

*image
not
available*

Europe Redefined: A Conference Report, , Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, 1991, 0951485415, 9780951485415, . .

DOWNLOAD [HERE](#)

Global Responses to Terrorism 9/11, Afghanistan and Beyond, Mary E. A. Buckley, Rick Fawn, 2003, Political Science, 334 pages. The attacks of September 11th 2001 and atrocities in Russia and Indonesia have demonstrated that terrorism now poses the most dangerous threat to stability, democracy and

Philosophy and science in the Scottish enlightenment , Peter Jones, 1988, , 230 pages. .

From EC to EU , Richard McAllister, 1997, History, 254 pages. The evolution of the European Community and its transition to the European Union has been far from smooth or predictable. Assessing key episodes, such as France's decision to

Kosovo Perceptions of War and Its Aftermath, Mary Buckley, Sally Cummings, 2001, History, 288 pages. Nato intervention in Kosovo marked a major turning point in post cold war international relations. While some western commentators argued that it was the first war to be fought

Adam Smith Reviewed , Peter H. Jones, Andrew Stewart Skinner, 1992, Business & Economics, 252 pages. .

Morals, motives & markets Adam Smith 1723-90, Jean Jones, Royal Museum of Scotland, 1990, Business & Economics, 48 pages. .

The "Science of man" in the Scottish Enlightenment Hume, Reid, and their contemporaries, Peter Jones, 1989, History, 204 pages. .

France today introductory studies, John Ernest Flower, 1980, History, 222 pages. .

Edinburgh a travellers' companion, David Daiches, 1986, History, 246 pages. .

We are pleased to announce the full line up for the Symbolist Landscape in Europe 1880-1910 conference. The 2-day international conference will take place on 4 and 5 October 2012 at the National Galleries of Scotland, Edinburgh. Eight 30-minute papers and a plenary lecture will be given and will include a visit to the exhibition Van Gogh to Kandinsky: Symbolist Landscape in Europe 1880-1910 (14th July - 14th October 2012).

Redefining European Symbolism, 1880-1910 is a network funded by the Leverhulme Trust. The partners are the University of Edinburgh, the National Galleries of Scotland, the Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam, the Musée d'Orsay and the Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art, Paris

and the University of Geneva. It has staged two research seminars (on the Nabis, VGM, November 2010 and Symbolist landscape, INHA, March 2011) and two conferences: on the Nabis, Amsterdam, VGM, October 2011 and on European Symbolism, Musée d'Orsay, April 2012.

Tickets* cost £25 (£15 concessions); £10 student ticket and are available from the Information Desk at the Scottish National Gallery or call 0131 624 6560 between 9.30am-4.30pm with debit/credit card details. This number has a voicemail system so please your details if there is no answer. Alternatively please email: IDesk@nationalgalleries.org

The 2-day international conference on Redefining European Symbolism took place on Friday 13 and Saturday 14 April 2012. Staged in the auditorium of the Musée d'Orsay, Paris, the event was hailed a success after 14 papers were given over 48 hours to an audience of over 200, with leading academics and curators in attendance from all over Europe and North America. The event provided an excellent platform for researchers to meet and mix.

The conference was split into four sessions incorporating many facets of Symbolist research, culminating in a final afternoon dedicated to the question of Redefining European Symbolism. The first session, entitled Correspondances: littérature, théâtre, musique, was followed by Arts et identités: individualisme et nationalisme. On the second day the opening session took the themes of Contradictions: science et spiritualité, with the afternoon given to the major issue Redefining European Symbolism. The papers accentuated the wide range of Symbolism. There were papers on key figures in the wider culture, among them Wagner and Mallarmé, Huysmans and Rodenbach, as well as on artists: Rodin, Gauguin and Filiger, plus the painters of Young Poland. One aim was to try to place the fluid nature of Symbolism in the broadest context of the period 1880-1910, so papers covered a panorama of topics, including theatre and the urban landscape, nationalism and colonialism, and spirituality and psycho-physiology. A round table of specialists (Guy Cogeval, Debora Silverman, Rodolphe Rapetti, Michael Zimmermann, Edwin Becker and Richard Thomson) gathered for the final hour to discuss the value of such a broad view of Symbolism, stressing that it was not a reactionary current but one that had an important input into later 20th century culture. It was felt that there were many 'symbolisms', narrow definitions should be avoided, and that a wide, inclusive and dynamic view of this fascinating period of European culture was preferable to the rather restrictive accounts which had perhaps tended to prevail.

The Redefining European Symbolism network is pleased to announce that the line-up for the 2 day conference on European Symbolism has been finalised. The event will take place at the Musée d'Orsay in Paris on Friday 13th and Saturday 14th of April 2012. The event is free to attend. There will be fourteen papers (six in English) given by both world-leading and young scholars from several countries, covering a rich variety of topics relating to European symbolism, 1880-1910.

New association named The Birch and the Star. Finnish Perspectives on the long 19th-century, chaired by Maija Tanninen, director of the Ateneum Art Museum in Helsinki and Riikka Stewen, from the Finnish Academy of Fine Arts, with a scientific committee composed of historians of art, music and literature working at the University of Helsinki and in several Finnish museums and archives. We have decided to develop our international activity after the success of our first symposium, held in Helsinki, 'Between Light and Darkness, International Symposium on Fin-de-siècle Symbolism';

A one day seminar took place at the end of November to discuss various aspects of the Nabis within the visual arts and their impact on symbolism as a whole. The Van Gogh Museum kindly allowed us to host the event in their library. A selection of 6 papers were given to an invited audience by experts from Edinburgh, Paris, Geneva, Frankfurt, Ghent and Kingston (Canada). The report is now available for to view online. This includes summaries of the papers given and minutes of the discussions. Please use the link below.

Critical analysis of re-definition and re-construction of cultural identities in SEE, through different social and cultural apparatuses and in the context of "EU-ropeanization", regionalization and globalization processes, opens an important research question: do these processes (significantly)

influence possible re-definition and re-construction of cultural identities in the direction of ethnically and nationally non-exclusivist cultures?

The project consortium which consisted of researchers from an 'old' EU member country (Austria), a 'new' member (Slovenia), a candidate country (Croatia), and a country with aspiration to become EU member (Serbia) has assessed the situation in the countries with structurally different positions as far as EU membership is concerned.

Our research interests were directed towards analysis of different social and cultural domains and apparatuses affecting re-construction of cultural identities in the process of "EU- ropeanization" of SEE countries, such as: politics of memory; language politics on the example of national minorities; traditional media, such as national theatres, new media, mass- media, popular culture and cultural industries; cultural production etc.

The two-day conference intended to discuss the subject of poverty and inequality in societies with human rights policies, with participants from different backgrounds, bringing together institutional actors, researchers, activists, associations, and networks, as well as people living in poverty and precariousness and other citizens involved in the themes raised by the Conference. The first day of the discussion was devoted to the analysis of the current situation in terms of poverty, inequalities and precariousness of living conditions. The workshops highlighted the links between poverty and human rights, democracy, as well as reflect on the consequences of the crisis.

We need a social policy that respects social knowledge which is based on the participation of people and NGOs having direct experiences concerning poverty, said Fintan Farrell (EAPN). He mentioned water access is necessary to fight effectively against poverty. He also referred to the "Water is a Human Right"; ongoing European Citizen's Initiative (ECI)

A new paradigm about resources is key not only for environmental but also for social sustainability. Guidelines can be broken down into two strands: how to establish a fairer use of resources and how to promote a social re-birth of resources. In this framework, changes are necessary for different actors at all levels: public administrations, businesses and citizens, but in particular we are interested in how public authorities can support existing initiatives.

EPHA stressed that it would be worthwhile comparing data related to poverty with health data, as evidence shows that [1] Poverty inequalities are strongly linked to health inequalities, the lower someone is on the socioeconomic scale the worse their health status is likely to be. These inequalities can be avoided by tackling socio-economic determinants (e.g. education, employment, and housing) leading to poverty and poor health. This can also help address the overall health of the wider population.

Oliver Zwirner (European Commission, DG Environment) focused on measurement activities "Beyond GDP" and strategies for a transition towards sustainability such as the need to reorganise work and the profitability of companies, to develop macroeconomic theory that links economy and ecology, and to design visions for all business/social groups.

Victor Anderson (SDC) commented highly interestingly on the SERI paper and especially on the question "Is another growth possible?". He pointed out traps of decoupling on the production side, doubted whether the change on the consumption side (e.g. LOHAS, cultural creatives, etc.) is drastical enough and mentioned the danger of using different indicators.

The project "Growth in Transition" intends to trigger a dialogue among institutions and people about how we can shape this transformation process towards sustainability. It also aims at contributing to current EU and international processes and at informing the Austrian public about them (e.g. the EU initiative "Beyond GDP").

Helga Nowotny, Professor of Social Studies of Science, President of the European Research Council, and well known to EASST colleagues, welcomed participants to this important and timely

conference with a call to 'operationalise'; the ambitious goals of integrating the social sciences and humanities (SSH) in the Horizon 2020 grand challenges for research and innovation. Held in Vilnius, on September 23/24 the conference was part of the Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union to discuss the role of social sciences and humanities in the upcoming EU Framework Programme Horizon 2020 which will focus on societal challenges.

The ensuing conference dialogue between researchers and European Commission officials revealed both the opportunities and the difficulties of translating these ambitions into reality. The commitment is real enough but the legacy of 'science-push'; framing of research agendas remains very tangible. Several conference participants, including EASST Council members, past and present, expressed the need to draw on the transdisciplinary experience and capabilities of the science, technology & innovation studies community to make a real transformation happen.

This development opens up new opportunities for EASST and our members who are extensively involved in the EU framework programmes. We need to proactively shape the emerging Horizon 2020 programme to enable it to fulfil its interdisciplinary social science & humanities aspirations. This will be an issue discussed at an EASST convened meeting of national STIS associations in London in late November. In the next issue of the review we will propose a strategy to address this.

Europe will benefit from wise investment in research and innovation and Social Sciences and Humanities, SSH, are ready to contribute. European societies expect research and innovation to be the foundation for growth. Horizon 2020 aims to implement inter-disciplinarity and an integrated scientific approach. If research is to serve society, a resilient partnership with all relevant actors is required. A wide variety of perspectives will provide critical insights to help achieve the benefits of innovation. The effective integration of SSH requires that they are valued, researched and taught in their own right as well as in partnership with other disciplinary approaches.

European Social Sciences and Humanities are world class, especially considering their diversity. They are indispensable in generating knowledge about the dynamic changes in human values, identities and citizenship that transform our societies. They are engaged in research, design and transfer of practical solutions for a better and sustainable functioning of democracy. Their integration into Horizon 2020 offers a unique opportunity to broaden our understanding of innovation, realigning science with ongoing changes in the ways in which society operates.

1. Innovation is a matter of change in organisations and institutions as well as technologies. It is driven not only by technological advances, but also by societal expectations, values and demands. Making use of the wide range of knowledge, capabilities, skills and experiences readily available in SSH will enable innovation to become embedded in society and is necessary to realise the policy aims predefined in the 'Societal Challenges';

2. Fostering the reflective capacity of society is crucial for sustaining a vital democracy. This can be achieved through innovative participatory approaches, empowering European citizens in diverse arenas, be it through participation as consumers in the marketplace, as producers of culture, as agents in endangered environments, and/or as voters in European democracies.

7. Recognising knowledge diversity: Solving the most pressing societal challenges requires the appropriate inclusion of SSH. This can only succeed on a basis of mutual intellectual and professional respect and in genuine partnership. Efficient integration will require novel ways of defining research problems, aligned with an appropriate array of interdisciplinary methods and theoretical approaches. SSH approaches continue to foster practical applications that enhance the effectiveness of technical solutions.

8. Collaborating effectively: The working conditions of all research partners must be carefully considered from the beginning and appropriately aligned to set up efficient collaboration across different disciplines and research fields. This includes adequate organisational and infrastructural arrangements, as well as ties to other stakeholders in civil society and business. Budgetary

provisions must be appropriate to achieve this goal.

9. Fostering interdisciplinary training and research: Integrating SSH with the natural and technical sciences must begin with fitting approaches in post-graduate education and training. Innovative curricula foster a deepened understanding of the value of different disciplinary approaches, and how they relate to real world problems.

10. Connecting social values and research evaluation: Policy-makers rightly insist that the impact of publicly funded research and its benefits for society and the economy should be assessed. Accurate research evaluation that values the breadth of disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches is required to tackle the most pressing societal challenges.

<http://eduln.org/5948.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/3646.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/12248.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/20731.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/13628.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/19691.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/18460.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/1081.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/17791.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/20505.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/11611.pdf>

<http://eduln.org/20366.pdf>