crisis phenomena and comprehending their cultural and social embeddedness.

Practice-centered sustainability science should therefore not focus on ecosystems or habitats, but on everyday performances and their problematic consequences in fields such as nutrition, housing, communication, mobility, consumption/recycling, entertainment/recreation, etc. Steering the focus away from symptoms ('environmental' problems) towards causes (everyday practices) also emphasizes our agency in socio-ecological transformation processes. Shaping or initiating change, however, presupposes an understanding of the cultural embeddedness of everyday practices, or grasping the role of social institutions and structures. Sustainability science thus needs to take everyday practices and everyday lay knowledge seriously if its aim is to support long-lasting change in human behavior patterns.

The UNESCO-Chair advocates the establishment of practice-centered perspectives in sustainability science, campaigns for practice-centered approaches in the field of science policy and offers consulting services on questions of sustainability and sustainable development. Amongst other things, we address questions such as: What are the key domains of socio-ecological change and innovation? Where do we find current laboratories of social change and how can they be created? How can blockages to innovation be overcome?

Transdisciplinarity

Sustainability research based on the idea of global understanding is closely linked to transdisciplinary approaches. Transdisciplinarity refers to two translatory practices: the mediation between scientific disciplines and their different forms of knowledge on the one hand and the translation between the scientific realm as a whole and everyday life on the other. Both practices can be traced back to addressing complex problems that do not follow a disciplinary logic such as those that arise in social-ecological transformation processes.

On the one hand, transdisciplinarity describes the (exclusively academic) cooperation of different disciplines on a shared issue. In order to be more than an additive by nature and to generate truly new insights, transdisciplinary research must be designed particularly reflexively. Transdisciplinarity does not mean giving up specialization and scientific differentiation, nor does it result from parallel research into the (seemingly) same subject. Instead, it requires specific approaches to knowledge

integration and communication that are well-adapted to the concrete scientific cultures and agents involved.

On the other hand, transdisciplinarity signifies addressing questions and problems external to science ("real world" problems, as they are often called). This involves the commitment to not only describe and understand socially relevant phenomena, but to also engage in their solution. Truly transdisciplinary science is therefore not only dependent on the translation of everyday lay knowledge and scientific knowledge, but also encourages non-academic agents to participate in research and acknowledges their wisdom and competence.

Transdisciplinarity is an answer to ever more complex problems in the present age; problems that can hardly be dealt with using conventional disciplinary approaches. The UNESCO-Chair supports transdisciplinary science and the search for solutions to socially relevant problems by, for example, developing new boundary-crossing cooperation formats, reflecting on academic role models and scientific communication strategies, and by promoting innovative teaching materials for sustainability education.

Project summary:

The UNESCO chair develops cutting-edge contributions to (i) research, (ii) teaching, and (iii) international networking and cooperation (research question: cf. 'Context'). It is truly interdisciplinary, by integrating contributions of the humanities, natural and social sciences for solving global sustainability challenges; and at the same time it will be transdisciplinary, including practitioners/professionals, decisionmakers, and the general public throughout all work stages. The chair maintains coordinating several forms of established intensive global research cooperation (e.g., networks as IYGU RACs, 'Patagonia network', CALAS, APHELEIA). Very prominent results will include a 'Lexicon of Sustainability' and an open access library (Springer Briefs) covering six areas of everyday activities to be geared towards sustainability. The chair organizes transdisciplinary conferences; supports producing master's level papers throughout its wide international university partner network; host summer schools; teach locally and at other UNESCO chairs (e.g., the International Science & Humanities Decade of Global Understanding-IDGU); and support capacity building.

Context and justification:

Current strategies to tackle sustainability challenges often avoid addressing what is causing these challenges in the first place: everyday human actions and their socio-cultural context, for example of household members, business owners, workers, activists, or decision-makers. While seemingly small and insignificant actions and decisions (e.g., what we eat, how we treat waste) might have only local impacts, cumulatively their impact on a global level is considerable. Such everyday decisions are culturally and regionally embedded, but affect the living conditions globally and in the future. There is urgent need to better analyze the rootedness of sustainability problems in everyday decisions. The capacity for such scientific analysis is often missing, since sustainability is often investigated by environmental research, but in fact requires a broad range of scientific

competences, particularly from the human and social sciences. There is a need for re-focusing scientific attention towards the contemporary world of action and the entirety of its cultural, social and natural components.

Sustainability science focuses on generating knowledge for effective problem-solving strategies. The UNESCO chair goes one step further, addressing the logic of problem production that underlies everyday human actions. Accordingly, the chair articulates first a specific theoretical approach (already widely disseminated and established, i.a. through International Year of Global Understanding/IYGU), taking everyday practices as its starting point and framing sustainability problems as unintended (side) effects of such practices. Based on this approach, the chair will engage with the global academic community and practitioners/professionals, to widen and implement this action- and practice-centered framework for a better global understanding of everyone's own everyday life and its regionally specific cultural, social, and natural contexts. Finally, the chair's teaching, training, publications, and networking activities will seek to increase public awareness globally for the interconnectedness of local action and global phenomena. The chair's approach is organized around three interfaces: local/global (global understanding), socio-cultural/natural (interdisciplinary research), and everyday/science (transdisciplinary approach).

Objectives:

Long-term objectives of the UNESCO Chair on Global Understanding for Sustainability are

(1) Promoting culturally adapted rationales for the change of ecologically harmful habits, through new knowledge achieved through theoretical and empirical research, by designing differentiated, exemplary alternatives and culturally differentiated models of core everyday practices; such research will be conducted in particular with the support of the Regional Actions Centers (RACs) of the International Year of Global Understanding (IYGU) across the world; and also work as a coordinator of the IYGU network RACs, Global Action Center for Arts in Paris, and Regional Action Programs;

(2) Enhancing awareness of individuals' capacity and responsibility for everyday decision-making, particularly through publications, conferences and media cooperation;

(3) Contributing to the development of pertinent study guidelines and school teaching modules to be implemented at all educational levels – from primary to tertiary and post-experience; (4) Serving as a catalyst for transdisciplinary cooperation and improve the transfer of scientific insights into social practice by educating young leaders and professionals, producing a sustainability lexicon for the humanities and social sciences as well as a textbook on global sustainability.

The specific short-term objectives of the UNESCO chair include three levels of action: research, teaching and outreach/networking.

- Research: through own research and cooperation, further support establishing a research framework, based on theory and empirical evidence, for the development of comprehensive global understanding and awareness of the natural and cultural embeddedness of all human action.

- Research promulgation: to promote related research globally, and to help to implement its results by contributing to the establishment of applied human-centered sustainability science.

- Teaching: to disseminate the variety of concepts of sustainability and the leadership required to implement, measure, and assess progress towards sustainability goals, both locally and at partner universities, to young scientists and to practitioners/professionals. This includes the establishment of a university network with relevant master programs in collaboration with the APHELEIA network and CIPSH as well as the organization of events on the global effects of everyday actions, the IGU GEO-Olympiad on Global Understanding (2016-21) and the production of education material, including e-learning tools and cartographic visualizations (story maps).

- Outreach/networking: to maintain and increase international collaboration within established and new robust inter- and transdisciplinary networks and to make results widely available and accessible, including to the general public.

Partner institutions:

Universities and research centers

- UNESCO Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable (MGIEP) – Prof Dr Anantha Kumar Duraiappah

- UNESCO Chair on Global Citizenship Education, of the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) – Prof Dr Carlos Torres

- UNESCO Chair for Integrated Landscape Management, Instituto Politecnico de Tomar – Prof Dr Luiz Oosterbeek

- UNESCO Chair on Transcultural Music Studies, University of Music Franz Liszt Weimar – Prof Dr Tiago de Oliveira Pinto

- UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Water Research for Climate Adaptation in Arid Environments, Namibia University of Science and Technology, Windhoek – Prof Dr Nnenesi Kgabi

- London School of Economics – Prof Dr Anthony Giddens, former director

- University of California, Los Angeles – Prof Dr Allen Scott

- Arizona State University, Phoenix, School of Human Evolution and Social Change – Prof Dr Sander van der Leeuw

- Columbia University New York – Prof Dr Saskia Sassen

- Chinese University of Hong-Kong, China – Prof Dr Hsiung Ping-Chen

- Normal University Beijing – Prof Dr Shangyi Zhou

- Chinese University of Hong-Kong, China – Prof Dr Lawal Marafat

- University of Hiroshima – TAOYAKA Program for creating a flexible, enduring and peaceful society – Prof Dr Hidenori Okahashi; Prof Dr Kazuo Tomozawa

- University of Athens – Prof Dr Anastasia Stratigea

- University of Buenos Aires, Argentine – Prof Dr Perla Zusman

- University de Chile at Santiago de Chile, Chile – Prof Dr Enrique Aliste

- University of Sao Paulo, Brazil – Prof Dr Fabio Contel

- University of Taipei, China Taiwan – Prof Dr Jiun-Chuan Lin

- University of Vilnius, Lithuania – Prof Dr Renaldas Gudauskas

- University of Ibadan, Nigeria – Prof Dr Ibidun O. Adelekan

- Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Argentina – Prof Dr Laura Pollastri

- Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia San Juan Bosco – Prof Dr Luciana Mellado
- University of Newcastle – Prof Dr Peter Jackson
- University of Melbourne – Prof Dr Thomas Reuter
- Université Laval, Canada – Prof Dr Guy Mercier
- Université de Lausanne, Switzerland – Prof Dr Mathis Stock;

Prof Dr René Veron

- Universidade de Coimbra, Centro de Geociências, Portugal – Prof Dr Helena Henriques
- Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex – Prof Dr Melissa Leach
- Beijer Institute Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences & Stockholm Resilience Center – Prof Dr Carl Folke
- Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry Jena – Prof Dr Markus Reichstein
- Fraunhofer Research Group Materials Recycling and Resource Strategies & Chair of Ressource Strategy, University of Augsburg – Prof Dr Armin Reller (Director)
- Max Weber Kolleg for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies, University of Erfurt – Prof Dr Hartmut Rosa, Prof Dr Joerg Ruepke
- Forum for the Study of the Global Condition, Universities of Leipzig, Halle, Erfurt & Jena – Prof Dr Matthias Middell

Other institutions:

- World Academy of Art and Science (WAAS)
- Academia Europea – The European Academy of Science
- Chinese Academy of Social Sciences – Prof Dr Chao Gejin
- Academia Sinica, Taipei – Prof Dr. Yuan Tse Lee
- Geographical Society of Saudia Arabia – Prof Dr Mohammad Shawqi I Makki
- Future Earth Asia – Prof Dr Thomas Reuter
- International Council of Human Sciences (CIPSH) – Executive Director – Prof Dr Luiz Oosterbeek
- International Science Council (ISC) – Science Director Dr Mathieu Denis
- International Geographical Union (IGU)



Organização
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• Cátedra UNESCO
• « Fronteiras e Migrações »
• Universidade Federal de Santa Maria
• Brasil

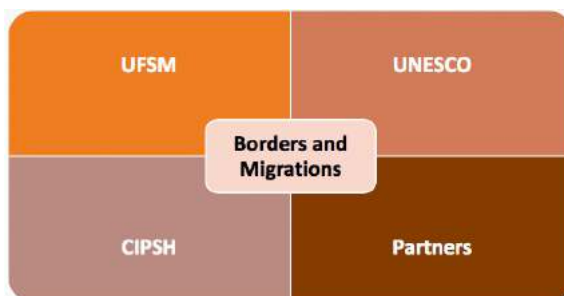
UNESCO CHAIR ON BORDERS AND MIGRATIONS

COORDINATOR:
André Luis Ramos Soares
(Universidade Federal de Santa Maria)

Sumário:

The proposal of the Chair of Borders and Migrations seeks to bring the contemporary discussion about societies in motion and their limits, in a diachronic view that contemplates the platinum basin and its countries in relation to Africa and Europe. The project aims to bring together researchers and scholars in the discussion of the historical, social and cultural effects of human displacement, from earliest times to the 21st century.

Likewise, the chair aims to enable the exchange of knowledge with traditional communities and their knowledge, socializing alternatives and understandings of the present and past world. Thus, the UFSM through the Posgraduate Programs of History proposes the present chair with members from the Communication, Geography and Humanities postgraduate programs of various research institutions.



Context and justification

The Post Graduate Program in History of the Federal University of Santa Maria (PPGH-UFSM) began its activities in 2011 with a master's degree in the area and, in 2015, Capes authorized the creation of the doctorate. One of the main pillars that underpinned the creation of this History Program and the link with UFSM is its close relationship with the Southern Cone region. In this sense, UFSM was one of the Brazilian Universities that participated in the creation of AUGM - Association of Universities of Grupo Montevideo- in 1991. In 2003, the History, Regions and Borders Committee was created with AUGM, which includes universities from Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. Thus, there is a tradition and joint work in the area of Humanities, with the theme of the border and migration as its center. This academic-scientific partnership provided that UFSM Post Graduate History Program (PPGH) included professors from the Universities of Uruguay - UDELAR and Argentina - UNMDP, participating in the Ph.D. course in History, as well as promoting the reevaluation of the Humanities within the International Year of Global Understanding. The research line and the resulting works (projects, dissertations, articles, books, courses) have their main themes in the frontier and migrations. Having this history of partnerships, academic-scientific productions and joint projects is that from its PPGH aggregates the programs of Social Communication, Geography of UFSM, as well as partner institutions UDELAR, Uruguay, UNMDP, Argentina UNL, Argentina and the University of Salamanca, Spain. The holding of the UFSM International History Congress (CIHIS) in 2016, in which researchers from various countries participated in the form of a preparatory meeting for the International Year of Global Understanding in 2017. This year 2019 was held the second edition of the Congress.

Objectives

The proposal of the Chair of Borders and Migrations seeks to bring the contemporary discussion about societies in motion and their limits, in a diachronic view that contemplates the platinum basin and its countries in relation to Africa and Europe. The project aims to bring together researchers and scholars in the discussion of the historical, social and cultural effects of human displacement, from earliest times to the 21st century. Likewise, the chair aims to enable the exchange of knowledge with traditional communities and their knowledge, socializing alternatives and understandings of the present and past world.

Short term:

1. to consolidate the existing network between the universities of the Montevideo group - AUGM on the ongoing perspective on Borders and Migrations, and their respective agreements with other institutions, as well as the creation of a website allocated to participating institutions that disseminates the actions of the groups in their headquarters as well as the international actions developed in partnership;
2. to create a multidisciplinary and international joint research project, which may result in videos, publication of book (s), article (s), etc., within the issue of Borders and Migration, given that this is a global issue that affects all the partners of the chair proposal, either in South America or Europe.

3. to promotion of courses/seminars linked to the postgraduate programs involved, such as undergraduate courses, extension activities with partner institutions, as well as promoting both face-to-face and distance extension courses to reach both the university and school teachers and other stakeholders;

4. to strengthening and dialogue between the Humanities area and other areas of knowledge, in order to promote a reevaluation of the Humanities and their insertion in projects that qualify the sense of actions aimed at human-technological development of innovative and transformative character.

Medium and long term:

1. Transformations in the perspectives of knowledge production as well as teaching, in which it is applied in education in the teaching of undergraduate (teacher training), continuing education and basic education (school network); a more global understanding of local, regional and national history in order to rethink the culture and political actions of partner institutions, aiming at the creation of programs, such as public notices, undergraduate, postgraduate and teaching research support;

2. Strengthening the dialogue between courses in the area of Humanities and other sciences, in order to promote a reevaluation of the Humanities and their insertion in projects that qualify actions aimed at human-technological development of an innovative and transformative character.

3. Dissemination, via the website built by the proposer, so that partner institutions and teachers make your academic productions available for download and upload.

Partner Institutions:

UFMS – Universidade Federal de Santa Maria – Av. Roraima, nº1000 – bairro Camobi – Santa Maria – RS, Brasil.

UFSC – Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina - Campus Reitor João David Ferreira Lima, s/n - Trindade, Florianópolis - SC, 88040-900, Brasil

UFMG – Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais - Av. Pres. Antônio Carlos, 6627 - Pampulha, Belo Horizonte - MG, 31270-901, Brasil

Universidad de La República – UDELAR: Av. 18 de Julio 1824-1850, 11200, Montevideo – Uruguay.

Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata – Argentina, Dean Funes 3350, San Juan, 7600 Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Universidad Nacional del Litoral – Argentina, Bv. Pellegrini 2750, 3000 Santa Fe, Argentina.

Universidad Mayor de San Andrés – Bolívia, J.J.Perez, La Paz, Bolívia.

UNLP – Universidad Nacional de La Plata. Argentina. Museo Nacional de La Plata. Paseo del Bosque, s/ nº. B1900FWA, La Plata, Buenos Aires Argentina.

IPT – Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Av. Dr. Aurélio Ribeiro 3, Tomar, Portugal.

UEx – Universidad de Extremadura, Spain –Avda. de la Universidad s/n, 10004-CÁCERES (ESPAÑA);

Universidad de Salamanca España - Patio de Escuelas 1, 37008 Salamanca España

Other Institutions:

Unesco no Brasil. SAUS quadra 5, bloco H, lote 6 – Asa Sul, DF, 70.070-912, Brasília, DF, Brasil.

Associação das Universidades do Grupo Montevidéo. AUGM. Guayabos 1729 ap.502, Montevidéo, 11.200 – Uruguay.

Jena Universität – Departamento de Geografia. Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Rechenzentrum, Am Johannisfriedhof, 2, 07743, Jena.

Centro de Pesquisas Genealogicas de Nova Palma (Centro de Pesquisas sobre imigração italiana para o sul do Brasil), Rua Raimundo Aléssio, nº 320.CEP: 97.250.000. Nova Palma / RS, Brasil.

Arquivo Histórico de Santa Maria, Av. Presidente Vargas, 1300. Bairro Nossa Senhora de Medianeira, Santa Maria, RS, Brasil. Cep. 97.105-040.

Museu do Imigrante de Silveira Martins, Silveira Martins. Rua José Pinton, esquina Avenida Vitélio Zago. Silveira Martins-RS-BRASIL 97195-000.

Herity International. V.E. Filiberto, 17- DD 185 – Roma Itália.

ITM – Instituto Terra e Memória. Largo dos Combatentes, s/n. 6120-750 Mação, Portugal.

Centro de Geociencias da UC - Rua Sílvio Lima. University of Coimbra - Pólo II. 3030-790 Coimbra. Portugal

Conselho Internacional de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas – CIPHS-UNESCO, 1, rue Miollis F-75732 Paris Cedex 15, France.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



• UNESCO Chair in Humanities and
• Cultural Integrated Landscape Management,
• Polytechnic Institute of Tomar

UNESCO CHAIR ON HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

COORDINATOR:

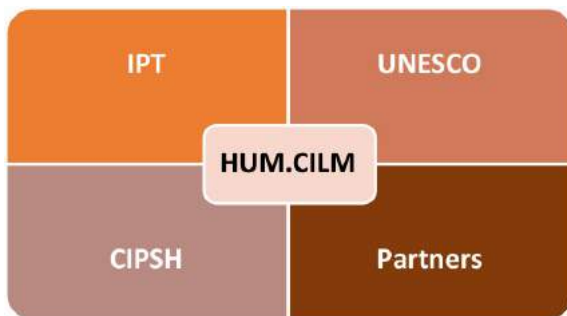
Professor Luiz Oosterbeek

(Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Portugal)

Scope:

The chair is framed as a transdisciplinary chair, rooted in the Human Sciences and focused on Cultural Landscape Management and Sustainability. In his sense, the chair fosters the integration also with natural and social sciences, following the scope of the European project Apheleia (www.apheleiaproject.org) and its results. The chair will also contribute to strengthen CILM in partner universities, namely in the Global South, aiming at training sustainable transdisciplinary management leaders for territories' sustainable development, resilience and governance.

HUM.CILM brings together and will integrate different avenues of the work IPT and its partners have undertaken for the past almost 20 years: taught modules on CILM; Erasmus Mundus and previous research degrees in cultural landscapes and quaternary and prehistory studies; training courses in CILM for leaders; museology and cultural management projects in Mação and beyond in various continents; strategic European partnership Apheleia; diffusion networking through the International Year of Global Understanding (YIGU); innovation and technology transfer; strategy to structure learning cities; international collaborations in Humanities, with CIPSH and other networks. The chair is focused in UNESCO priorities, as defined in the UNESCO charter, the current mid-term strategy, the 2030 agenda and, particularly, the MOST programme. It is also framed in the context of CIPSH priorities.



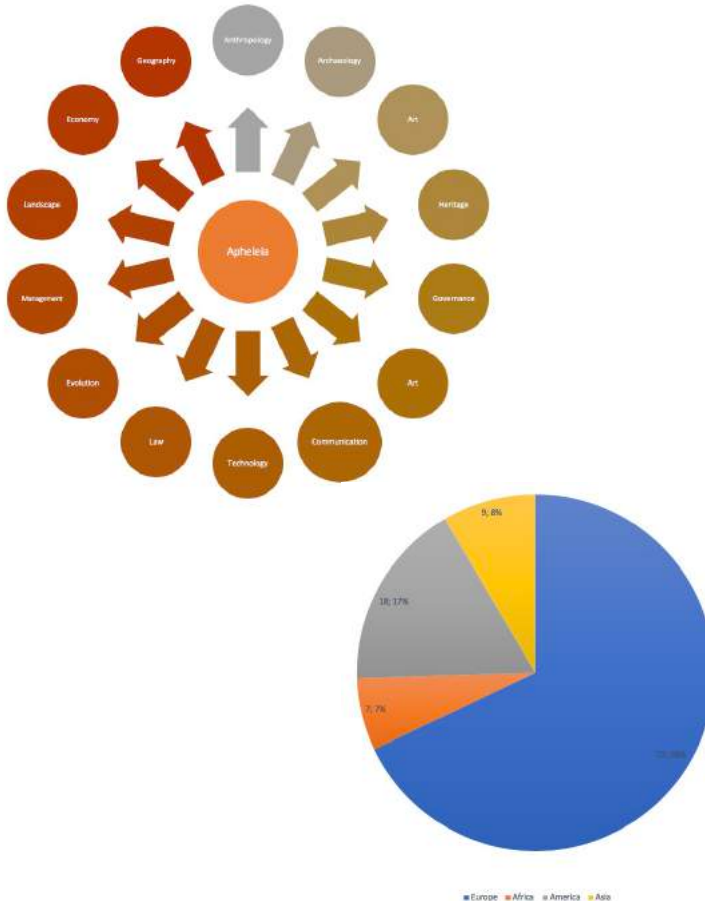
Particularly relevant is the Apheleia project, that also led to the creation of a new European research and education “Apheleia” network. The HUM.CILM chair will pursue and reinforce the experience of over a decade at IPT, in this domain, to combine research, training and applied research, engaging international teams of academics. Mechanisms of mobility of scholars, students and staff will benefit from ongoing funded projects. This will involve no less than 20 scholars and 80 research students every year, apart from the non-academic partners, in direct mobility. Furthermore, distance web-based collaboration will be extensively used. The graphics below indicates the results of the Apheleia activities in 2015, which are an example of the average dimension of the exchanges secured by IPT through its Centre in Mação.

The interest and quality of students is very high, and the original foreseen number of 40 students and 10 members of staff resulted in a much wider attendance.

The Intensive Programme (IP) in 2015 involved 83 people, including 52 students and 31 staff (ratio 1: 1,7). They were 57 from Europe, 14 from the Americas, 8 from Asia and 4 from Africa (the presence of other continents includes European students born in other countries and students and staff present through the collaborations with Chinese and Brazilian partners. Fourteen disciplines were represented, thus offering students a wide scope running through human and social sciences, but also geology and environmental engineering.

In 2016, the IP involved 106 people, being 71 students and 35 staff (ratio 1:2), including 37,32% born outside Europe. The diversity of disciplines was kept. The structure of activities within the IP was also maintained, with lectures, workshops, field work and cultural socializing events.

Involved disciplines and continental origin of participants in 2016:



A major aim of the chair is to continue publishing. Some relevant publications are to be found in the website www.apheleiaproject.org, and others in the appropriate appendix in this application. They include books, peer-reviewed articles and congresses' proceedings, apart from dissemination materials.

The ultimate aim of the chair is to consolidate the institutional effort to establish a leading reference centre for the Humanities and their relevance for landscape management and sustainability, in close partnership with UNESCO-MOST programme. The chair will allow to combine different high-impact projects within one single framework, to serve such a purpose. It will also allow to move forward towards knowledge transfer not only among European universities and from these into society, but also towards other continents. After initial efforts in the first decade of this century, CILM was accepted as the theme for a special round-table during the Rio+20 summit in Brazil, 2012 (Sheunemann & Oosterbeek 2012a, 2012b). The issue became a driving topic of the Latin American Conference of the Humanities in September 2016, organized by UFMG (with the support of UNESCO and CIPSH) on "Territorialities and Humanities" (www.ufmg.br/humanidades/en/) and will be a key topic of the World Humanities Conference at Liège, in August 2017, also co-organised by CIPSH and UNESCO (www.cipsh.net).

In this context, the chair will privilege relations with other UNESCO chairs that are associated to CIPSH as well. So far, most contacts involve other in preparation chairs, and only one relevant Humanities chair has been contacted (the one on Intangible Heritage and Traditional Knowledge: Linking Heritage, based at the University of Évora, in Portugal). Yet, other chairs will be progressively contacted. Given the already very wide network that involves this chair, in all cases already based on existing exchanges, other partners, including other UNESCO chairs, will only be incorporated in this specific network after, and if, arrangements on how to cooperate have been made. Nevertheless, all UNESCO Humanities chairs that are also subscribing to the goals of CIPSH will be invited, by CIPSH, to integrate a specific networking platform, and Apheleia will be part of this.

Project summary:

The long-term objective of the HUM.CILM is to foster research and its application on the Humanities specific contribution to daily landscape management, thus meeting the strategy of the Sustainable Development Goals agenda, through future leaders capacity building. Specific objectives aim to establish a global research, education and innovation network, to demonstrate the specific use of the Humanities in daily life, to potentiate the impact of knowledge production and knowledge sharing and to educate new generations of qualified leaders within a transdisciplinary and creative framework, that will also allow humanities to directly connect with natural and formal sciences, technology and the arts. This will be achieved through an ambitious programme that brings together several ongoing partial projects and a very wide network of academic and other partners from Europe, Africa, South America and Asia, within the scope of CIPSH and UNESCO-MOST.

Context and justification:

Thirty years after the "Brundtland report", we need to recognize

our planet stands in a more unstable and less sustainable position, despite all intentions. It became growingly clear that Sustainability is not a matter for technology and natural and social sciences alone, since cultural values, traditions, memories and learned diverse skills play a decisive role. Progressive interconnection across different disruptive features (environmental stress, terrorism, unemployment, xenophobia, and other) is an illustration all too dramatic to be ignored. The question is: can Humanities play a role other than of advice, or of promoting comparative studies?

Rio+20 Summit addressing poverty as the core issue of sustainability, called for a revision of the original concept, going beyond the so-called TRB. Yet, a new understanding needs to build from human cultural diversity and a new specific framework of reference is required, to address the challenges and to converge with other global initiatives, such as “Future Earth”, the “International Year of Global Understanding” and the “World Humanities Conference”.

Humanities are the base of an approach that will be able to address the challenges of Rio+20 and the Global Sustainability Goals, which leads to the current proposal of a chair. Its focus is to bridge different scientific domains within a long-term approach and complex reasoning.

Over 100 students and staff, at least, will be yearly directly involved. Also, research degrees from various disciplines, intensive courses, workshops, internships, publications, applied activities and dissertations will result from an operational framework that involves, from its onset, over 15 disciplines and scholars and students from four continents. All will be permanently experiencing an academic environment that is daily connected to non-academic, private and public, partners. Furthermore, a strong communication strategy will contribute to disseminate the project results, while also engaging the population and several stakeholders in applied projects.

Objectives

The long-term objective of the HUM.CILM is to foster research and its application on the Humanities specific contribution to daily landscape management, thus meeting the strategy of the Sustainable Development Goals agenda.

The main aims of the chair are: consolidation of the already existing network; education and best practices for students’ applied training in transdisciplinary innovative approaches to integrated cultural landscape management; yearly Intensive Seminars on Integrated Cultural Landscape Management for Local and global sustainability, rooted on in academic knowledge and in regional authorities co-operation; to undertake Humanities comparative studies in the field of sustainability; to publish essays, proceedings and media based materials.

A strategic partnership (Aphelieia / *Ἀφελεία*) was structured since 2014 under the coordination of IPT, aiming at structuring a convergent set of tools to foster the need for a properly Integrated (as opposed to dispersed) Cultural (i.e. human and diverse) Landscape Management (rooted in human understandings and leading towards governance through awareness and critical thinking) for Local and Global Sustainability (addressing the great global dilemmas, but also focused on individual anxieties and needs). The chair builds on this network.

The specific short-term objectives of the chair are four: The establishment of a global research, education and innovation network, that will be able to generate new knowledge, to foster its application in real contexts and to communicate the outcomes and outputs; To demonstrate the specific use of the Humanities in daily life, namely by re-introducing mid and long term reasoning in society agendas and by stressing the need to integrate problem-solving activities within dilemma-facing strategic agendas that may make sense for people; To potentiate the impact of knowledge production and knowledge sharing for overcoming the difficulties of society, particularly making use of digital and geo-referenced tools, participative science and a network of territories of applied tools;

To educate new generations of qualified leaders within a transdisciplinary and creative framework, that will also allow humanities to directly connect with natural and formal sciences, technology and the arts.

Partner institutions:

Universities and research centres

- UniFe – Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Italy
- MNHN – Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, France
- FSJU – University of Jena, Germany
- IPES – Institute of Human Paleocology and Social Evolution, Universitat Rovira I Virgili, Tarragona, Spain
- UEx – Universidad de Extremadura, Spain
- UJM – Université Jean Monet de St. Etienne, France
- BTU – Technical University of Brno
- CGEO – Centro de Geociências da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal
- UFSM – Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil
- CUHK – Chinese University of Hong-Kong
- UCAD – Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Sénégal
- UCV – Universidade de Cabo Verde
- CASS – Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- UFMG – Federal University of Minas Gerais
- SVC – Sri Venkateswara College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India
- University of Pennsylvania, USA
- APH – Academia Portuguesa da História
- ITM – Instituto Terra e Memória, Portugal

Other institutions:

- NC – UNESCO National Commission, Portugal
- CIMT – Comunidade Intermunicipal do Médio Tejo
- CMM – Municipality of Mação, Portugal
- AEVH – Agrupamento de Escolas Verde Horizonte, Portugal
- NLL – National Library of Lithuania, Lithuania
- CUEBC – Centro Universitario Europeo per I Beni Culturali, Italy
- IBIO, Brazil
- Instituto Documento, Brazil
- IE – Instituto do Espinhaço, Brasil
- APPEF – Asociación Peruana de Prospectiva y Estudios del Futuro, Peru
- DINAM – Direção Nacional de Museus, Angola
- GSG – Government of the State of Goiás, Brazil
- CMSM – Câmara Municipal de São Miguel, Cabo Verde
- CMRG – Municipality of Ribeira Grande, Cabo Verde



Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



Chaire UNESCO
« Territorialités et Humanités :
La globalisation des Lumières »
Université Fédérale du Minas Gerais,
Belo Horizonte, Brésil

UNESCO CHAIR ON TERRITORIALITÉS ET HUMANITÉS : LA GLOBALISATION DES LUMIÈRES

COORDINATEUR :

Luiz Carlos Villalta

(Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Université Fédérale du Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brésil)

Portée :

La Chaire UNESCO-UFMG « Territorialités et Humanités : la Globalisation des Lumières » a un caractère transdisciplinaire. Conçue dans le cadre des sciences humaines et des lettres, elle compte également sur la collaboration d'autres champs de la connaissance, à savoir les sciences exactes et naturelles, et plus spécifiquement la chimie, l'éducation physique ainsi que l'histoire environnementale. La Chaire, en même temps, cherchera une collaboration active avec d'autres chaires UNESCO en Humanités, notamment celles proposées dans le cadre de la coopération entre le CIPSH (Conseil International pour la Philosophie et les Sciences Humaines) et l'UNESCO.

Le sujet de la Chaire concerne les Lumières, un mouvement de pensée et d'idées hétérogènes, dans l'espace, dans le temps et dans les thèmes. Les Lumières sont définies comme une attitude de pensée, qui valorise l'autonomie intellectuelle et qui refuse tout principe qui ne soit pas justifié d'une façon rationnelle et empirique. L'unité des Lumières se définit également par l'examen fréquent d'un ensemble de problèmes, plutôt que par la soutenance de quelques principes communs. En effet, les Lumières, concernant les mêmes problèmes, ont abouti à des principes et solutions différents, ne conduisant pas à la constitution d'un système cohérent d'idées.

Dans le prolongement de l'effervescence intellectuelle du XVIII^e siècle, en particulier en Angleterre, en France et aux Pays-Bas, les Lumières ont pris forme au cours du XVIII^e siècle en Europe, avant de se propager en Amérique, puis, inégalement et en faisant face à de multiples résistances, dans le monde entier. Il s'agit d'un large éventail d'idées et de débats, dont les effets se sont répercutés à l'échelle globale, en affectant les sociétés et les gouvernements, la religion et la culture. Les Lumières ont joué un rôle décisif dans l'histoire de l'Homme, car elles lui ont fourni des mots, des valeurs et, surtout, une façon de penser autonome à lui-même et à l'avenir. Ce rôle historique joué par les Lumières est remarqué depuis leurs origines jusqu'à l'actualité, aussi dans le sens d'offrir des éléments qui servent à ce que les Lumières, elles-mêmes, soient critiquées dans leurs limites.

Malgré tous les changements qui ont secoué l'humanité, avec la consécration des Droits de l'Homme, des valeurs démocratiques et du respect aux différences, nous sommes aujourd'hui sous plusieurs oppressions et dangers, qui représentent la négation de l'autonomie et des principes les plus souvent préconisés par les Lumières. En effet, nous vivons sous différentes formes d'intolérance, d'inégalités et de préjugés (nationaux, politiques, culturels, religieux, linguistiques, de genres et sexuels). Dans ce contexte, les Lumières donnent d'incalculables contributions, grâce à leur audace de tout remettre en question, en n'employant que la raison, l'observation, l'expérimentation et, en même temps, sans refuser les passions humaines et en faisant confiance à l'Homme comme sujet de son propre avenir.

Dans ce cadre, la cible de la Chaire est l'Humanité, ou mieux, les humanités, éclairées par les Lumières, comme des principes universels, mais capables de respecter les différences. Il s'agit de renforcer l'importance des

Humanités, comme domaine de savoir, pour le développement global durable et pour la diversité culturelle et la paix sur la Planète. Pour atteindre ces objectifs, la Chaire développera des activités de recherche(s) et d'enseignement au niveau des études supérieures universitaires, dans les cours de « graduação » (Bac+3, Bac+4 et Bac+5), ainsi qu'au (de) Master 1, au (de) Master 2 et au (de) Doctorat et également d'extension universitaire, comprenant des échanges entre 19 institutions universitaires et de recherches, du Brésil (12, du Pernambuco au Rio Grande do Sul), de l'Argentine (deux), du Portugal (deux), de la France (une), d'Espagne (une) et de la Russie (une).

Le sujet du projet concerne les Lumières, un mouvement de pensée et idées hétérogènes, dans l'espace, dans le temps et dans les thèmes. Dans le prolongement de l'eddervescence intellectuelle du thème XVIIe siècle, en particulier en Angleterre, en France et aux Pays-Bas, les Lumières ont pris forme au cours du XVIIIe siècle en Europe, avant de se propager en Amérique, puis, inégalement et en faisant face à de multiples résistances, dans le monde entier. Il s'agit d'un large éventail d'idées et de débats, dont les effets se sont répercutés à l'échelle globale, en affectant les sociétés et les gouvernements, la religion et la culture. Se construisant comme une attitude de pensée, et non proprement comme un système cohérent d'idées, les Lumières ont joué un rôle décisif dans l'histoire de l'Homme, car elles lui ont fourni des mots, des valeurs et, surtout, une façon de penser autonome à lui-même et à l'avenir.

Contexte et justification :

Emmanuel Kant, dans son texte « Qu'est-ce que les Lumières ? » (1784), a répondu à cette même question : « Les Lumières, c'est la sortie de l'homme hors de l'état de tutelle dont il est lui-même responsable. L'état de tutelle est l'incapacité de se servir de son entendement sans la conduite d'un autre [...] Aie le courage de te servir de ton propre entendement ! Voilà la devise des Lumières.» Malgré tous les changements qui ont secoué l'humanité, avec la consécration des Droits de l'Homme, des valeurs démocratiques, du respect aux différences, nous sommes aujourd'hui sous plusieurs d'oppressions et dangers, qui représentent la négation de l'autonomie et des principes les plus souvent préconisés par les Lumières. En effet, nous vivons sous différentes formes d'intolérance, d'inégalités et de préjugés (nationaux, politiques, culturels, religieux, linguistiques, de genres et sexuels). Dans ce contexte, les Lumières donnent d'inestimables contributions, grâce à leur audace de tout remettre en question, en n'employant que la raison, l'observation, l'expérimentation et, en même temps, sans refuser les passions humaines et en faisant confiance à l'Homme comme sujet de son propre avenir. Même si, à l'origine, elles ne prenaient pas certaines questions en compte, les Lumières nous donnent la possibilité d'en trouver les réponses, car elles s'affichent toujours comme osées, grâce à leur attitude de pensée. Le mot allemand « *Aufklärung* », employé par Kant, a la signification d'éclairer, et en accord avec cette perspective, ce projet veut offrir des opportunités qui développeront des échanges entre des académiques de différents pays et continents du Globe, ainsi qu'entre eux et le public en général en visant l'autonomie intellectuelle, politique, culturelle et sociale de l'Homme. La cible du projet est l'Humanité, ou mieux, les humanités, éclairées par les Lumières, comme des principes universels, mais capables de respecter les différences.

Objectif de développement (à long terme) :

Développer des réflexions, en Amérique, en Europe et en Eurasie, sur les problèmes et les questions posés par les Lumières, depuis leur naissance jusqu'à leur diffusion et leur appropriation par toute la planète, visant à affirmer l'autonomie intellectuelle de l'Homme et à contribuer à la lutte contre la dégradation environnementale ainsi que contre toutes les formes d'inégalités, préjugés, intolérances, discriminations et guerres, éléments qui sont les cibles de l'Unesco, dès sa création en 1946.

Objectifs spécifiques :

1) Intégrer les recherches développées sur les Lumières, leurs origines et les appropriations qui ont été faites sur le sujet, depuis le XVIII^e siècle jusqu'à aujourd'hui, en permettant des échanges entre les chercheurs de différents domaines de connaissance, en Amérique latine (Brésil et Argentine), en Europe (France, Espagne et Portugal) et en Eurasie (Russie).

2) Intégrer le sujet d'étude dans les Unités d'Enseignement (UE) des cours de licence (Bac+3, Bac+4 et Bac+5), de Master 1, de Master 2 et de Doctorat, dans les universités, au Brésil, en Argentine, en Espagne, en France, au Portugal et en Russie, en développant des activités d'enseignement sur les Lumières d'une façon intégrée, comprenant la participation des professeurs, des étudiants et des chercheurs, en cours présentiels, par web-conférence ou par visioconférence, en utilisant des perspectives de différents domaines de connaissance.

3) Grâce aux études sur la pensée des Lumières, qui devront être faites au cours des activités d'extension universitaire – à savoir, premièrement, l'organisation d'un site Internet, où se trouveront des textes des Lumières et des chercheurs qui travaillent sur ce sujet d'enquête, dans leur langue originale et traduits en portugais ou en français et, deuxièmement, l'offre à Belo Horizonte, Brésil, de cours pour les élèves des écoles, des collèges et des lycées donnés par les étudiants de la licence (Bac+3) et du Master 1 (Bac+4) en Histoire de l'UFMG –, l'objectif est de stimuler l'autonomie intellectuelle du citoyen moyen grâce à des débats sur les défis actuels de l'humanité et de la planète, en accord avec les priorités, les objectifs de moyen terme (2014-2021) et les objectifs du Millénaire de l'UNESCO.

4) Développer des activités de recherche, d'enseignement et d'extension universitaire dont le sujet concerne les Lumières, ou les idées, les principes et les postures antérieurs qui les ont inspirés, et qui ont des rapports avec les problèmes et les luttes actuels de la planète, en rapprochant des universités d'Amérique du Sud (Brésil et Argentine), d'Europe (Espagne, France et Portugal) et d'Eurasie (Russie), avec le public en général.

Institutions partenaires : Universités et centres de recherche

Brésil : Faculdades Objetivo Goiânia et Faculdade Nossa Senhora Aparecida (FANAP), Goiânia; Universidade de Campinas (Unicamp); Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (Unesp) – Marília; Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF); Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF); Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto (UFOP); Universidade Federal de Pernambuco (UFPE); Universidade Federal do Recôncavo da Bahia; Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC); et Universidade Federal de

Santa Maria (UFSM).

Argentine : Universidad de Buenos Aires et Universidad Nacional Tres de Febrero, Buenos Aires.

Espagne : Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

France : Université de Montpellier 3 - Paul Valéry.

Portugal : Instituto Politécnico de Tomar et Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal (UL).

Russie : Institut d'Histoire Universelle de l'Académie des Sciences de Russie, Moscou, Russie.



Organização
das Nações Unidas
para a Educação,
a Ciência e a Cultura



U LISBOA

UNIVERSIDADE
DE LISBOA

Cadeira UNESCO Educação
para a Paz Global Sustentável,
Universidade de Lisboa,
Portugal

UNESCO CHAIR ON EDUCATION FOR GLOBAL PEACE SUSTAINABILITY

COORDINATOR:
Helena Águeda Marujo
(Lisbon University)

Vision

This Chair brings forward an interdisciplinary project to contribute to lasting peace. Pursuing an all-inclusive approach, it aims at education for peace, human and environmental rights, global citizenship and wellbeing through the implementation of initiatives that increase knowledge for capacity building on peace and its integration as components in education policies and practices. Consequently, the project includes fields of competence such as education, sociology, social and political sciences, history, arts and humanities, culture, and media, to encourage a humanistic mandate and design evidence-based practices to scale up quality peace literacy. The project combines the experience and resources of diverse partners to pursue quality and innovative teaching, and follow-up community-based projects. Intertwined with consistent and relevant research, monitoring and praxis, this Project highlights the importance of prevention, and recognizes the links between sustainable change and sustaining positive peace. Particular attention is given to supporting teacher professional development and the co-construction of networks of projects and persons. Including these thematic and practices into our education systems at all levels – through teacher education, education policy and curriculum, formal and informal learning environments, research and evidence-based practices, monitoring and evaluation of community intervention projects, and development of teaching materials – might nurture and scale up this fundamental harmonic way of being and relating – with each other, with one another and with the planet.

Actions and foundations

This project is currently in its second year and brings together four main lines of action: applied scientific research; advanced education and training; praxis innovation; and dissemination. It is a participatory and co-constructed project that seeks to promote a scientific and practical approach to the complexity of peace, wellbeing and quality of life, at various levels: individual, collective, national and international. It addresses peace from the point of view of the United Nations SDGs, Human and Environmental Rights and Public Happiness. In particular, it considers the sustainability dimension. The training of citizens in general, and of teachers in particular, is one of the relevant activities of this project. A Postgraduate Course was put into place in the first year. Alongside with an international conference that gathered global government leaders, economists, activists and researchers, all motivated to improve national and societal well-being. Likewise, several workshops and training courses have been organized covering diverse topics, namely, among others: the Pedagogy of Cooperation; Education for Peace and Public Happiness; the role of Arts and Sport as actions for peace; the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; Human Rights in the Business sector; Nonviolent Communication; Mindfulness practices for educators. The development of Pedagogical Materials is another endeavor implemented so far. Public Hearings on Quality of Life are under way. Dissemination of the Chair activities was enabled by several publications in different languages in different countries and several

conferences have already been held on its topics and programs (specifically in Europe and South Africa).

Aims of the Project

Accordingly, the Chair envisions to serve as a prime means of building capacities for education, research and praxis in the Chaired Institutions, in a spirit of international cohesion. It also aims at promoting North-South, South-South, North-South-South polygonal cooperation, reinforcing the internationalization, for further development of practical and scientifically based competences on peace and wellbeing. The crucial goals of this Chair include: 1) innovative and inclusive training (throughout on-site and distance learning post-graduated programs and); 2) supervised praxis through workshops and laboratories; 3) observatories identifying resources and needs; 4) the monitoring and evaluating of practical tools; 5) fostering research; 6) exchange, dissemination and transfer of knowledge; 7) celebration and highlighting of good practices (in research, publication and action); 8) multidisciplinary relationships among several domains - culture, arts, humanities, social sciences, education, technologies and the media. Consequently, this Chair offers a platform for information share, and a strategy for networking, while encouraging the link between knowledge and action. The advanced post-graduate programs associated with the project address the macro, meso and micro levels, creating the conditions for adequate development of new competences in the foundations (historical, philosophical, political, scientific, psychological, sociological, anthropological, biographical) and practicalities of peace (prevention, promotion, conflict resolution and mediation, communication processes and speech acts...). It also addresses the new science of public happiness, bringing forward perspectives on how to measure and implement it, as a relevant cause and consequence of peaceful and just societies.

Partner institutions (partial list):

Universities and research centres

- Universidade Aberta de Portugal
- Academie Hassan II des Sciences et Techniques
- North-West University, South Africa
- Pontificia Universidade do Rio de Janeiro
- Universidade Jean Piaget Angola
- Universidade Jean Piaget Cabo Verde
- Universidade Jean Piaget Guiné-Bissau
- Universidade Jean Piaget Moçambique
- Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
- Universidade de Cabo Verde
- Universidade Federal Fluminense
- Universidade de São Paulo
- Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra
- Centro de Administração e Políticas Públicas – CAPP
- Centro Interdisciplinar de Estudos do Género
- Instituto de Pós-graduação e Graduação-IPOG
- Faculdade UniPiaget Brasil
- Instituto do Oriente
- Observatório da Deficiência e Direitos Humanos/ Disability and

Human Rights Observatory

- Laboratório de Neuroimágenes y Neurociencias (LANEN)
- School of Education-University of Western Macedonia
- University of Nigeria
- Academic Center for Positive Psychology, Masaryk University,

Czech Republic

Other institutions:

• Luso-Illyrian Institute for Human Development – ILIDH/Values University, UNESCO Center

• Associação de Amizade e Apoio à Língua Portuguesa no Mundo – CPLP e Diáspora

• Planetary Humanistic Citizenship Project

• Câmara Municipal de Cascais

• Comdignitatis - Associação Portuguesa para a promoção da Dignidade Humana

• Gabinete de Apoio à Inclusão, ISCSP-Inclusão

• ISCSP- Cidadania

• ISCSP- Cultura

• ISCSP-Wellbeing

• International Association for Intercultural Education

• Interviver- Associação para a promoção da Saúde, do Bem-estar e da Paz

• World Happiness Summit.

MEMBER ORGANISATIONS



UAI

UNION ACADÉMIQUE INTERNATIONALE

UNION ACADÉMIQUE
INTERNATIONALE (INTERNATIONAL
UNION OF ACADEMIES) - UAI

President: Samuel N.C. Lieu (Australia)

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Shoichi Sato (Japan)

Jens Braarvig (Noruega)

Next main meeting: September 2021; 91st General Assembly in United States of America.

www.unionacademique.org

Scope:

The Union Académique Internationale (International Union of Academies) is an international alliance of national academies in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences. Founded in Paris in 1919 with a general secretariat based in Brussels, the UAI at the moment has a membership of more than a hundred academies and learned societies from 63 countries and from all continents. Its basic aims are to initiate, promote, foster and part-fund long-term international research projects in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Recognizing that many substantial projects in these areas cannot be completed within a short timespan, the UAI prides itself in its willingness to support significant long-term projects. The UAI has already sponsored the publication of more than 3,000 books many of them in well-known series. Many of these series provide research scholars with fundamental reference tools such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and critical text editions, some of which are now disseminated through the Internet. The UAI is constantly adopting and launching new international projects recent ones include the ‘Transformation of Mediterranean Cities Throughout History’ and ‘China and the Mediterranean World’. Projects adopted by the UAI are premised on close cooperation among several national academies. In order to achieve its aims, the UAI relies on funding from private and public sources as well as the annual subscription fees paid by Member-Academies and organizations that are Associate Members of the UAI.

The UAI constantly advocates for a well-defined and central role for the humanities and the social sciences in a changing world through international research collaboration.

The mission statement of Union Académique Internationale:

(1) To encourage cooperation between national Academies (and comparable institutions) whose activities are mainly or partly concerned with the field of human and social sciences. This cooperation is achieved through establishing cutting edge research projects of the highest scholarly and intellectual standard and through coordinating interdisciplinary and

joint activities, conceived in full partnership, over the long and medium-term. These efforts have resulted in the production of fundamental reference tools that enhance the knowledge and advance fundamental research, for the benefit of both the people involved in the research and the general public;

(2) To safeguard and promote the status of human and social sciences at the level of both national academies and international academic bodies;

(3) To develop strong support for every national academy and its fellows to persuade and convince those in authority of the rightfulness and advantages of this strong international cooperation;

To achieve its mission, the UAI endeavors to:

(1) to increase the level of inter-academy cooperation by increasing the number of projects which it will adopt or initiate.

(2) to encourage as many national organizations and learned societies active in research on human and social sciences, to become members of the UAI and to develop and cooperate in scholarly projects of a high standard as recognized internationally

(3) to represent at the international level jointly and in a pro-active manner, directly or indirectly (in partnership with supranational and or non-governmental organizations) both the academies themselves and their fundamental principle of excellence.

To fulfil its mission and to carry out its vision, the UAI has the following objectives:

(i) to implement and monitor the progress of current projects and to help strengthen their relevance in a positive and critical way; to synthesize to make available their main results to the Member Academies;

(ii) to set up a strategic plan that will consider the dissemination of information to be essential in the new information age – a plan that will facilitate the sharing of knowledge and the spread of information that will be updated through periodic assessments and revisions;

(iii) to constantly update the functioning of the UAI's governance and management bodies (General Assembly, Bureau, General Secretariat) and to develop an effective image by a critical reassessment of its communication tools (website, Bulletin, periodical,...);

(iv) to increase its financial means and the funds made available for projects by seeking partnership with international public or private foundations;

(v) to encourage member academies to participate more actively in current projects and to set up new interdisciplinary and internationally oriented projects; to strengthen its presence and its participation in international organizations (UN, UNESCO, EU, ICPHS in particular);

(vi) by increasing its visibility in these venues, utilizing its accumulated knowledge and that of its members, and emphasizing its links with the global communications set up by them;

The role of the UAI as a guarantor of standards in international grant applications in the traditional Humanities: by the end of the XX

Century, the UAI has established itself as a impartial and independent guarantor of excellence for research projects in the following areas of the traditional Humanities:

- (1) Classical and Medieval philology and Lexicography
- (2) Greek and Roman Archaeology, Art History and Cartography
- (3) Epigraphy and Papyrology
- (4) Numismatics
- (5) Medieval Philosophy
- (6) Humanist writings (esp. collected works of scholars like Dantisticus, Voltaire and Hevelius)
- (7) History of Art
- (8) Asian Studies involving the study of older languages such as Babylonian, Assyrian, Punic, Classical Arabic, Old and Middle Persian and Sanskrit
- (9) Comparative literature and translation studies

The relative abundance of research funding through both national and international research councils in the decades after the Second World War has provided the UAI with a new and major role as evaluator and guarantor of high standards in collaborative research in the traditional humanities. By the 1970s, UAI has developed a formidable reputation for its strict expert-driven system of project evaluation. For a project to be adopted by the UAI, the project directors will have to submit the project first to at least one national academy for approval and once this has been given, they will need to find partner academies to co-sponsor the project. The project is then submitted to the New Projects Committee of the UAI. The latter will appoint expert assessors to scrutinize every aspect of the application. Given the fact that all delegates to the UAI are academicians in the countries which they represent, experts in most fields of the Humanities are not difficult to find to conduct the evaluation. Newly proposed UAI projects have to meet very strict criteria in methodology, technical competence, innovation and long-term viability before they can be recommended for adoption. It is not unusual for a project to be subjected to a period of probation of up to two years before formal adoption. Once adopted the project is entitled to apply to the UAI for publication subsidies or small grants to enable national or international editorial meetings to be convened. It is a requirement for projects to submit to the UAI Secretariat all works published under the aegis of the UAI. Project-directors have to submit an annual (now biannual) report on progress and once every five years (now six years) the project is subjected to a major review. The Quinquennial (now Sexennial) Evaluation is a serious process involving distinguished external reviewers who are encouraged to read the publications of the project and to submit lengthy reports based on their thorough examination of the output of the project. The project directors are normally required to be present at the General Assembly when the Quinquennial / Sexennial reports on their projects are discussed by the assembled delegates in order to be available for questions raised by the reports – each project would usually receive a minimum of three reports. The delegates to the General Assembly would then recommend a grade based on the reports and discussions. The highest grade ‘Felicitations / Congratulations’ is a major desideratum as it is often regarded by grant-giving bodies as a ‘kite mark of excellence’. Such as through system of evaluation relying heavily on the expertise and willingness of delegates

and project-leaders to act as evaluators gratis, is virtually unrivalled among international organizations. Major international grant-giving bodies and national academies which are also grant-giving bodies are often highly appreciative of this independent and highly critical system of evaluation and approbation of their academy-sponsored projects. UAI projects with high ratings are often successful in grant-applications to national academies and to national and an international research councils.

Some exemplary publication series sponsored and evaluated by the UAI:

Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum – CVA (Proj. 1, adopted 1922):

<http://www.cvaonline.org/cva/>

<http://www.uai-iaa.org/en/projects/1/corpus-vasorum-antiquorum-cva>

Tabula Imperii Romani – TIR (Proj. 6, adopted 1928 and 1957)

<https://tir-for.iec.cat>

<http://www.uai-iaa.org/en/projects/6/tabula-imperii-romani-tir>

Aristoteles Latinus (Proj. 9.2, adopted 1929)

http://www.brepolis.net/pdf/Brepolis_ALD_EN.pdf

<http://www.uai-iaa.org/en/projects/85/aristoteles-latinus-corpus-philosophorum-medii-aevi>

Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi – CVMA (Proj. 16, adopted 1956)

<http://www.cvma.ac.uk/index.html>

<http://www.uai-iaa.org/en/projects/19/corpus-vitrearum>

Fontes Historiae Africananae – FHA (Proj. 22, adopted 1964)

<https://www.fonteshistoriaeafricananae.co.uk>

<http://www.uai-iaa.org/en/projects/25/fontes-historiae-africananae-fha>

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum – SNG (Proj. 26, adopted 1969)

<http://www.sylloge-nummorum-graecorum.org>

<http://www.uai-iaa.org/en/projects/29/sylloge-nummorum-graecorum-sng>

Complete Works of Voltaire / Œuvres complètes de Voltaire (Proj. 34, adopted 1978)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complete_Works_of_Voltaire

<http://www.uai-iaa.org/en/projects/37/complete-works-of-voltaire>

Hobogirin – Dictionnaire du Bouddhisme d'après les sources chinoises et japonaises (Proj. 69, adopted 2005)

<https://archive.org/details/hbgirindictionna0103lvuoft>

<http://www.uai-iaa.org/en/projects/75/hobogirin>



ASIAN NEW HUMANITIES NET-ANHN

President: Ping-chen Hsiung

<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/rih/ANHN/index.html>

Board Members:

Ping-chen HSIUNG
Cheuk-yin LEE
DAI Yifeng
WANG Jie
PENG Qinglong
XIONG Yuezhi
HaAMASHITA Takeshi
Hsinya HUANG
Harold SJURSEN
CHOU Whei-ming
Jie-Hyun LIM
JIN Guangyao
Hsiu-hsi CHEN
OKI Yasushi

The next meeting:

Date: April 16-18, 2020

Place: Taipei, Taiwan

Host: College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, on Health and Humanities.

Theme: Planetary Health and Humanities.

Background and Mission:

Initiated by Professor Hsiung Ping-chen, the Asian New Humanities Net (ANHN) was established in 2004 to serve as a regionally based international academic network for the sharing of humanities resources in Asia. It aims at enhancing scholarly exchange and research excellence in humanities through the promotion of cooperation among Asian universities and international research institutes. As an evolving forum, the ANHN has become a driving force in the enhancement and strengthening of Asian and international humanities in need.

Institutional Membership for ANHN is open to humanities centers and institutions affiliated with universities and research institutions in Asian and other countries. Individual membership is open to humanities scholars in Asian and Non-Asian countries interested in contributing to the cause of promoting humanities in various humanities related disciplines (including social sciences and natural sciences). Interested parties should register with the ANHN Secretariat to become a member.

The President /Vice-President are elected by the Board of ANHN for a period of no more than two terms, three years each term. The duty of the president is to lead the Board and plan for the program of the Meeting, and academic activities related to ANHN. The Board is consisted of not less than nine nor more than fifteen members (including the President), each to serve no more than two terms, three years each term. The duty of the Board is to oversee the operation and planning for the development of ANHN.

Arheleia

Ἀφέλεια

Humanities International Association
for Cultural Integrated
Landscape Management

HUMANITIES INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURALLY
INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE
MANAGEMENT - APHELEIA

Coordinator: Renaldas Gudauskas

Secretary: Francisco Cambero

Scope:

Apheleia aims at structuring a convergent set of strategies based in the methodology of the Humanities that will foster the need for a properly Integrated (as opposed to dispersed) Cultural (i.e. human and diverse) Landscape Management (rooted in human understandings and leading towards governance through awareness and critical thinking) for Local and Global Sustainability (addressing the great global dilemmas, but also focused on individual anxieties and needs). Such a program implies a high degree of complexity to be dealt with by the academia, but also requires efficient operative tools, that render such complexity simple for non-academics and for daily lives. Apheleia, the spirit of simplicity in ancient Greece, stands as the leading and inspiring word for the current partnership, since rendering simple the complexity of things is an academic obligation and an urgent need to foster tangible down-the-line convergent actions. For instance, Cultural Landscapes result from past effective behaviours facing local natural disasters, climate impacts, etc., thus being a true paradigm of past sustainable and integrated territory's management. Yet, academic courses are "physiologically" specialized and often fail to enhance such examples, so the contribution of multiple institutions, including non-academic, is necessary.

Moreover, the Apheleia specifically aims at working for a European contribution towards the global challenges as they are being internationally designed, building from the need for a global epistemological and methodological renewal of the Humanities, in which the only way to achieve convergence of different traditions is through deepening them through an interaction with other epistemological approaches. Europe has been the cradle for many of the best practices in terms of sustainability, including its address to science and society interaction, and it must now contribute for a new framework of reference, anticipated in several European documents, but not yet consolidated. A European contribution must, per definition, be open to other cultures, interests and perspectives, make the most of European diversity itself, and of distinct universities. It must build from the European generated knowledge to be able to discuss and integrate other regional contributions, having the whole planet as its focus of interest.

The main aims of Apheleia are:

1. To consolidate a solid academic consortium, involving academic and non-academic partners, focusing in education and best practices that for students' applied training in transdisciplinary innovative approaches to integrated cultural landscape management.

2. To train students on the complex use of convergent multidisciplinary tools for cultural integrated landscape management, through theoretical teaching and collective applied training, as well as tailored made individual study and essay, all combined in a new Intensive Program on Integrated Cultural Landscape Management for Local and global sustainability, rooted both in academic knowledge and in regional authorities co-operation.

3. To collect, analyse and synthesize the rich field experiences gathered by the partner members on diverse case studies distributed worldwide in order to present practical testimonies, records and professional

perspectives to the involved students.

4. To involve basic disciplinary core required competences (archaeology, history, communication, geography, technology, economy, law, sociology, urban planning, etc.), permanently integrated through transversal competences on materiality, anthropology, communication, leadership and entrepreneurship.

5. To maintain and improve the website www.apheleiproject.org and a series of reference publications on the topic, merging theoretical and applied knowledge.

6. To collaborate with other international research and education organisations, namely UNESCO and the International Council for the Philosophy and Human Sciences, also implementing the program of the International Year of Global Understanding on the level of education and everyday practices.

Founding Members:

Benno Werlen, Friedrich-Schiller Uni. of Jena (FSUJENA, that has a special focus on the articulation with the International Year of Global Understanding and in geography).

Carlo Peretto, Università degli Studi di Ferrara (UNIFE, that has a special focus in anthropology and human evolution).

Ferruccio Ferrigni, European Uni. Centre for Cultural Heritage (CUEBC, that has a special focus on cultural heritage as a means to assess risks management within landscape management).

François Sémah, Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN, that has a special focus in natural sciences and cultures).

Helena Zemankóva, Uni. of Technology of Brno (BTU, that has a special focus in urbanism and architecture within local sustainability).

Jacqueline Bayon, Univ. Jean Monet in St. Etienne (UJM, that has a special focus in cultural landscapes).

José Júlio Garcia Arranz, Universidad de Extremadura (UEX, that has a special focus in cultures, heritage and regional landscape management in the context of governance autonomy).

Luiz Oosterbeek, Instituto Terra e Memória (ITM, that has a special focus in humanities and technology, economy and law).

Maurizio Quagliuolo, HERITY International (HERITY, that has a special focus in quality assessment of cultural heritage).

Pierluigi Rosina, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar (IPT, that has a special focus in archaeology, cultural heritage and landscape management).

Renaldas Gudauskas, National Library of Lithuania (NLL, that has a special focus in strategic communication, sociology and leadership).



CHINESE ACADEMY
OF SOCIAL SCIENCES - CASS

President: Professor Xie Fuzhan

Tel: 86-10-85195999 (CASS)

E-mail: cssnenglish@cass.org.cn

Add: #5 Jianguomennei Street, Beijing, 100732, P.R. China

The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) is the premier academic organization and comprehensive research center of the People's Republic of China in the fields of philosophy and social sciences.

CASS was established in May 1977, replacing the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Professor Hu Qiaomu was the first president accredited to CASS, and he was followed by Professor Ma Hong, Professor Hu Sheng, Professor Li Tiejing, Professor Chen Kuiyuan and professor Wang Weiguang. Professor Xie Fuzhan is the current president.

Before the establishment of CASS, the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was made up of 14 research units: the Institutes of Economics, Philosophy, World Religions, Archaeology, History, Modern History, World History, Literature, Foreign Literature, Linguistics, Law, Nationality Studies, World Economy and the Research Division on Academic Information and Materials. The staff members totaled more than 2,200.

From 1977 to 1981, a host of new research institutes and a few other new institutions were established in CASS in quick succession. These included the Institutes of Industrial Economics, Rural Development, Finance and Trade Economics, Journalism (now called the Institute of Journalism and Media), Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, Sociology, Population Studies, Ethnic Minority Literature, World Politics (later amalgamated with the Institute of World Economy to create the Institute of World Economics and Politics), American Studies, Japanese Studies, West European Studies (now called the Institute of European Studies), the Social Sciences in China Press, the China Social Sciences Press, and the Graduate School and Office of the Committee for the Compilation and Publication of Guo Moruo's Works The Institute of Soviet Union and East European Studies (now called the Institute of East European, Russian and Central Asian Studies), the Institute of West Asian and African Studies and the Institute of Latin-American Studies were also incorporated into CASS during this period.

Since 1981 some more Institutes have been established, including the Institute of Quantitative and Technical Economics, the Center for Documentation and Information, the Research Center for Chinese Borderland History and Geography, the Institute of Political Sciences, the Institute of Taiwan Studies and the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies.

With 40 years' development, CASS now boasts six academic divisions. the Academic Division of Literature and Philosophy; the Academic Division of History; the Academic Division of Economics; the Academic Division of Social, Political Studies and Law; the Academic Division of International Studies, and the Academic Division of Marxist Studies. It is now made up of 40 research institutes, eight functional departments, six directly affiliated units, and 18 specialized think tanks. It oversees 110 national academic societies and 170-odd non-entity research centers at the academy and institute levels, and serves as an acting

administrative body for the National Office of the Guiding Group for China's Local Chronicles Compilation.

As the leading academic research organization in the fields of humanities and social sciences in China! CASS has always made it a basic policy to carry out active academic exchanges with the rest of the world! striving to play as the national center for international academic exchanges in humanities and social sciences.

Up to now, CASS has set up academic exchange links with more than 140 countries and regions across the globe, established contacts with over 200 research organizations, academic groups, institutions of higher education, foundations and governmental departments and signed over 150 academic exchange agreements. CASS maintains academic relations not only with developed countries, but also with developing countries and emerging economies as well. Leaders of many countries and prestigious scholars from international academic circle have visited CASS to deliver speeches. Diplomats from foreign embassies in China, representatives of international organizations and journalists of overseas media frequently come to visit CASS Scholars. Extensive and in-depth exchange activities have not only promoted the construction of the various disciplines and fostered talent and scientific research in CASS. but also enhanced mutual understanding and friendly collaborative relations between China and other parts of the world.

Currently, China is deepening reforms comprehensively and making new ground in pursuing opening up on all fronts. The Chinese people are now striving to realize the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. China cannot develop itself in isolation from the world, and the development of the world cannot be achieved without China. With the development of China, the economic, political and cultural exchanges between China and the outside world will be increasingly expanded and more and more fruitful .Scholars in humanities and social science in China hope to strengthen such exchanges and cooperation with their foreign colleagues so that each can learn from the other, and thus make greater contributions to the prosperity and common development of humanities and social sciences.

Consortium
of Humanities
Centers and
Institutes

CONSORTIUM OF HUMANITIES
CENTERS AND INSTITUTES -
CHCI

President: Sara Guyer, University of Wisconsin-Madison (guyer@wisc.edu)

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Kathleen Woodward, University of Washington (kw1@uw.edu)

Next General Meeting: 19th – 23rd May 2020, Tucson, Arizona (USA)
Website: <https://chcnetwork.org/2020-annual-meeting>

CHCI is a global network of over 260 humanities centers, institutes, research libraries, and related organizations in 36 countries currently hosted by the University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA).

CHCI was established in 1988 following meetings at the University of California Humanities Research Institute and the American Council of Learned Societies. Those meetings provided the first occasions for directors of humanities centers and institutes at a range of American colleges and universities to reflect on new institutional formations in the humanities. The result was the establishment of CHCI as an organization dedicated to cross-institutional and cross-disciplinary exchange. Today, CHCI ranks among the most important international organizations for the humanities as such and provides the only global network of the relevant centers and institutes.

Humanities Centers and Institutes foster interdisciplinary inquiry that draw on often overlooked and unexamined modes of expression and acts of the creative imagination, thereby generating new knowledge about human experience past and present. Originally, a North American institutional form, Humanities Centers now exist across the world, connecting academic inquiry and public knowledge. Open to multiple

research themes and projects, humanities centers are sustainable institutional structures that foster programs with varying horizons and timeframes.

From its inception, CHCI has amplified and connected the multiple forms of inquiry and programming taking place at University-based Humanities Centers and Institutes, and more recently CHCI has come to broaden its definition of humanities centers and institutes in parallel with its internationalization. CHCI supports networking through annual meetings; thematic, regional, and professional groups focused on Medical Humanities, Public Humanities, Humanities Centers at Liberal Arts Colleges and Small Universities, and Professional Staff at Humanities Centers and Institutes; collaborative research initiatives; programs for early career scholars; and a digital platform that includes both a database of members and an online research publication called IDEAS.

CHCI is a leader in fostering research collaboration in the humanities through programs that include Global Humanities Institutes; African Humanities Workshops, and Summer Institutes in Chinese Studies and the Global Humanities.

Global Humanities Institutes, or GHIs, are CHCI's flagship program for developing meaningful and lasting international collaborations among Humanities Centers and Institutes. GHIs provide funding to make possible interdisciplinary, intergenerational, international, and long-term academic projects organized around particular themes. These collaborations usually include five partner Humanities Centers and Institutes located in different countries and continents, working jointly for three-year intervals to bring together established and emerging scholars in order to create a variety of academic and public-facing events, publications, archives, and other media addressing issues of broad interest or concern. For example, in its inaugural year, the GHI program launched two programs, one focused on "Crises of Democracy" (led by Trinity College Dublin) and another related to "Challenges of Translation" (led by the University of Chile). In subsequent years, collaborations have been established to study cultures and challenges of international migrant labor, led by National Chaio Tung University in Taiwan, as well as the intergenerational traumas associated with the experience of the African diaspora, led by the University of Kansas. The African Humanities Initiative is another CHCI program invested in supporting lasting opportunities for collaborative and interdisciplinary Humanities research, publication, and community participation. This initiative, focusing on the continent of Africa and its global connections, draws upon CHCI's strengths in bringing together multiple types of Humanities organizations beyond those located in universities such as galleries, museums, libraries, archives, publishing houses, street theatres, public radio, and a host of other creative media. In 2019, the African Humanities Initiative hosted two consortia focused on early-career development for Humanities scholars in African countries by connecting them with leading scholars and practitioners both on the continent and internationally. One of these programs, conducted in French, was hosted in Dakar, Senegal, while another, conducted in English, was hosted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Another similar event is slated to take place in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2020.

One of CHCI's longest established programs in the service of international collaboration is founded in partnership with the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange (CCKF). This

partnership provides \$150,000 annually to support summer institutes for young scholars on the general topic of “Chinese Studies and Global Humanities.” The most recent of these summer institutes was hosted by the Wayne State University’s Humanities Center and featured academic papers, documentary screenings, and live-time dialogues among scholars in Detroit and Shenyang on the topic of urban space and the experience of economic boom, decline, and resurgence. Previous summer institutes featured the theme of “Chinese Migratory Realities,” awarded to the Kule Institute for Advanced Study and the Calgary Institute in 2018, the 2017 Summer Institute “Grasping Water: Rivers and Human Systems in China, Africa, and North America,” awarded to the Institute for Advanced Study at the University of Minnesota (documented in the journal *Open Water*), and the 2016 Summer Institute “China in a Global World War Two,” awarded to the Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences, and Humanities (CRASSH) at the University of Cambridge. The next Summer Institute will be hosted by the University of Virginia and organized around the theme of “Key Chinese Terms for the Study of Religion: An Experiment in De-Centering Disciplinary Discourse.”

In addition, every year CHCI advances opportunities for constituent member Humanities Centers and Institutes to meet with one another, to collaborate, to share best practices, to coordinate responses to particular challenges, and to engage intellectually. These opportunities take place at CHCI Annual Meetings, which occur every summer and convene at different locations alternately in the United States and elsewhere in the world. Most recently, CHCI members assembled in Dublin, Ireland, at Trinity College Dublin and their Humanities Center known as the Long Room Hub. This meeting took as its theme “Cultural Interventions” and included conversations with Homi Bhabha, Joep Leerson, and Judith Buchanan, as well as a performance by Stephen Rae. Previous Annual Meetings, and their themes, have included convocations in Charlottesville, Virginia on “Humanities Informatics” in 2018, in Cape Town, South Africa, on “Humanities Improvised” in 2017, and in London, United Kingdom, on “Area Studies in a Globalizing World” in 2016. CHCI’s upcoming Annual Meeting will be held in Tucson, Arizona from 19-23 May 2020. This year’s theme will be “Borders, Mobilities, and Displacements”, which will explore the role of the humanities in the multi-layered sociopolitical landscapes of intersections, contradictions, and shifts concerning competing representations, ideologies, and performances of boundaries, mobilities, and displacements.

Each of these projects, together with others on the environment, global health, and migration, reveal the importance of a global approach to research in the humanities, showing how the inclusion of multiple voices and disciplines sheds new light on human experience, past and present. These projects also show how humanities centers and institutes provide institutional frameworks that exceed the contributions of individual researchers and their questions.



PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE OF LINGUISTS - CIPL

Executive Committee:

Prof. David Bradley (President)
Prof. Ik-Hwan Lee (Vice President)
Prof. Frieda Steurs (Secretary-General)
Prof. Dermeval da Hora
Prof. Raj Mesthrie
Prof. Fritz Newmeyer
Prof. Victoria Rau
Prof. Eno-Abasi Urua

The Executive Committee has not yet decided upon the venue of the 21st International Congress of Linguists in 2023.

CIPL is a non-profit, non-governmental organization whose aim is to promote the knowledge of linguistics throughout the world, to encourage the development of linguistic science and to stimulate co-operation among linguists.

CIPL was founded in 1928 during the first International Congress of Linguists (ICL) which took place in The Hague. Every five years, CIPL organises ICL in close collaboration with national committees of linguistic research.

Any organization or institution that is a member of CIPL may organize the ICL. The Executive Committee of CIPL chooses the venue at least three years before the Congress takes place.

So far 19 Congresses have been held: The Hague 1928, Geneva 1931, Rome 1933, Copenhagen 1936, Brussels 1939 (cancelled because of World War II), Paris 1948, London 1952, Oslo 1957, Cambridge, Mass. 1962, Bucharest 1967, Bologna 1972, Vienna 1977, Tokyo 1982, Berlin 1987, Quebec 1992, Paris 1997, Prague 2003, Seoul 2008, Geneva 2013, Cape Town 2018.

Every year CIPL prepares and publishes a linguistic bibliography which aims at giving a complete and reliable survey of all linguistic publications, irrespective of the country of their appearance or the language in which they are written. With a tradition of sixty-five years, the Linguistic Bibliography is by far the most comprehensive bibliographic reference work in the field. It covers all disciplines of theoretical linguistics, both general and language specific, from all geographical areas, including endangered and extinct languages with particular attention to lesser-known Indo-European and non-Indo-European languages.

Up-to-date information is guaranteed by the collaboration of some forty-five contributing specialists from all over the world. With over 20,000 titles arranged according to a subject and language classification, the Linguistic Bibliography is a standard reference work for every scholar of language and linguistics.

CIPL has a long-term commitment to work on language endangerment. During the 14th International Congress of Linguists in Berlin (1987) a petition was filed and accepted to pay more attention to Endangered Languages. The 15th International Congress of Linguists in Québec (1992) was devoted to this theme. A series of keynote papers was commissioned from leading experts in each area of the world, and the resulting Congress volume (Robins & Uhlenbeck) was the first worldwide survey of the field.

One of CIPL's former Presidents, the late Prof. Stephen Wurm, was a leading figure in raising worldwide interest among linguists in the issue of language endangerment. Wurm compiled a number of important works including the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger. Through his fundraising skills, CIPL was able to make a large number of small grants for work on endangered languages. CIPL also supports summer schools on language endangerment.

As to the future, CIPL is confident that it will be able to fulfil its two main obligations: the organization of international congresses and the annual publication of the bibliography. The modest funds at its disposal put narrow limits on the range of the activities of our organization. As it is of the utmost importance that the linguistic bibliography be as up-to-date as possible, a serious attempt is being made to shorten the interval between the year covered and the year of publication of the annual bibliography.

It goes without saying that CIPL remains open for membership by all countries in which national linguistic institutions or research centers have come into being. As its statutes already indicate, CIPL is meant to be a truly international organization. Therefore, our policy can only be to encourage national and international scientific organizations to become members and to participate in our activities.



INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES - CISH/ICHS

President: Andrea Giardina
(Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa)

Board Members:

Vice-President: Eliana Dutra
(University of Minas Gerais)

Vice-President: W. (Pim) den Boer
(History of European Culture, University of Amsterdam)

General Secretary: Catherine Horel
(Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)

Members:

Prof. Joel Harrington
Vanderbilt University

Prof. Krzysztof Makowski
University of Poznan

Prof. Matthias Middell
University of Leipzig, Global and European Studies Institute

Prof. LIM Jie-Hyun
Department of History, College of Humanities

Prof. Lorina Repina
Russian Academy of Sciences

Prof. TAO Wenzhao
Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Date, place and website of your next main meeting:

23rd - 29th Aug 2020 - XXIII International Congress of Historical Sciences
in Poznań

Website: <https://ichs2020poznan.pl/en/>

Scope:

The International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS) or le Comité International des Sciences Historiques (CISH) has been founded in Geneva on May 15th, 1926. Today, the organization encompasses a total of fifty-three countries. The ICHS includes two sorts of organizations. First of all, there are the National Committees formed in each country from their individual centers for historical research. In addition, International Commissions specializing in particular fields of history (some known as 'International Affiliated Organizations' and others as Internal Commissions) have formed over the years.

The major occupation of the ICHS is the Congress, held every five years. The Committee shall hold a General Assembly at least every three years. Each Congress shall be immediately preceded and followed by a General Assembly. A Board is responsible for the functioning and coordination of ICHS activities. Please, see the constitution of ICHS.



EUROPEAN CONSORTIUM FOR HUMANITIES INSTITUTES AND CENTRES - ECHIC

Board Members:

Silvana Colella, Chair
Ortwin de Graef
Alex Hansen
Steven Yearley

Date of next main conference: April 23rd -24th, 2020, Lund University,
“The Many Faces of the Humanities”
Website: <http://www.echic.org/>

The European Consortium for Humanities Institutes and Centres is a university-based initiative to organise European Research Institutes, Humanities Faculties and Centres for the Humanities. The profile of the humanities in Europe today has become a contested space. This Consortium rests on the double assumption that effective international and intra-European networking in defence of the humanities, on the one hand, and interdisciplinary research across the field of the humanities, on the other, can play a significant role in shaping this debate about the humanities today and offer workable alternatives to the renewal of the field. The consortium pursues the highest international standards of excellence with a spirit of innovation and exploration of new research areas, but also with an acute sense of the social and political relevance of the humanities in Europe today. ECHIC has a membership of over 60 institutions located in different European countries. Membership is free of charge. Since its official launch in 2011, the consortium has been pursuing the three aims:

- To speak up on behalf of members in dialogue with funding and policy-making bodies to canvass the need for humanities research; to speak on behalf of the humanities and develop a language for the (position of) humanities institutes in European universities today.

- To organise an annual European Conference for the Humanities at a member institution, which involves all the main partners, including funding and policy-making bodies at the European and the national levels.

- To establish a network across the EU to lobby for the humanities in Europe today; to prepare collaborative projects and activities and set up an effective networking system with other international networks in the humanities, such as CHCI and others.

ECHIC is founding member of EASSH (European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities), and partner of CHCI (Consortium of Humanities Centre and Institutes). We hold a conference each year, usually in April, hosted by one of the member institutions.



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF CLASSICAL STUDIES - FIEC

President: Gunhild Vidén (Sweden): gunhild.viden@gmail.com

Board Members:

Vice-president: Martha Irigoyen (Mexico): marthairigoyen5@gmail.com

Vice-president: Jesús de la Villa (Spain): jesus.delavilla@uam.es

Secretary: Sabine Huebner (Switzerland): sabine.huebner@unibas.ch

Treasurer: Valéentin Fromentin (France): fomentin.valerie@orange.fr

Adjunct member:

Benjamin Acosta-Hughes (USA): bacosta2008@gmail.com

Adjunct member : Andrea Fountoulakis (Greece): afount@edc.uoc.gr

Adjunct member: Andre Lardinois (The Netherlands): a.lardinois@let.ru.nl

Adjunct member: Fausto Montana (Italy): fmontana@unipv.it

Adjunct member: Catherine Steel (UK): Catherine.Steel@glasgow.ac.uk

Website: <https://www.fiecnet.org>

Date of your next main meeting: Mexico City, August 1st – 5th, 2022.

Scope:

The International Federation of Associations of Classical Studies (FIEC) is an organization founded in 1948 to preserve and promote the classical studies around the world. Most associations of national and international importance on this area of research and study are members of the Federation.

The FIEC tries to foster cooperation among classical scholars by disseminating information among affiliated associations, enabling direct contact between delegates, informing governmental authorities on the importance of classical studies. It also contributes to the support of classical studies on all continents, and more generally takes any appropriate action that will help to sustain classical studies at an international level.

The associations that are part of the FIEC have two types of profiles: national associations of classical studies (e. g. Classical Association of Great Britain, Mexican Association of Classical Studies etc.), and scientific associations with a specific aim (International Association of Papyrology, Association Internationale d'Épigraphie Grecque et Latine etc.). These associations are distributed across all continents, so that the FIEC has a world-coverage.

The notion of Classical Studies, on the other hand, has expanded extraordinarily since the creation of the FIEC. Originally, a majority of member associations focused on the traditional notion of Classical Philology (the edition and study of ancient texts). But today the Classical Studies have extended its scope to reach fields close to history, archeology, ancient law, Neo-Latin studies, etc. On the other hand, in chronological terms, although the center and focus of the studies is the so-called Greco-Roman civilization, which can be placed chronologically between 8th BCE and 5th CE, these studies have also expanded its perspective to include previous stages, such as the Indo-European background of the Greek and Roman languages or the Mycenaean world, and also the historical continuation of the Classical world, as Latin Middle Ages and the Byzantine World. In the last decades, the study of the so-called Classical tradition or reception of the Classical world until modern times has also acquired a strong development.

Every three years, FIEC holds an International Congress which gathers scholars from all parts of the world and from all sub-fields of classical studies; this is coupled with a General Assembly of Delegates; another General Assembly of Delegates is held once between congresses.



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
FOR MODERN LANGUAGES
AND LITERATURES - FILLM

President: Margaret R. Higonnet (University of Connecticut)

Board Members

Vice-Presidents: Adams Bodomo (University of Vienna) and Li Cao (Tsinghua University)

Secretary General: Tom Clark
(Victoria University)

Treasurer: Liliana Sikorska
(Adam Mickiewicz University)

Communications Officer: Adam Borch
(Åbo Akademi University)

Assistant Officer (Indian Sub-Continent): Meenakshi Bharat
(University of Delhi)

Ass. to the Secretary General:
Pieternella Broomans, University of Groningen
Rudong Chen, Peking University
Liliane Louvel, University of Poitiers
Haun Saussy, University of Chicago
Antoinette Tidjani Alou, University of Abdou Moumouni
Edda Weigand, University of Münster

In addition, the Governing Committee is composed of individual delegates from each of the Member Associations (listed below).

Date of your next main meeting: 28th FILLM International Congress, 26th-29th July 2020, University of Vienna, Austria

Website: <https://fillm2020.univie.ac.at/home>

Scope:

FILLM is the abbreviation for *Fédération Internationale des Langues et Littératures Modernes* (or in English, the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures). FILLM seeks to develop and encourage the scholarly study of medieval, modern and contemporary languages and literatures and their reverberations in fields such as culture and media. It holds congresses every three years.

FILLM's members are not individuals but international scholarly associations. Each member association of FILLM agrees to be international in its aims and outlook, free of political aims, and independent of any form of external control. Each association's membership must be open to scholars of any nationality. It must be governed by a constitution agreed by its members, controlled by Officers and a Committee elected regularly, and financed by the subscriptions of its members. It must have not fewer than 50 members, comprising scholars from not fewer than five self-governing nations, and must have functioned constitutionally for a period of not less than two years.

Current member associations are the following:

American Comparative Literature Association (ACLA)

Association for Commonwealth Language and Literature Studies (ACLALS)
Association Internationale de Littérature Comparée (AILC)
Associazione Internazionale per gli Studi di Lingua e Letterature Italiane (AISLI)
Association for Literary Urban Studies (ALUS)
Association for Rhetoric and Communication in Southern Africa (ARCSA)
Australasian Universities Languages and Literature Association (AULLA)
Children's Literature Association (ChLA)
The European Society for the Study of English (ESSE)
The Global Rhetoric Society (GRS)
International Association for Dialogue Analysis (IADA)
International Association for Scandinavian Studies (IASS)
International Association of University Professors of English (IAUPE)
International Association for the Oral Literatures of Africa (ISOLA)
The Finnish Literary Research Society (KTS)
Modern Language Association (MLA)
West African Linguistics Society (WALS)

For further information see:

www.fillm.org/membership/members

Member Associations send their representatives to triennial business meetings held in conjunction with the FILLM congresses. Together with the Board of Officers, members of the Governing Committee plan triennial congresses and vote on other business matters. The Board of Officers is elected, following nominations to offer a wide spectrum of the different subject-areas of the Federation, and at the same time represent the different geographical regions of the world.

History:

FILLM was founded in Oslo in 1928 as the Commission Internationale d'Histoire Littéraire Moderne (CIHLM), with its seat in Paris and with individual subscriber-members, as reported by Secretary General Paul van Tieghem. Starting in 1931 CIHLM held triennial congresses, and in the 1930s and 1940s the Commission published five volumes of the polyglot review *Helicon: Revue Internationale Des Problèmes Généraux de la Littérature*.

After World War II, following the formation of UNESCO, CIHLM was reorganized in 1951 in its present form as a federation (FILLM), composed of member associations. FILLM belongs to the UNESCO umbrella organization of CIPSH (Conseil International de la Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines / the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies), which in turn is one of three UNESCO-sponsored non-governmental organizations representing the major branches of knowledge.

FILLM thus became the world's ceiling organization for international language and literature associations of varying sizes, functions, and constitutions. These Member Associations focus on the major language and literary subject-areas; they reflect the diversity of scholarly approaches within the field, including the many different kinds of interdisciplinary approach. Some Member Associations specialize in particular theoretical or methodological approaches to language and literature, while others focus on

some particular period of literary or language history, or on a literary movement or grouping.

Mission:

FILLM brings together scholars to encourage the study of modern and medieval languages and literatures, as well as broader analysis of new media, in a context that recognizes historical and global diversity. At a time when threats to scholarly institutions are rampant, FILLM supports freedom of inquiry and exchange. This aim is pursued through forms of international scholarly cooperation which bring together detailed research on particular topics with themes and approaches of global relevance and general application. In practical terms, FILLM undertakes the following activities:

1. The Board and Governing Committee select a host who organizes a triennial International Congress and other scholarly gatherings;

2. The Federation publishes works of scholarship in the series FILLM Studies in Languages and Literatures;

3. The quarterly FILLM Newsletter carries announcements from the Federation and its member associations;

4. In conjunction with the triennial FILLM Congresses, FILLM recognizes outstanding achievement in linguistic and literary scholarship by a promising scholar, with the John Benjamins FILLM Prize for Linguistic and Literary Scholarship. John Benjamins donates the sum of €1500 to FILLM in order to finance the prize as a mark of recognition and encouragement. In practice, the Prize will be awarded to a scholar in his or her early career for the best paper submitted to the volume of proceedings from FILLM's triennial Congress to be published in FILLM Studies in Languages and Literatures;

5. FILLM lobbies for the international maintenance and improvement of education and research in the field of languages and literatures.

See: <http://www.fillm.org/about/missionandstrategy.html>

The effective collaboration among our member associations is fostered by the Communications Officer, who maintains a website and newsletter as a discussion forum for scholars in the fields of languages and literatures world-wide. These platforms announce forthcoming conferences and publications of interest to our membership.



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES - FISP

President: Luca M. Scarantino

Board Members:

Vice President: Tu Weiming

Vice President: Souleymane Bachir Diagne

Vice President: Noriko Hashimoto

Secretary-General: Suwanna Satha-Anand

Treasurer: Gerhard Seel

Past-President: Dermot Moran

See: www.fisp.org

Scope:

FISP is the highest non-governmental world organization for philosophy. Its main objectives are: to contribute to the development of professional relations between philosophers of all countries, freely and with mutual respect; to foster contacts between institutions, societies and periodical publications dedicated to philosophy; to collect documentation useful for the development of philosophical studies; to sponsor every five years a World Congress of Philosophy; to promote philosophical education, to prepare publications of global interest and to contribute to the impact of philosophical knowledge on global problems. FISP members are philosophical societies and similar philosophical institutions at national, regional and international levels. FISP is a member of the International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences, the non-governmental organization that constitutes the link between international humanities federations and UNESCO. Established in 1948, the Federation recently celebrated its 70th anniversary.

FISP sponsors the World Congress of Philosophy every five years, hosted by the country of one of its member societies. It also sponsors major international conferences and other philosophical meetings of more limited scope. The next World Congress of Philosophy will be held in Melbourne, Australia in July 2023.



**INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION FOR
AESTHETICS**

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR AESTHETICS - IAA

President: Miodrag Suvakovic
(Belgrade, Serbia)

Board Members:

First Vice President: Krystyna Wilkoszewska
(Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

Second Vice President: Joosik Min
(Yeungnam University, Korea)

Treasurer: Tyrus Miller
(University of California, Irvine, USA)

Vice Treasurer: Curtis Carter
(Marquette University, USA)

Secretary General: Zoltan Somhegyi
(University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates)

Assistant Secretary General: Polona Tratnik
(Alma Mater Europaea, Slovenia)

Website: www.iaaesthetics.org

The main aims of the International Association for Aesthetics (IAA) is to give institutional recognition, world-wide, to aesthetics as a field of humanistic knowledge, to encourage and promote inquiry in aesthetics, and to disseminate its findings. IAA also focuses on expediting exchange between national societies and regional societies of aesthetics; to promote the creation of national societies in countries where none are in existence; to provide a forum for aestheticians who are not members of any national society. "Aesthetics" embraces all studies of the creation and appreciation of the arts, of the aesthetic values of art and nature, of industry and everyday life, and of the relations of those activities and values to economic, political, and social life and other modes of human culture.

The International Association of Aesthetics formally came into existence in 1988 at the XIth International Congress of Aesthetics in Nottingham, England. However, the history of international association in aesthetics goes back many years. It began with the First International Congress of Aesthetics organized by Max Dessoir in Berlin in 1913. A second congress took place in Paris in 1937. Interrupted by the Second World War, the congresses resumed in 1956, when the third congress was held in Venice. From that time until 1992 with the meeting in Madrid, congresses took place at four-year intervals: in Athens in 1960, Amsterdam in 1964, Upsala in 1968, Bucharest in 1972, Darmstadt in 1976, Dubrovnik in 1980, Montreal in 1984, and in Nottingham in 1988.

Before 1984 these meetings were arranged by the Comité International d'Esthétique. Its members included many of the most eminent scholars in aesthetics representing countries with a strong tradition in aesthetics, including France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Poland, Japan, and the United States. At various times the Comité included Etienne Souriau, Mikel Dufrenne, Harold Osborne, Luigi Pareyson, Tonomobu

Imamichi, Milan Damjanovic, Thomas Munro, and many other distinguished scholars. As interest in aesthetics increased throughout the world, this committee, which was self-appointed and self-perpetuating, became at the same time less active and unable to respond to the needs of the growing community of aestheticians. At the IXth International Congress in 1980 in Dubrovnik, the decision was made to establish an international association. A committee, partly appointed by the Comité and partly elected by the delegates present, was charged with drafting a constitution. The work of that committee was presented at the next congress at Montreal in 1984. A constitution that included membership for both national societies and individual scholars was adopted by the delegates present, and a provisional Executive Committee was elected to begin organizing the Association. Harold Osborne, who had been a member of the Comité and was instrumental in encouraging the organization of an international association, became our first President, planning was begun for future congresses and proposals made for additional activities of the Association. He has since been followed in office by Göran Hermerén, Arnold Berleant, Aleš Erjavec, Ken-ichi Sasaki, Heinz Paetzold, Jos de Mul, Curtis Carter, Gao Jianping, Jale Erzen and Miodrag Suvakovic.

Since the election of officers at its formal inauguration in 1988, the IAA has carried on its activities on a regular basis. It has continued to organize international congresses, following the meeting in Nottingham with a congress in Madrid in 1992. Increasing interest in aesthetics and a greater concern for international communication and association led the Association to enlarge the geographical scope of the congresses and to arrange them at three-year intervals, first in Lahti, Finland in 1995, in Ljubljana, Slovenia in 1998, in Tokyo, Japan in 2001, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2004, Ankara, Turkey in 2007, Beijing, China in 2010, Krakow, Poland in 2013 and Seoul, Korea in 2016 and Belgrade, Serbia in 2019. The Association also expanded its activities to include publication of the IAA Newsletter and, beginning in 1996, the International Yearbook of Aesthetics.



THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS - IAHR

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2015-2020

President: Prof. Tim Jensen (Odense)

Vice-Presidents:

Prof. Veikko Anttonen (Turku) AND Prof. Mar Marcos (Santander)

Acting Secretary General:

Prof. Satoko Fujiwara (Tokyo)

Deputy Secretary General:

Prof. Ann Taves (Santa Barbara)

Treasurer:

Prof. Philippe. Bornet (Lausanne)

Deputy Treasurer:

Prof. Marion Maddox (Sydney)

Publications Officer:

Prof. Satoko Fujiwara (Tokyo) with Prof. Katja Triplett (Göttingen)

Further Members:

Prof. Milda Alisauskine (Kaunas)

Prof. Amarjiva Lochan (Delhi)

Prof. David Thurfjell (Södertörn)

Prof. Katja Triplett (Göttingen)

Next World Congress: XXII World Congress, Otago, New Zealand, Aug. 23rd – 29th, 2020.

Website: <https://www.iahr2020.kiwi/>

Scope:

The International Association for the History of Religions (IAHR) is the largest worldwide body of national and regional associations dedicated to the academic study of religion. It was founded in 1950 at the 7th International Congress of the History of Religions in Amsterdam. Since then, the IAHR has grown to 40 national and 6 regional member associations and societies as well as 6 affiliated societies, reflecting the international and global character and scope of the association.

The IAHR seeks to promote the activities of all scholars, member and affiliate associations and societies contributing to the historical, social, and comparative study of religion. As such, the IAHR is the preeminent international forum for the critical, analytical and cross-cultural study of religion, past and present. The IAHR is not a forum for confessional, apologetical, or other similar concerns.

The IAHR is composed of a General Assembly, an International Committee, and an Executive Committee. The General Assembly meets at each Quinquennial Congress and is composed of all paid up members of constituent member associations and societies of the association present at that congress. The International Committee, which consists of two voting delegates from each national or regional member association or society,

meets during every Congress to elect the Executive Committee, and to make recommendations on matters of importance to the IAHR. The International Committee also meets once between the congresses. The Executive Committee consists of 12 members, representing major areas of the world, and features as reasonable a gender balance as possible.

The IAHR holds world congresses every five years. The next (the XXII) Quinquennial Congress will be held in 2020 in Otago, New Zealand. The IAHR also sponsors regional and special conferences during the quinquennial periods and carries on a tradition of rotating its congresses and conferences to as many parts of the world as possible. This serves to support the work of IAHR affiliates, and to encourage international collaboration and intercultural exchange between scholars.

The IAHR publishes the journal *NVMEN* in association with Brill, the IAHR Bulletin, the IAHR e-Bulletin Supplements, as well as, with Equinox Publishing, an IAHR Book Series, *The Study of Religion in a Global Context*. Last but not least, the IAHR has its own a website at <https://www.iahrweb.org/>

Here all news and events are announced, and here the reader will find listed all members and affiliates, all officers, all previous congresses and conferences, all published publications etc.

Previous World Congresses:

I	PARIS	1900
II	BASEL	1904
III	OXFORD	1908
IV	LEIDEN	1912
V	LUND	1929
VI	BRUSSELS	1935
VII	AMSTERDAM	1950
VIII	ROME	1955
IX	TOKYO	1958
X	MARBURG	1960
XI	CLAREMONT	1965
XII	STOCKHOLM	1970
XIII	LANCASTER	1975
XIV	WINNIPEG	1980
XV	SYDNEY	1985
XVI	ROME	1990
XVII	MEXICO CITY	1995
XVIII	DURBAN	2000
IX	TOKYO	2005
XX	TORONTO	2010
XXI	ERFURT	2015



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING GEOETHICS - IAPG

President: Prof. Stefano Tinti (University of Bologna, Italy)

Board Members:

Vice-President: Prof. Susan Kieffer (University of Illinois, US)

Vice-President: Dr. Shrikant Daji Limaye (Association of Geoscientists for International Development, India)

Secretary General: Prof. Silvia Peppoloni (Italian Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology, Rome, Italy)

Treasurer and Webmaster: Dr. Giuseppe Di Capua (Italian Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology, Rome, Italy)

Africa Continental Coordinator: Prof. Ezzoura Errami (Chouaib Doukkali University in El Jadida, Morocco)

Asia Continental Coordinator: Dr. Meng Wang (China Zhongchong Group, Shanghai City, China)

Europe Continental Coordinator: Dr. Nic Bilham (University of Exeter, UK)

North America Continental Coordinator: Prof. Peter T. Bobrowsky (Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada)

South America Continental Coordinator: Prof. Roberto Greco (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Oceania Continental Coordinator: Prof. Margaret Brocx (Murdoch University, Australia)

Date of your next main meeting: 2nd IAPG General Assembly at the 36th IGC – International Geological Congress, 2nd-8th March 2020, Delhi (India)

Website: <http://www.geoethics.org>

Scope:

The IAPG – International Association for Promoting Geoethics (<http://www.geoethics.org>) is the leading, multidisciplinary, scientific organization developing and promoting geoethics worldwide. Geoethics is defined as the research and reflection on the values which underpin appropriate behaviors and practices, wherever human activities interact with the Earth system. Geoethics deals with the ethical, social and cultural implications of geoscience knowledge, education, research practice and communication, and with the social role and responsibility of geoscientists in conducting their activities.

The IAPG is non-governmental, non-political, non-party, legally recognized as a not-for-profit organization, at all times free from racial, gender, religious or national prejudices. Its headquarters is hosted at the Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia in Rome (Italy).

The IAPG's overall objectives are:

- developing the discussion on ethical implications in research and practice of geosciences among geoscientists and within society, making geoethics an essential point of reference for any action on land, waters and atmosphere usage that all stakeholders and decision-makers must take into proper account;
- increasing the base research on geoethics and strengthening its scientific and philosophical contents;
- fostering the dissemination of geoethics through websites and

social networks, the publication of scientific papers, the organization of meetings and sessions/symposia on geoethics within national and international scientific events;

- encouraging the establishment of both regional and specialty groups; and
- promoting geoethics values and principles through cooperation with national and international organizations whose aims are complementary to those of the IAPG, encouraging strongly the involvement of geoscientists and citizens belonging to low income countries.

The achievement of the IAPG objectives will lead to:

- the identification of methods for a more effective application of geoethical values in geological practice and research;
- the reflection on the role that geoscientists can have in society and the identification of suitable forms, positions, means and actions to be adopted by them;
- the increasing awareness about human agents' responsibility towards the Earth system;
- the cultural renewal in the ways humans perceive and relate to the planet; and
- the sensitization towards the defense of life and the richness of the Earth.

The IAPG bodies are the Executive Council and the General Assembly, its network comprises 2300 Members from 128 countries on 5 continents. The IAPG has 31 National Sections, a Board of Experts on specific issues related to geoethics, a Young Scientists Club – YSC, that is the interface between the IAPG and young geoscientists' organizations and groups, in order to promote geoethics and the association among the youngest colleagues more effectively, the Task Group on Responsible Mining and the Task Group on Geoethics in Forensic Geology.

The IAPG is an affiliated organization of the IUGS - International Union of Geological Sciences, CIPSH - International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences, AGI - American Geosciences Institute, GSL - Geological Society of London, CFES - Canadian Federation of Earth Sciences, GSA - Geological Society of America, GIRAF - Geoscience Information in Africa Network.

The IAPG has agreements of collaboration with: EFG - European Federation of Geologists, EGS - EuroGeoSurveys, AGU - American Geophysical Union, IAH - International Association of Hydrogeologists, IAG/AIG - International Association of Geomorphologists, IUGS-IFG - Initiative on Forensic Geology, AAWG - African Association of Women in Geosciences, IAEG - International Association for Engineering Geology and the Environment, GC - Geoscientists Canada, BDG - Berufsverband Deutscher Geowissenschaftler e.V., NKUA-APRL - The National and Kapodistrian University of Athens - Applied Philosophy Research Laboratory, GfGD - Geology for Global Development, AEG - Association of Environmental & Engineering Geologists, YES - International Network of Young and Early-Career Geoscientists, IGEO - International Geoscience Education Organisation, FCEA - Forum for Climate Engineering Assessment, SGP - Sociedad Geológica del Perú, I-GEMA - Instituto de Geociencias Y Medio Ambiente, Arequipa-Perù, ANGE - African Network

for Geo-Education, GEVAS Red Argentina.

The IAPG is partner of the AGU Ethics & Equity Center, Global Partner of the International Year of Global Understanding (IYGU), Technical Partner of the IUGS Conference Resource for Future Generation - RFG2018, and Summit Partner of the Geoscience & Society Summit 2019.

The IAPG collaborates with the Erasmus+ project GOAL - Geoethics Outcomes and Awareness Learning (<https://goal-erasmus.eu/>) as project partner, and with the H2020 project INTERMIN - International Network of Raw Materials Training Centres (<http://interminproject.org/>), as member of the International Advisory Board of the project.

The IAPG's main documents are the Cape Town Statement on Geoethics (<http://www.geoethics.org/ctsg>), the Geoethical Promise (<http://www.geoethics.org/geopromise>), both supported by 22 geoscience organizations and available in 35 languages, and the White Paper on Responsible Mining (<http://www.geoethics.org/wp-responsible-mining>).

The Cape Town Statement on Geoethics underlines that embracing geoethics is essential to improve both the quality of professional work and the credibility of geoscientists, to foster excellence in geosciences, to assure sustainable benefits for communities, as well as to protect local and global environments; all with the aim of creating and maintaining the conditions for the healthy and prosperous development of future generations.

The Geoethical Promise is an Hippocratic-like oath for geoscientists, recently introduced in the geological degree ceremonies of the Italian universities.

The White Paper on Responsible Mining intends to provide essential reference elements for framing mining from an ethical perspective and to draw geoscientists', companies', policy makers' and society's attention to the ideas and approaches that the actors involved in mining have developed and use. It thereby illustrates the need for geoethics and, for those working in this field it shows areas in which they can put the values enunciated in the "Cape Town Statement on Geoethics" into practice.

In 2019, the IAPG has founded the School on Geoethics and Natural Issues (Schola de Geoethica et Naturae Quaestionibus), in short the "Schola" (<http://www.geoethics.org/geoethics-school>), that aims to provide excellent education in geoethics, thus promoting the development of a scientific and critical attitude to the knowledge of the Earth and its constituent systems, by fostering a growth of awareness and responsibility towards the planet, education in the values and actions underlying a respect for ecosystems, including responsible use of resources, management of natural risks, reduction of pollution and its repercussions on human health and climate, adaptation to environmental changes, in view of an accountable and ecologically sustainable development.

The IAPG is sponsor of the SpringerBriefs Series in Geoethics, launched in 2019 (<http://www.geoethics.org/springerbriefs-geoethics>), that has the goal to present concise summaries of cutting-edge theoretical aspects, research, practical applications, case-studies across a wide spectrum on issues of geoethics. IAPG officers and members have edited seven books on geoethics (<http://www.geoethics.org/books-on-geoethics>) and published dozens of articles in scientific and technical journals, mostly peer-reviewed. The IAPG has also cooperated in the production of videos on geoethical issues (<http://www.geoethics.org/videos>). The IAPG releases several issues



INTERNATIONAL
GEOGRAPHICAL UNION - IGU

President: Professor Yukio Himiyama

Board Members:

Secretary General and Treasurer: Professor R.B. Singh

Past President: Professor Vladimir Kolosov

First Vice President: Professor Joos Droogleever-Fortuijn

Vice President:

Professor Elena dell'Agnese

Professor Bojie Fu

Professor Barbaros Gönençgil

Professor Iain Hay

Professor Nathalie Lemarchand

Professor Rubén C. Lois-González

Date of next main meeting: 34th International Geographical Congress (IGC), 17th – 21st August 2020, Istanbul, Turkey.

Website: <https://www.igc2020.org/en/>

Scope:

What is the IGU? The International Geographical Union, founded in 1922, is an organization that represents the academic discipline of geography globally and is a truly international body. There are hundreds of national geographical societies and associations in the world, but the IGU is the only organization that attempts to unite the global community of geographers under a single umbrella.

The purposes of the IGU are primarily to promote the discipline of geography through initiating and coordinating geographical research that is truly international in scope through its Commissions and Task Forces. The IGU hosts the International Geographical Congress every four years and also promotes Regional Conferences, Thematic Conferences and other meetings that further the discipline of geography. The IGU also facilitates the participation of geographers in the global community of scientists through formal membership of the International Science Council (ISC).

A brief history of the IGU:

The IGU was formally established in Brussels in 1922. However, the history of international meetings of geographers began earlier. The first of a series of International Geographical Congresses met in 1871 in Antwerp, Belgium. Since its early days the IGU has consisted of three major components: a General Assembly of the delegates appointed by the member countries which meets at the time of the Congress and is the highest authority of the Union; an Executive Committee which consists of a President, nine Vice--Presidents and a Secretary-General and Treasurer; and Commissions and Task Forces which continue their work between General Assembly meetings. The working languages of the Union are English and French.

How to join the IGU:

Formal 'membership' in the IGU is by countries only through organizations that represent the geographical community in that country as a whole. However, individual membership is possible via one of the IGU's

research Commissions. Joining them is actually very easy – and there is no cost involved. The IGU has around 40 ‘Commissions’ and a few Task Forces as listed below:

- African Studies; Agricultural Geography and Land Engineering; Applied Geography; Biogeography and Biodiversity; Climatology; Coastal Systems; Cold and High Altitude Regions; Cultural Approach in Geography; Dynamics of Economic Spaces; Environment Evolution; Gender and Geography; Geographical Education; Geographical Information Science; Geography for Future Earth: Coupled Human-Earth Systems for Sustainability; Geography of Governance; Geography of Information, Innovation and Technology; Geography of Tourism, Leisure, and Global Change; Geoheritage; Geomorphology and Society: Past, Present and Future; Global Change and Human Mobility; Global Understanding; Hazard and Risk; Health and Environment; History of Geography; Islands; Karst; Land Degradation and Desertification; Landscape Analysis and Landscape Planning; Land Use and Land Cover Change; Latin American Studies; Local and Regional Development; Marginalization, Globalization, and Regional and Local Responses; Mediterranean Basin; Modeling Geographical Systems; Political Geography; Population Geography; Sustainability of Rural Systems; Toponymy (Jointly with International Cartographic Association); Transport and Geography; Urban Commission: Urban Challenges in a Complex World; Water Sustainability; Olympiad Task Force; Centennial and Sesquicentennial Task Force; Young and Early Career Geographers Task Force.

- These are clusters of geographers who are interested in particular elements of the discipline, such as Climatology, Urban Geography or Population Geography. Each commission has its own steering committee and organizes conferences and workshops (often, but not always, in conjunction with major IGU congresses and conferences), publishes newsletters focused on its specialty (including of course the news of any upcoming meetings), and books and special issues of journals related to the topic. Anyone can get involved with one or more of the commissions totally free of charge and without commitment – simply write an email to the appropriate commission chair and let them know you would like to become a commission member. You can find a full list of all the commissions, with details of contact persons and their own website addresses etc., on the IGU home page – follow the links to ‘Commissions’.

Major IGU initiatives

Aside from supporting the ongoing activities of all the IGU Commissions and arranging regular Congresses and Regional Conferences, the IGU currently is engaged in three major projects:

Journals Project

Globally, hundreds and perhaps thousands of journals deal with the broad discipline of geography. In recent years the domination of major publishing houses in the scientific journal market has increased and it is clear that many geographical journals are published that have lower profiles and yet could provide invaluable resources for geographers – researchers and teachers alike – in particular national or regional contexts. It was for this reason that the IGU embarked on a project to establish a searchable global

database of geographical periodicals. Information, including contact details, impact factors (where appropriate) and website addresses of more than 1000 journals from more than 80 countries worldwide are now available online. Follow the links on <https://igu-online.org/>

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The IGU, as a member of the International Science Council (ISC), strongly endorses the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve each Goal target by 2030. For more information see: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals

Future Earth

The IGU strongly supports the ISC's Future Earth initiative, which overlaps with the mission of the IGU, which regards itself as 'the science for sustainability'. The aim of Future Earth is to develop the knowledge required for societies worldwide to face the challenges posed by global environmental change and to identify and to seize opportunities for a transition to global sustainability. Future Earth must answer fundamental questions about how and why the global environment is changing, what future changes are likely, what are the implications for humankind and other species, and what opportunities reduce risks and vulnerabilities, enhance resilience, and create prosperous and equitable futures. Future Earth will show how this knowledge can inform and support actions for sustainable developments that enhance human wellbeing. For more information visit: <http://www.futureearth.org/>



INTERNATIONAL POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATION - IPPA

President: Judy Moskowitz

Secretary: Kim Cameron

Website: www.ippanetwork.org/

Scope:

Positive psychology is an exciting new field of inquiry that has captured the interest of thousands of researchers, practitioners, and students from around the world. This burgeoning area of psychology focuses on the study and practice of the positive emotions, strengths, and virtues that make individuals and institutions thrive. Since its inception in 1998, the field has seen an investment of tens of millions of dollars in research, the founding of several scientific journals, the development of masters, and Ph.D. programs in key universities, and reports in major news outlets (including cover stories in *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *U.S. News & World Report*). In addition, the International Positive Psychology Association (IPPA) has grown to thousands of members from more than 70 countries!

IPPA has a three-part mission:

- To promote the science of positive psychology and its research-based applications.
- To facilitate collaboration among researchers, teachers, students, and practitioners of positive psychology around the world and across academic disciplines.
- To share the findings of positive psychology with the broadest possible audience.

In all of these endeavours, we want to create rigorous standards for positive psychology, so that the field always represents the very best levels of current knowledge.

Our vision of the organization is of one that will integrate the positive psychology activities around the world. We want to work with national and regional organizations, not supplant them, so that there is coordination of our activities. IPPA hopes to support the global dialogue of both researchers and practitioners working in the field of positive psychology.

The IPPA community spans more than 70 countries and countless professional disciplines, such as psychology, business, education, law, coaching, and health. That diversity is one of our greatest strengths, as it affords us an opportunity not only to learn from a broad range of disciplines and cultures but also to create micro-communities within our organization of individuals passionate about particular topics. IPPA is currently home to five divisions: Work & Organizations; Positive Health & Wellness, Positive Clinical Psychology; IPPAEd (Education) and Students (SIPPA).

To support ongoing learning in positive psychology, IPPA hosts regular webinars with leading scholars and practitioners from our field. During each hour-long event, guest speakers like Martin Seligman, Barbara Fredrickson, Sonja Lyubomirsky, and many more present some of their latest findings and answer questions posed by the IPPA community. Participation in the Positive Psychology Leader Series is free for all current IPPA Members, Associates, Affiliates, and Students, who can also access recorded

archives from previous events.

Every two years at the World Congress on Positive Psychology, IPPA recognizes outstanding contributions by researchers, practitioners and students in the field. Awards include the Christopher J. Peterson Gold Medal, Outstanding Practitioner Award, Raymond D. Fowler Service Award, IPPA Fellow, Early Career Researcher Award and Dissertation Award. IPPA's Student Scholarship Program helps students who would otherwise not be able to attend the Fifth World Congress on Positive Psychology take advantage of this unique career and learning opportunity. These scholarships help offset registration and/or travel costs for students who have been accepted to present a poster or presentation.

Every other year, IPPA hosts a global gathering of leading researchers and practitioners to share the latest research and best practices in positive psychology. The Seventh World Congress will be held in 2020 in Vancouver, Canada! IPPA members who are active at the time of the World Congress will be eligible for discounted registration. Archived presentations from previous World Congresses are also available to IPPA Members.

IUAES

**International UNION of
ANTHROPOLOGICAL and
ETHNOLOGICAL sciences**



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND
ETHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES -
IUAES

President: Junji Koizumi

Board Members:

Secretary-General: Noel B. Salazar
Treasurer: Helen Macdonald
Senior Vice-President: Subhadra Channa
Vice-President: Sumita Chaudhuri
Vice-President: Maria Victoria Chenaut
Vice-President: Sachiko Kubota
Vice-President: Saša Missoni
Vice-President: Soumendra Mohan Patnaik
Head, Council of Commissions: Heather O'Leary
Deputy Head: Jijiao Zhang

Date of your next main meeting: IUAES2020 Congress, 7th – 11th October 2020, Sibenik, Croatia.

Website: <https://iuaes2020.conventuscredo.hr/>

Scope:

The first International Congress of the IUAES, the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (then called ICAES) was held in London in 1934. Ever since, the IUAES has held five-yearly World Congresses alongside smaller (Inter-)Congresses all across the globe. These congresses have become forums for anthropologists, ethnologists and academics from cognate disciplines from all over the world. Indeed, a significant goal of the IUAES is to provide opportunities for collaboration and interaction between scholars, thereby enabling cross-fertilization between the many anthropologies that are practiced globally.

The IUAES was founded de facto in 1948 and established de jure in 1968. It emerged from important anthropology and ethnology organizations, including one which started in 1865. The goals of the post-World War II IUAES resonated with a search for a more peaceful and tolerant world than had prevailed during the War, a period that revealed a need to strengthen the social sciences, anthropology in particular. Since its beginnings, the IUAES's main goal has been to broaden the vision and the concept of anthropological knowledge so that it would be inclusive of perspectives from all parts of the world, without those being appropriated by anthropologists in regions where their numbers and access to journals might enable them to dominate the discipline globally. To this end, many notable scholars from diverse countries and regions have participated in the organisation's most essential activities.

The IUAES Executive Committee, whose current President is Junji Koizumi, takes the leadership role of the organization, while IUAES Commissions, which represent specific academic interests within the large and diverse field of anthropology, are the centre of the organization's activities. Some Commissions have their own websites and journals, and most maintain a record of convening stimulating panels at IUAES Congresses and other international conferences.

The IUAES is a member of the International Science Council (ISC) that comprises academies, unions and organizations, from across the world, in both social and natural sciences. The IUAES is also a member of

the International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (CIPSH), a global organization for the humanities and human sciences. Most importantly, in 2017, the IUAES and the WCAA (World Council of Anthropological Associations) together formed a bicameral organization named the World Anthropological Union (WAU). The bicameral structure enables both unity and autonomy of the IUAES and WCAA chambers, allowing WAU's leadership, drawn from the two chambers' executive committees, to make decisions on important issues together and to collaborate as a powerful global organization while ensuring each chamber to pursue its independent activities.

The IUAES takes its advocacy role seriously and, on many occasions when there has been a threat to scholars and to the discipline as a whole, the IUAES has issued written statements and sent letters of support to those in need. The various activities of IUAES, WCAA and WAU are disseminated to its members in a biannual Newsletter and through the news circulated via social media channels and by email.

IUAES web page: <https://www.iaes.org>
<https://www.facebook.com/IUAES-1525250224390454>
https://twitter.com/IUAES_EC (hashtag #IUAES)

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-
DIVISION OF HISTORY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY -
IUPHST/DHST

President: Michael Osborne
Secretary-General: Catherine JAMI

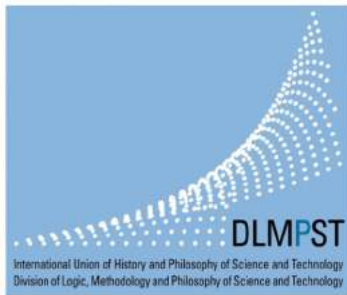
Website: <http://dhstweb.org/>

Scope:

In the issue of the journal *Archeion* of November-December 1927, the Italian historian of science Aldo Mieli (1879-1950) appealed to his colleagues working on the history of science for an active and organic participation in the international organisation of history. Following this appeal, historians of science participated in the 6th Congress of the Historical Sciences, held in Oslo in 1928. There they founded the International Committee of History of Science, which organized the 1st International Congress of History of Science, held in Paris in 1929. During the 2nd Congress, held in London in 1931, the Committee became the International Academy of the History of Science, an association of individual members with the aim to represent and organise history of science at an international level. At the 5th International Congress, held in 1947 in Lausanne, participants founded an institution different from the Academy, without individual members and consisting of national committees representing the participating states: the International Union of History of Science (IUHS), which took over the task of organising the international congresses. IUHS became member of ICSU (International Council of Science Scientific Unions), which was funded by UNESCO after World War II. In 1955, at ICSU's request, the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS) was created by merging IUHS and the International Union of Philosophy of Science; it was structured in two divisions, the Division of History of Science (IUHPS/DHS) and the Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS/DLMPS). In the 2010's, Technology was added to the name of all three institutions.

The aims of the DIVISION OF HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (IUHPST/DHST) are:

- to establish and promote co-operation between historians of science and technology either individually or as members of institutions and societies dedicated to History of Science and Technology and related disciplines;
- to collect and provide for the conservation of artifacts and documents useful for the development of the History of Science and Technology and related disciplines;
- to promote the development, the diffusion and the organization of teaching and research in the History of Science and Technology and related disciplines;
- to organize International Congresses of History of Science and Technology and international colloquia, and to sponsor or support other approved meetings of a similar character;
- to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of links between the different branches of human knowledge, while promoting gender balance and cultural diversity.



DIVISION OF LOGIC,
METHODOLOGY AND
PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY -
DLMPST/IUHPST

COUNCIL 2016-2019:

President: Menachem Magidor
(Hebrew University Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel)

First Vice-President: Helen Longino
(Stanford University, Stanford CA, United States of America)

Second Vice-President: Amita Chatterjee
(Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India)

Past president: Elliott Sober
(University of Wisconsin at Madison, Madison WI, United States of America)

Secretary General: Benedikt Löwe
(Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany. University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England)

Treasurer: Peter Schroeder-Heister
(Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany)

Assessors:

Samson Abramsky, Oxford, England.

Rachel Ankeny, Adelaide, Australia.

Verónica Becher, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Heather Douglas, Waterloo ON, Canada.

Hannes Leitgeb, München, Germany.

Mitsuhiro Okada, Tokyo, Japan.

Katarzyna Paprzycka, Warsaw, Poland.

Charlotte Werndl, Salzburg, Austria & London, England.

COUNCIL 2020-2023.

President: Nancy Cartwright
(University of Durham, England. University of California at San Diego, U.S.A.)

First Vice President: Kim Sterelny
(Australian National University, Australia)

Second Vice President: Verónica Becher
(Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Secretary General: Benedikt Löwe
(Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany. University of Cambridge, England)

Treasurer: Pierre Edouard Bour
(Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France)

Assessors:

Hanne Andersen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Rachel Ankeny, Adelaide, Australia

Valeria de Paiva, Mountain View CA, U.S.A.

Gerhard Heinzmann, Nancy, France

Concha Martinez Vidal, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Tomáš Marvan, Prague, Czech Republic

Dhruv Raina, Delhi, India

Cheng Sumei, Shanghai, China

Alasdair Urquhart, Toronto, Canada

Andrés Villaveces, Bogotá, Colombia

Contact e-mail: The Secretary General
secretary-general@dlmpst.org

Next congress: The DLMPST organizes the Congress on Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science and Technology (CLMPST) every four years. The last congress was CLMPST XVI held in Prague, Czech Republic from 5th to 10th August 2019. CLMPST XVII will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in the summer of 2023.

Scope:

The DLMPST is the global representation of the field of logic, methodology and philosophy of science and technology and aims to promote contacts among logicians, philosophers of science, and scientists interested in the foundational problems of their disciplines and among institutions dedicated to the field, as well as to encourage and sustain research and study in the field.

The DLMPST and its sister division, the Division of History of Science and Technology (DHST), form the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science and Technology (IUHPST). The Union and its two Divisions were formed in 1955 by merging the International Union of History of Science (IUHS) and the International Union of Philosophy of Science (IUPS). Going back to their history as independent Unions, the two Divisions are entirely separate legal entities with their own membership and their own governance and financial structure.

DLMPST has two membership categories, Ordinary Members and International Members. Ordinary Members are countries or nations represented by a National Committee. Often, the National Committees are constituted by a learned society representing (part of) the field of logic, methodology and philosophy of science and technology in that country or by a national academy. DLMPST currently has 38 Ordinary Members, representing every continent. International Members are legal entities (usually associations, societies, or academies) open to members independent of their nationality and working in the field of logic, methodology and philosophy of science and technology. DLMPST currently has 12 International Members.

DLMPST has a number of Commissions dealing with various specific aspects of the field. The Joint Commission (JC) is a special commission linking the two Divisions and considering the interface between History of Science and Philosophy of Science. Other commissions that are shared between DHST and DLMPST are the commission for History and Philosophy of Computing (HaPoC), the International Association for Science and Cultural Diversity (IASCU), and the Inter-Divisional Teaching Commission (IDTC). In addition to that, the DLMPST also has a commission on Arabic Logic and a commission on the Philosophy of Technology and Engineering Sciences.

In addition to organizing the quadrennial congresses, DLMPST has a small conference grants programme in which the Division funds events in logic, methodology and philosophy of science and technology worldwide; the HaPoC commission runs two conference series, History and Philosophy of Computing and History and Philosophy of Programming; and the IDTC organizes summer schools for sciences, history and philosophy of science, technology, and education.

Bridging between C. P. Snow's "Two Cultures" of the humanities and the sciences is of great importance to researchers in the field: logicians are spread between departments of mathematics, computer science, and philosophy, and being a philosopher of science requires intimate understanding of the practice of science. Many logicians and philosophers of science frequently act as mediators between disciplinary traditions and serve as translators between mutually unintelligible academic vernaculars. CLMPST XVI in Prague (2019) chose "Bridging across academic cultures" as the overall theme to facilitate mutual understanding between humanities scholars and scientists.

Not only must philosophers of science be able to talk to scientists, but scientists should be familiar with the basic methodological and philosophical issues of their discipline: at CLMPS XV in Helsinki (2015), the Division adopted the Helsinki Manifesto whose first sentence asserts that logic, methodology, and philosophy of science and technology are disciplines that should play a central role in the education of scientists and in the education of a science-literate citizenry.



WORLD NETWORK FOR LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY - MAAYA

President: Adama Samassékou
Secretary-General: Gilvan Oliveira

www.facebook.com/maayaorg

Scope:

An African initiative that came out of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Tunis in November 2005, the MAAYA Network aims to value linguistic diversity as a building block of unity of human communications.

The representatives of the following organizations participated in the Tunis event –during which the Network was created— and/or at its official launch in Paris: African Academy of Languages (ACALAN), Linguamón – Casa de les Llengües, Codice Idee per cultura SRL, E-Africa Commission du NEPAD, ENSTA, Funredes, Global Knowledge Partnership , GREF, SIL International, Linguasphere Observatory, Intlnet, ICVolunteers, Institut francophone des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la formation (INTIF), Language Observatory, International Literacy Institute of the University of Pennsylvania (ILI), Multilingual Internet Names Consortium (MINC), Organisation Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie (OIF), RECLA, Thai Computational Linguistics Laboratory, Toile Métisse, UNESCO, Unicode IDN in Africa, African Union, International Telecommunication Union (UIT), Union latine (Direction terminologie et industries de la langue).

Maaya was officially launched at the occasion of the International Mother Language Day on February 21st, 2006, in Paris, in the presence of the Director General of UNESCO. The members present at the meeting which took place on 22 and 23 February 2006 at the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris, elected as the first president and initiator of the World Network for Linguistic Diversity Mr. Adama Samassékou, of the African Academy of Languages.

The objectives of the Maaya Network are to:

1. Encourage civil society, the private sector, research institutions and NGOs, as well as governments and institutions to adopt and implement measures enhancing equitable multilingualism;
2. Promote mother tongue based multilingual education that contributes to value the capacity of free linguistic and cultural expression of the community in order to guaranty both social and gender equality;
3. Promote software localization and equal access of all languages to cyberspace;
4. Facilitate the empowerment of language communities worldwide in developing and defending their own languages and its usage;
5. Contribute to the creation and sharing of language resources;
6. Observe the implementation of language policies, ensure technological monitoring and serve as a focal point for linguistic research projects.



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC
SCIENCES - UISPP

Secretary General:

Marta Arzarello

Board Members:

President: François Djindjian

Treasurer: Apostolos Sarris

Next main meeting: XIX Worldwide Congress of the UISPP – “Evolution of the Human Societies of Prehistory and to Protohistory”, September 1st to 5th, 2020 - University Moulay Ismail University - Faculty of Sciences – Meknes, Morocco.

Website:

<https://uispp2020.sciencesconf.org/?forward-action=index&forward-controller=index&lang=en>

The International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques – UISPP - <https://www.uispp.org/>) was founded on May 28th, 1931, in Bern, and groups together all the sciences related to prehistoric and protohistoric studies: Archaeology, Anthropology, Palaeontology, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Environmental Sciences, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, History, Numismatics, Epigraphy, Mathematics and other.

Research into the mechanisms of adaption and the dynamics of human societies lies at the heart of the IUPPS's scientific interest. The IUPPS therefore periodically organises a world congress of prehistoric and protohistoric sciences. At these world congresses the progress made with regard to the state of knowledge is presented and common research objectives are defined. To this end, the UISPP creates scientific commissions devoted to specific research issues. The increasing specialisation of disciplines, of organisations and of scientific events requires a particular effort devoted to their incorporation and communication. The UISPP shoulders this responsibility. It ensures the promotion of multidisciplinary and interinstitutional collaboration through the regional and thematic scientific commissions and affiliated organisations, that share similar objectives, as well as with other scientific institutions.

Since 29th September 1955, the IUPPS has been a member of the International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences, which is affiliated to UNESCO. As an international association of scholars, its aims included the collaboration of scholars from all countries through initiatives that may contribute to the progress of prehistoric and protohistoric sciences, fully accepting the principles of academic freedom and rejecting any kind of discrimination based on race, philosophical or ideological judgement, ethnic or geographic affiliation, nationality, sex, language or anything else, since discrimination is, by definition, the negation of the scientific approach. It also rejects any attempts at fictional rewriting of the past, or at historical revisionism, and it does not exclude any bona fide scholar from its scientific activities.

STATUTES

CONSTITUTION OF CIPSH

(amended by the General Assembly of the CIPSH, Beijing, December 8th, 2015)

ARTICLE I – DENOMINATION, SCOPE AND PURPOSES

1) The International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences is a non-governmental and non-profit-making organization. The International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences, founded in French as Conseil International de la Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines¹ was founded in January 1949 in Brussels, at the request of UNESCO and under its auspices, following a meeting organized by the Union Académique Internationale to bring together representatives of non-governmental organizations.

Note: The Council adopts *CIPSH* as its acronym, for all languages.

2) CIPSH is comprised of scholarly organizations that conduct and encourage research in the fields of philosophy and other disciplines belonging to the humanities in the broadest sense of the term.

3) The goals of CIPSH were very clearly defined in a statement drawn up by the founders at the time of its creation. This statement is appended to the present statutes, and it continues to incorporate the goals of the Council. However, it has to be revised at the present time, in light of the changes that have occurred within human societies, increasingly complex relationships among cultural groups and changes in the framing of multidisciplinary research. In, addressing the needs and concerns of people worldwide, CIPSH identifies as its principal goals:

a. Cooperation among the institutions and non-governmental organizations that bring together scholarly communities specializing in the fields of philosophy and other human sciences and in their interfaces with social and natural sciences, the arts, and other endeavors that attempt to contribute to the understanding of humans and their cultural expressions.

¹ Originally, and until the 1st of January 2011, designated International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies

² «Expressing the belief that it is necessary to promote, with a view to a comparison of the results obtained, as an interpenetration of the various branches of research which constitute philosophy, humanistic studies and kindred branches of knowledge; Considering that a detailed comparative study of civilisations will show the wealth and dignity of each national culture and in consequence, its right to universal respect; Convinced that a better knowledge of man, of his instincts, his manners and customs, and of his behaviour, individual or collective, is indispensable to a closer understanding between the peoples, since it brings to light the accord of man's essential aspirations, while at the same time it absolutely condemns racial prejudice; Bearing in mind the desirability of furthering wherever possible, the moral and spiritual unity of mankind; Wishing to develop the co-operation, on an international scale, of philosophy, humanistic studies and kindred branches of knowledge, and to encourage research by means of an appropriate body; The representatives of the international non-governmental organisations signatories of the present document, having met in Brussels on January 18, 1949, do hereby set up an International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. As amended in Paris on September 28, 1955, in Mexico on September 21, 1963, in Rio de Janeiro on September 14, 1973, in Dubrovnik on September 23, 1975, in Montreal on September 15, 1977 and in Cairo on November 21, 1986, the constitution on the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies makes the following stipulations».

b. Promotion of the development of the relevant disciplines throughout the world, in order to enhance mutual understanding between scholars, and recognition of their different methods, and to share the most significant findings from their newest work. In this sense, the aim is to contribute to defining a path that might be useful and valid for all involved researchers, in order to benefit the advance and dissemination of knowledge. This should contribute to the reconciliation between actual and past cultural differences in all their diversity and specificity, and to answering the need for a genuinely equitable sharing of knowledge.

c. Advocacy for and promotion of the totality of research, whether concerned with cultural production, or with the variety of organizational and functional patterns manifested by different societies and envisaged in the broadest possible spatial and temporal frame. This goal cannot be achieved without dialogue among the disciplines, especially to bring the “human sciences” and the “social and natural sciences” closer together. Their common concern is with human individuals, groups, and corresponding contextual conditions, and encompasses the ways in which real human societies organize their thoughts, actions, lives, and value systems.

d. Communication of the results of research on civil society and governance in ways that make it broadly visible. At the present time, human societies are in fact more than ever in need of better understanding, both in and of themselves and by others, to assist them in meeting the challenges of the contemporary world and the many problems confronting all of them.

e. Efforts to disseminate the relevance of mid and long term conclusions that are informed by knowledge resulting from studies in the humanities, to mitigate the daily concerns of people and for their foresight and flourishing.

4) In order to achieve these goals, CIPSH undertakes:

a. To support the development of research programs and the strengthening of communities of scholars involved in research, especially wherever support appears indispensable.

b. To support the development of international initiatives and cooperative efforts which converge with this common aspiration.

c. To identify and suggest projects that might inspire scholars from different disciplines, different countries, and the different regions of the world to address themes of common interest.

d. To encourage the cultivation of interconnectedness between all the disciplines (human, social, and natural sciences), since it is indispensable for the analysis and understanding of the complexities inherent in the phenomena under study.

e. To take every action that could conceivably reduce, and in the long run eliminate, the many inequalities which structure the production, validation, and circulation, as well as international recognition and the acquisition of knowledge, in the fields of study concerned.

ARTICLE II - COMPOSITION

1) The Council is a Federation of scholarly national, regional and international bodies. These bodies are classified into three groups:

- a. International Organizations, including:
 - i. The International Academic Union;
 - ii. International Federations.
- b. Regional bodies.
- c. Scholarly organizations, including Research Councils supporting research in any field of the humanities.

2) The International Academic Union, among the Federations, will have a status in relation to its historical role in the activities of CIPSH.

3) A scholarly body may only be elected as a member or remain a member on condition that it enjoys well-established authority, that it plays a significant scholarly role on a regional or national scale or, in the case of an International Federation, that it is fully representative of one or more independent branches of study, that it has permanent governing, executive bodies and authorized representatives elected according to standard practices of transparency and fairness, and, finally, that it engages solely in work supervised by a general assembly of its members.

4) National universities and research units may be admitted as associate members.

5) New members are admitted to the Council by decision of the General Assembly by a majority of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting.

6) The General Assembly may also designate individual Honorary Members of CIPSH, for relevant contributions to knowledge in the Humanities and for relevant services to CIPSH. These individual members will have no voting rights in the Council.

ARTICLE III - HEADQUARTERS AND LEGAL REGISTRATION

1) The headquarters of the Council are in Paris. The General Assembly of CIPSH may change the headquarters upon approval of two thirds of its members.

2) The Council is registered as an International Association 1901, as defined by the French Law.

Note: Whenever needed, the structure and phrasing of the statutes of CIPSH may be adapted to national legal requirements, providing this does not contradict their contents and is approved by two thirds of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV - RESOURCES OF THE COUNCIL

1) Each member shall contribute each year to the Council according to a graded scale of membership fees determined by General Assembly. This graded scale of membership fees shall be public and included in the By-Laws of the Council.

2) A member organization that fails to pay its membership fee may attend and intervene in the General Assembly, without voting rights.

3) Failure to pay the membership fee for three successive years may entail loss of membership, by a vote of a simple majority of those voting at the General Assembly.

4) The Council budget is composed by:

- a. Members' fees.
- b. Donations.
- c. Research and projects grants.
- d. Funds resulting from the distribution of publications, organization of scientific events or delivery of services.
- e. Contributions for the activities of CIPSH in the framework of program-contracts.
- f. Grants-in-aid.
- g. Other contributions intended for support of the activities of CIPSH, based on a clear record of their legal source.

ARTICLE V - ORGANS

The organs of the Council shall be:

- 1) The General Assembly.
- 2) The Executive Committee.
- 3) The Board.

ARTICLE VI – GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- 1) The members of the Council form its General Assembly.
- 2) The General Assembly is chaired by the President of CIPSH.
- 3) The General Assembly:
 - a. Approves the strategy and global budget of CIPSH.
 - b. Decides on structural options concerning the scientific, editorial and other outreach policies of CIPSH.
 - c. Elects the Executive Committee.
 - d. Admits new member organizations, having the right to delegate this competence, until the next General Assembly, to the Executive Committee.
 - e. Has the power of decision on all matters concerning the functioning of the Council and the accomplishment of its mission.
 - f. Approves the creation of special projects and designates the scholars responsible for them, namely:
 - i. The Director of the journal *Diogenes*.
 - ii. Other special scientific or outreach global projects.
 - g. It alone can decide on the exclusion of any member.
- 4) The General Assembly shall meet in ordinary session as defined in the By-Laws. It may meet in extraordinary session upon the call of the Board or at the request of member organizations representing at least one third of the votes of the members of the Council.
- 5) The provisional agenda for ordinary sessions shall be drawn up by the Board and communicated to the member organizations of CIPSH not less than one month before the opening of the session.
- 6) The functioning of the General Assembly, the admitted number of votes and delegates are fixed by the dispositions of the By-Laws.
- 7) The dispositions regulating proxies are included in the By-Laws.
- 8) The rules defined in the By-Laws shall establish a fair balance between the rights and duties of the International Federations and the rights and duties of the other members of CIPSH and secure an appropriate status to the International Academic Union.

9) Decisions shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast, except in the cases stipulated in Articles II.4, IX, X and XII of the present Constitution.

ARTICLE VII – EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1) The Executive Committee is the main decision-making body in between sessions of the General Assembly.

2) The Executive Committee is composed of:

- a. The elected board;
- b. Three scholars proposed by the International Academic Union;
- c. One scholar proposed by each International Federation;
- d. One to three scholars elected by the General Assembly and proposed by the other member organizations, not included in VII.1.b or in VII.1.c.

3) The Executive Committee may not include more than two members of the same nationality and should reflect a fair gender balance. Its composition shall also provide a fair representation of the different regions of the world.

4) The former Presidents of CIPSH become Honorary individual members of CIPSH and have the right to attend the General Assemblies and the Executive Committee sessions, without voting rights.

5) The Executive Committee will have an advisory board, formed by up to 5 members selected among past members of the previous boards.

6) The terms of office of each member of the Executive Committee shall begin at the conclusion of the General Assembly during which he or she was elected and shall expire at the conclusion of the following regular Assembly.

7) The designated scholars responsible for special projects of CIPSH will attend ex officio the Executive Committee meetings

8) The Executive Committee meets at least one a year, for:

- a. Approval of the yearly report of activities.
- b. Approval of the plan of activities for the following year.
- c. Approval of the related budgets.
- d. Approval of the reports, plans and budget of special projects.
- e. Appointment of special and temporary committees.
- f. Approval of the agenda prepared by the Board for the meetings of the General Assembly.
- g. Certification of the reports of the Treasurer and of the Secretary-General, for presentation to the General Assembly.
- h. Endorsement of major projects in the field of the Humanities and award of grants for them.
- i. Approval of any other issues that may be considered relevant.

9) At the end of each year, the Executive Committee shall communicate a report on its work to all the member organizations, to be prepared by the board with the collaboration of all the committee members.

10) The Secretary-General shall circulate the minutes of such meetings to all the member organizations of CIPSH.

11) The Executive Committee will make its decisions within the framework of the directives formulated by the General Assembly, especially where financial matters are concerned.

12) In case of justified need and upon approval of a majority of two thirds, the Executive Committee may meet via videoconference.

13) The Executive Committee may opt for an electronic ballot for the vote on:

a. The approval of new members, in case this has been delegated by the General Assembly;

b. Any other issues of its competence, except when stated otherwise in the Constitution, in the By-Laws or in deliberations of the Executive Committee itself.

ARTICLE VIII - BOARD

1) The board shall exercise the functions of the governing body of the Council between sessions of the Executive Committee.

2) The board is elected by the General Assembly and consists of one President, who is also President of CIPSH, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and the immediate Past President.

3) The board may designate up to two Vice-Presidents and one deputy Secretary-General, to assist in the respective functions.

4) The Board shall meet at least twice a year for the transaction of such necessary business as may arise between sessions of the Executive Committee. It will also meet when the Secretary-General faces the need to make decisions related to activities unforeseen in the plan of activities, or whenever the President or any of its members identifies such a need.

5) The Board shall determine the names of three persons to serve as Nominating Committee for the election of the new Board.

6) The board may meet via video-conference but should meet at least once a year in a face-to-face session.

7) The Secretary-General shall circulate the minutes of such meetings to all members of the Executive Committee and to all the member organizations of CIPSH.

8) The President, the Secretary-General and the Treasurer of the Board are re-eligible to the same offices only once, thus serving for a maximum of two mandates, of three years each. At each election of a new President, the immediate past President continues as a member of the Board until his or her successor remains in charge.

9) A member of the board may be elected to a different category, providing that the maximum number of years serving as an elected member is twelve years, all kinds of elected mandates considered.

10) In electing and re-electing members of the Board, the Assembly shall try to ensure both continuity and renewal, which are equally indispensable, and strive for fair representation of fields, gender and regions.

11) The President of the board:

a. Is the President of CIPSH.

b. Presides over the sessions of the Executive Committee.

c. Represents CIPSH in all diplomatic relations with other institutions.

d. Coordinates with the Secretary-General the activities and agenda of the Board.

e. May delegate its competences to the Secretary-General or other members of the Executive Committee.

12) The Secretary-General, acting under the authority of the Board:

f. Directs the central Secretariat.

g. Represents the Council in all ordinary circumstances, with the assent of the President.

h. Dispatches correspondence, organizes meetings, prepares and distributes the publications authorized by the Board, and administers the revenue of the Council and the expenditure of funds.

i. May delegate its authority to the Secretary-General or another member of the Executive Committee.

13) The Treasurer:

j. Shall make the payments ordered by the Secretary-General and shall have the accounts of the Council audited by an expert accountant.

k. Shall monitor the accounts of member organizations showing the use made of subsidies granted on recommendation of the Council.

l. Maintain a regular correspondence with the Treasurers (or equivalent officers) of the member organizations of CIPSH.

m. Shall draw up an annual financial report, which shall be submitted to the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX - RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

1) The Council may conclude agreements with other organizations. Such agreements shall be drawn up under the authority of the Board and shall come into force when approved by the Executive Committee.

2) Such agreements may be amended or rejected by the General Assembly upon a decision adopted by a majority of the two-thirds of the members of the Council.

ARTICLE X - DISSOLUTION

1) A decision to dissolve the Council must be taken by a specifically summoned General Assembly and upon a resolution approved by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Council.

2) In case of dissolution, the Assembly shall appoint three liquidators of different nationalities.

3) Diogenes and the other assets of the Council will, under such circumstances, be given to scientific associations chosen by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE XI – BY-LAWS

1) The detailed application of the present Constitution shall be governed by the By-Laws.

2) The By-Laws shall be drawn up by the Board and submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

3) Decisions as to matters not covered by these Statutes are left to

the Executive Committee, who will inform the members of CIPSH of any decision concerning the functioning of the Council.

ARTICLE XII - IMPLEMENTATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

1) The Constitution shall be drawn up in two languages: English and French.

a. After the approval of amendments to the statutes in one of the languages, a complete version in the other language shall be prepared within one month.

2) This constitution shall be implemented from the moment of its approval by the first session of the General Assembly.

3) It shall not be amended except by a decision of the General Assembly taken by a two thirds majority of its members. Proposals for amendments shall be submitted to the constituencies two months before the meeting of the General Assembly.

ANNEX BY-LAWS

On the offices of CIPSH

1) The CIPSH main office and general secretariat are based at UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris.

2) The board of CIPSH may establish offices elsewhere, which will be dependent from the main office. A specific regulatory document will be approved by the board concerning the dependent offices' rights and obligations.

3) The General Assembly may change the location of the main office and confirm or cancel any of the other offices.

On the General Assembly constitution

1) The ordinary session of the General Assembly of CIPSH shall meet every three years.

2) Besides its members designated in the statutes, the General Assembly may welcome other scholars or representatives of other institutions, invited by the board as observers without voting rights.

3) The votes in the General Assembly will be distributed as follows:
a. The International Organizations will have a minimum of 60% of the votes.

b. Within these limits:

i. The International Academic Union shall have a number of votes as follows:

1. If the total number of the votes of International Federations is less than 15, it shall have 8 votes.

2. If the total number of the votes of International Federations is comprised between 15 and 25, it shall have 10 votes.

3. If the total number of the votes of International Federations is comprised between 25 and 40, it shall have 18 votes.

ii. Each International Federation shall have two

votes.

1. The number of votes of the International Federations will be augmented to three or more, if this will be required to secure the proportion defined in 7.a)³.

iii. Each other regional or national scholarly organization shall have one vote.

4) The delegates to General Assemblies will be designated as follows:

a. The International Federations may send up to two delegates.

b. The International Academic Union may send a delegation made up of as many delegates as the number of votes it has, as defined in art. 16 of these By-Laws.

c. Member societies from a single country shall not deploy more than a total of 2 votes. Although they shall have the right to send to the General Assembly as many delegates as the number of votes resulting from the above table, they shall devise an agreement among themselves about the distribution of the votes actually available to them.

5) Each delegate may be accompanied by an alternate and by one or more observers serving as technical advisers. The alternate may not vote except when he or she replaces the official delegate. However, an alternate or observer may have the floor upon permission of the President of the Assembly.

a. Proxies are allowed among delegates. No delegate to the General Assembly can receive proxies from more than two other members

b. Members of the Board may not serve as delegates. They shall have the right to speak, but not the right to vote, on any matter.

On the Assembly and Executive Committee discussions and procedure

6) The President of CIPSH shall be the President of the General Assembly. In case of absence, he or she shall be replaced by one Vice-President, to be named by the Board. In case of absence of both Vice-Presidents, the Assembly shall designate an acting President of the General Assembly.

7) The working languages of the Assembly shall be English and French.

8) The agenda and working papers of the General Assembly shall be sent to the participants a month before the opening of the session, unless stated otherwise in the statutes.

9) The Secretary-General may report to the Assembly on any question submitted to him or her for discussion.

10) Draft resolutions, motions and amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary-General.

a. After the discussion, and before the question is put to vote, the President shall read or have read aloud the text of the motion or resolution.

³ Example: If 15 Federations are present, they will have 30 votes and the IAU will have 18 votes, i.e., a total of 48 votes, corresponding to International Organizations. Therefore, this corresponds to the total number of votes of International Federations. As the maximum number of votes for the other organizations cannot be more than 40% (in this case corresponding to 32), as since each of them is entitled 1 vote, then the relative weight of the International Organizations will be augmented, to keep the proportions.

b. The President shall announce the result of all votes at the Assembly.

c. The delegate who presents a motion shall have the right to speak first and last in the discussion concerning this resolution or motion. He or she may withdraw his or her motion with the permission of the Assembly.

11) If several amendments to the same proposal are submitted, the President shall call first for a vote on the amendments that differ most from the original proposal.

12) The General Assembly may appoint any committee expedient for the work of the Council. It may delegate to the Board the responsibility for appointing a Committee.

13) The election of the Board by the General Assembly will be prepared by the Nominating Committee.

14) All candidates to the Board, including the re-eligible members of the outgoing Board, shall leave the Assembly room during the presentation of the Nominating Committee's report and until the vote is achieved.

15) The Secretariat of CIPSH shall be responsible for organizing the Assembly. It shall prepare the working papers, carry out the administrative work during the Assembly, draw up the minutes after the Assembly and send them to the members of the Assembly for correction.

16) The minutes, as approved by the members of the General Assembly, shall be made public by the Secretariat.

On the Voting procedure

17) Voting shall normally be by a show of hands.

18) A roll-call vote is obligatory when it is requested by at least one-fifth of the delegates or decided upon by the President.

19) At the request of the board or of at least one-fifth of the delegates, voting may take place by secret ballot.

a. The vote concerning the elections of the Board shall always be taken by secret ballot.

20) Votes are assigned as follows:

b. Decisions are normally made by a majority of the delegates present and voting, except for the case where a qualified majority is required by the Constitution.

c. Abstention is considered as a vote.

d. Abstentions are not accepted in case of election of the Board members or of special projects of responsible scholars.

21) If a motion receives a number of votes equal to the half of the voters, that motion shall be considered rejected.

On the Election of the Board

22) The Board shall determine the names of three persons to serve as Nominating Committee for the election of the new Board. The rules regulating the work of the Nominating Committee are annexed to these By-Laws.

23) All candidates to the Board, including the re-eligible members of the outgoing Board, shall leave the Assembly room during the presentation of the Nominating Committee's report and until the vote is achieved.

On the Budget

24) A Budget Committee shall be formed at the time of the General Assembly in order to draw-up a draft budget for the three following years, to be submitted to the General Assembly.

a. This committee shall consist of the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and two delegates, one of whom shall be designated as Chairperson, appointed by the Board.

b. The Deputy Secretary-General may attend the meetings of the Budget Committee ex-officio and in an advisory capacity.

c. The Committee may consult delegates where the budgets of member organizations are concerned.

25) The fee structure for CIPSH member organizations is the following:

a. International Academic Union: 4.000,00 €.

b. International Federations: 700,00 €.

a. International Federations that do not charge fees to their own members will pay a fee corresponding to 7% of their yearly income.

c. Regional bodies: 3.000,00 €.

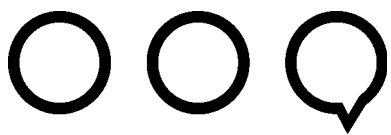
d. Scholarly organizations, including Research Councils supporting research in any field of the humanities: 2.000,00 €

26) The fees will be revised at each General Assembly, taking into account the evolution of the conditions of the affiliates and the contextual needs of the Council.

Amendments of the By-Laws

27) A revision of the By-Laws may be adopted by the majority of the votes of the delegates at the beginning of the General Assembly. Proposals for amendments shall be submitted two months before the meeting of the General Assembly.

ITM-CGEO STATEMENT



INSTITUTO TERRA E MEMÓRIA

CGEO AND CIPSH

The Geoscience Centre of Coimbra University (CGEO), the Polytechnic Institute of Tomar (IPT) and the Earth and Memory Institute (ITM) associate themselves to the 70th anniversary of CIPSH.

Since 2016, ITM signed a cooperation agreement with CIPSH, also engaging CGEO and IPT, sharing the course undertaken by CIPSH and its members, to renew the Humanities within a new framework of understanding of knowledge and science. This convergence was already embodied in the close cooperation of CGEO, IPT and ITM with two CIPSH members (UISPP and APHELEIA), and evolved into establishing a branch of CIPSH library at the Museum of Prehistoric Art of Mação, participating in several CIPSH and UNESCO Initiatives (IPT Chair in Humanities and Cultural Landscape Management; Mação affiliation to the UNESCO Global Learning Cities Network; seminars organized with leading members of other members of CIPSH, such as CASS, CISH, FISP, ANHN, IAA, MAAVA, IGU.

The Museum of Prehistoric Art of Mação is one of the oldest archaeology museums in Portugal. Since 2000, when prehistoric rock art was discovered in the area, it started a renewing, being currently one of the crucial projects in the region, within an integrated cultural and development plan. Seating in a crucial region for the study of prehistoric peopling the westernmost seaboard of Europe, it is, also, the base of several projects involving the Humanities in assessing, studying and contributing for the development of low demographic density territories.

Apart from the experience of organising national and international cultural events, it has engaged in developing a new strategy for Heritage management in Portugal, that is providing important results and has a major relevance for the current project. Among other aspects, it involves an approach to the entire heritage remains, as a memory “diffused” throughout the landscape and playing a part in local identities. As a result, major efforts are devoted to its inventory, being significative that the region’s heritage survey is the largest in Portugal (over 2.000 sites so far, against less than 20.000 sites listed in the national database for the whole country, when the region corresponds to less than 5% of the national territory).

Although small, and relatively recent in its renewing, the Museum benefits both from a long term experience and a young and highly qualified staff, aiming at becoming a centre for excellence in this domain, in Portugal. Currently, it co-ordinates a major programme on natural risks monitoring, supported by Culture 2000 programme (project ArtRisk, that has already been presented to the United Nations, as well, and will serve as a basis for a dissemination project to start in Brazil, November 2004), it has completed an international contest for ideas to develop a large protected area in the Ocreza and Tagus rivers (project sponsored by the Portuguese Order of Architects), it has been recognised as a major centre for Master studies in rock art (within the new Erasmus Mundus programme, under the Master on Quaternary and Prehistory), it became the European centre for rock art bibliographic database within the IFRAO organization (International Federation of Rock Art Organizations) and it was a major co-organiser, in 2006, of the worlds congress of the UISPP (International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences – UNESCO).

Apart from the stated above, the Museum has hosted, since 2000 and in co-operation with partners, major international programmes in the field of cultural heritage management, namely an international field training

for youth in rock art survey (sponsored in 2001 by the Programme Youth and involving over 50 youngsters from three countries) and intensive programmes on rock art (sponsored by the Socrates programme in 2002) and advanced computer applications (sponsored in 2003 by the Programme Socrates, involving over 20 research students). It has signed agreements with several international organisations, and is supported by an European board of advisors (that last met in April 2003). In 2002 and 2003 it also assisted in the projects “EuroPreArt” (sponsored by Culture 2000, under the co-ordination of the Instituto Politécnico de Tomar).

Another relevant experience is the United Nations project on desertification, since Mação has been selected as one of the case-studies in Portugal (see appendix). In this respect, it is developing a strategy that integrates cultural heritage and land management, in a process aiming at protecting the soil and preventing human depopulation.

The Instituto Politécnico de Tomar has an international reputation in the field of archaeology and cultural heritage, having co-ordinated several European projects for the last 20 years. Its Prehistory Centre pursues a line of research on symbolics, which is particularly relevant for the current application. IPT lead the project “TEMPOAR” (Territories, Mobility and Settlements in the Alto Ribatejo – with a focus on symbols and symbolic landscapes, financed by the Portuguese Ministry of Culture) and on the origins of agriculture in Europe (financed by the Portuguese Foundation of Science and Technology). The IPTomar has been involved in projects related to Prehistoric Art, namely the most successful project on the data-base of European Rock Art, called EuroPreArt (<http://europreart.net>). IPT has been responsible for Intensive programmes in the area of heritage quality management (IPT received in 2008 the Golden Prize from European Commission in recognition of its experience and good practices in the management of Intensive Programmes in the Heritage and Rock Art fields and the ECTS and SD Label in recognition of good practices in Mobility.), and it offers two Erasmus + Masters, one in Quaternary and Prehistory and the other on Cultural Landscapes Management (DYCLAM).

The scope of CGEO, from its foundation in 1975, has been to build from the identification of geological resources into their use and within the cultural context of societal options in their regard. From 2013, CGEO re-structured this vision, in line with sustainability concerns, strengthening its relations with R&D units, companies, international science bodies and UNESCO. CGEO understands technology as the core of human adaptations, energy as the basic requirement for the transformation of raw materials, and sociocultural dynamics as the framework for facing dilemmas. Cultures are embedded with knowledge on resources, techniques and socioeconomic matrices for regulating access to both. The focus of CGEO is in this tripod, together with heritage, since this raises awareness of the relevance of resources and technology, bidding together the three dimensions.

The core of research on human adaptations throughout the quaternary, the third dimension, is to assess human transitions, focusing on the relation between resources, their transformation, the related logistics, the social access to knowledge and products and the cultural understandings of all these processes. A holistic vision of culture is shared by all the members of CGEO, who aim at continuing to pursue interdisciplinary approaches in their daily investigation and development activities. CGEO considers that

the strategy of CIPSH is fully convergent with its own approach, and is engaged in supporting all main projects of CIPSH.

