

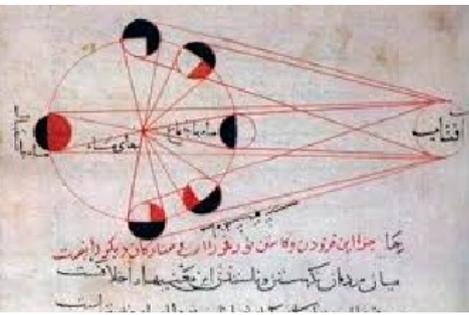


International Committee of Historical Sciences  
Comité international des sciences historiques

# THE CISH NEWSLETTER

No. 1 | November 2018

Information for and from the world-wide community of historians



## EDITORIAL

CISH has a long history of communication among its members. For quite some time proceedings of the congresses gave historians all over the world the opportunity to follow international developments in the discipline. National committees provided reports on their achievements, and professional bibliographies were published. For another period an annual Bulletin informed about member organizations. The change of such formats demonstrates both the need for communication and the ongoing historical transformation of the means of such communication.

The General Assembly of CISH supported in September 2017 the idea submitted by the Board to improve its communication strategy again and as a consequence to introduce the instrument of a regular Newsletter sent out to all member organizations. Such a newsletter, that is the assumption, helps to

keep everyone informed about the decisions taken by the board but also to allow more information circulating between the member organizations. Some of them dispose of a well-developed and publicly accessible website and publish regularly in the form of a bulletin or blog, while others use rather internal means of communication addressing their members only occasionally. We believe that for the world-wide community of historians, CISH ambitions to be the representative, it would be useful and welcome to provide a platform for more connections between the national and thematic committees working under the umbrella of CISH.

This newsletter is intended to help members understand decisions taken by the various bodies of CISH and its member organizations but it will also be a standing invitation for comments, constructive

criticism, and the expression of alternative agendas. We hope that the new format contributes to a more intense relationship between the world organization of historians and those working historically in various professions – academic and non-academic.

Concerning our language policy, we stick to the three official languages of CISH (English, French and Spanish) but we will not provide translations of contributions. Instead, we will publish them in the original language in which they are submitted and hope that this is an acceptable compromise in order to make the Blog's production less expensive and less time-consuming.

We start this endeavor in the understanding that it is by far not enough to have a newsletter that contains the minutes of the latest board meeting – as necessary as such an information policy is – but that the success of this initiative depends on the member organization's willingness to contribute to a dialogue across the borders of countries, continents, subdisciplines, and generations. The Newsletter therefore should be read as an invitation to submit news about national and transnational congresses, important events disseminating historical knowledge, but also to inform about research and editorial initiatives, to celebrate important books and figures in the respective fields of historiography, and many more of such items that may interest the community. Given the fact that attention is a scarce resource, articles should not exceed a length of 800 words but we encourage very much all contributors to include links to more extensive versions or additional material.

One word more on distribution. Such a newsletter needs to be read in order to get improved. We are, of course, not able to send it out to all historians in the world and will disseminate by two means: the newsletter in its pdf-format is sent to the administrative addresses we have at disposal for all member organizations and we would be more than happy if those being in charge of the communication with their individual members would forward the newsletter. At the same time the content of the newsletter is displayed on the CISH's website as well and therefore accessible to everyone – historian or not. We hope to make both the newsletter and the website a must read for historians who would like to know what happens within CISH and its many member organizations.

This first issue will be followed very soon with a second due to the fact, that the board currently publishes a series of very important notes and call for applications, among them the call for additional proposals

to the next CISH-congress in Poznan but also an invitation to suggest new members for the board from 2020 onwards as well as to apply for the CISH-congress in 2025. It might be that our newsletter will not follow this pace for ever but we are highly committed to make it an instrument of regular exchange of ideas and information.

Matthias Middell,  
Board Member

## A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear members,

The International Committee of Historical Sciences is going through an important moment of its long history. The 2015 Jinan Congress has been a great success for the quality of the organization, the very high number of participants, the variety of topics dealt with, the scientific relevance of the presentations and the debates. According to the opinion of many, it coincided with a period of renewal and growth which was felt as needed for some time. Today ICHS counts among its members about fifty-five National Committees, thirty International Organizations and six Internal Commissions. New membership requests, coming from various countries (Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Armenia) are numerous and testify that we are on the right track. The creation of the International Award for History, now at the second edition, attracts the interest of the widest community of historians and reveals scholars who, in the spirit of the ICHS, have contributed to the advancement of historical research, enabling the encounter of disciplines and the dialogue between cultures.

The General Assembly held in Moscow on 29–30 September 2017, has approved major parts of the program of the XXIII International Congress, which will be held in Poznan in 2020, while leaving space for additional proposals at a later stage of the preparation of this congress as wishes particularly by young-



er scholars. The traditional articulation of the Congress has been maintained as it retains an undeniable validity. However, we will give new formats as the presentation of research centers more space within the congress program. Our congresses are therefore taking on an ever more lively format that, without losing anything of consolidated experiences, enriches them with other exchange opportunities. The contacts between the Secretary General, the Board and the members of the CISH are frequent. It seemed useful, however, to introduce new means of communication within our organization, which would encourage participation in many ongoing initiatives and provide information on scientific and cultural events of common interest. This is how the idea for this newsletter was born, which you just started to consult. Dear friends, we need the contribution of everyone and this newsletter can become a valuable tool

## REPORT ON THE POZNAN MEETING OF THE BOARD

The board of CISH met in June 2018 in Poznan, venue of the next international congress of historical sciences in 2020, and one of the major items of the agenda was of course to meet with the organizing committee of the next congress as well

as with their partners from the town hall, the exhibition company and the Faculty at Poznan University. The board got clearly the impression that all the preparation work is well under way and that we can expect all the necessary infrastructure for the encounter of the world's historians in August 2020. A few pictures may say more than a long report on the great venue that will allow all of us to gain insight into the historical legacy of empires in the region as well as in current processes of Europeanization. All in all, the board congratulated the Polish organizers and is very confident that the congress in 2020 will become a great event for the international historiography. Connected to the board meeting the



to strengthen our friendship in the name of history.

**Thank you and good job!**

Andrea Giardina,  
President of CISH

History Department of Poznan University had organized a workshop on recent trends in the understanding of history and how they might challenge the attractiveness of CISH's congresses. Ewa Domanska gave a thought provoking overview on the many turns that had occurred in historiography over the past two or three decades and she as well as her colleagues from other

Polish universities inspired a very lively debate on how to mobilize new generations of scholars for the program of the international congresses.

One of the responses to this call for innovation had been decided by the board already during its previous meeting in Neuchâtel when a series of slots were not filled with submissions that had been received as early as 2016 but were left open for proposals formulated only in late 2018. The board therefore renews its call for such proposals with a deadline on 31 January 2019, the overview on proposals already accepted as well as the call for additional ones will shortly follow in the next edition of the newsletter as well as will be published on

our website. This new call will allow not only for topics that have become only very recently of broader interest among historians but is also a special invitation to younger scholars who now look for ways of presenting



Ewa Domańska

their new findings to the international audience. The board took three more decisions during its deliberations.

First, thanks to the infrastructure provided by the Polish organizers of the congress, a large poster session will give the opportunity to present research results from

individual scholarship.

Secondly, CISH will held for the first time in 2020 a so called research forum that gives research centers and larger collective projects the opportunity to display their achievements but also funding agencies a platform to meet with scholars and to offer their programs. The details will be published in our next Newsletter.

## THE NEXT CISH CONGRESS IN POZNAN 2020 INTERVIEW

An Interview with Krzysztof Makovski

[The next CISH-congress will be held in Poznan and you have been working together with your colleagues from East Central Europe to prepare major themes and round tables dealing with the history of the region. Which new aspects do you intend to address?](#)

Poznan, applying for the organization of the Congress, acted as a representative of the entire East-Central Europe. The granting Poland the Congress gave a great impetus for the historiography of the region.

Thirdly, CISH asks the member organizations to propose candidates for the Prix International of CISH introduced in Jinan 2015 and again we will give more details in the next edition of the Newsletter.

And finally, the board prepares the decision by the general assembly in 2020 on the venue of the congress in 2025 by publishing its call for applications and by inviting candidates to convince the representatives at the general assembly during the congress in Poznan that they suggest the right venue for a gathering of 1,500 to 3,000 scholars. For further details of such an application we will publish this call as well on both the website of CISH and the Newsletter soon.

Matthias Middell,  
Board Member

This impetus found its expression in the number of different panels proposed by historians from East-Central Europe. There were submitted over 20 applications and almost half of them were preliminary accepted by the Board of CISH.

The impetus mentioned above, first of all found their expression in the joint Polish, Hungarian and Czech proposal of a Major Theme under the title: 'Towards a Balanced Historical Knowledge'. The proposal is aimed at showing that the divergences between East-Central



Europe and the Western world were reflected not only in different history but also in the different development of the modern historiography. In today's worldwide transformations and with the changing status of Western civilization, other long-overlooked components of East-Central Europe also come to the fore, for example the frequent political and social upheavals to which the region has been exposed in modern history or the discontinuities of states and nation-building.

The system of governance in the region, especially after the First World War, will be considered in a few other panels, with special attention to the predisposition to accept authoritarian systems. East European experiences with minorities will be the next area, with stress on the question if they could serve as a lesson for others in solving the contemporary problems. In a few panels historians return to their predecessors' interest in social and economic history, which a few decades ago was good mark of the East European historiography (migrations, transformation of the structure of family).

[East Central Europe has for long been represented as a semi-peripheral region in a world economy that has its core in the Northwest of Europe. But more recently, such conceptualizations came under critique as Eurocentric and also as not reflecting a rather multipolar world order. How do you and your colleagues react to these challenges?](#)

In the opinion of the well-known Polish history theoretician Ewa Domanska the concept of epistemic justice might be used as a goal and a directive for building quite new approach to the historical writing. In this approach East-Central Europe could identify itself with other parts of the world in a similar 'peripheral' situation (Asia, Africa, Latin America, Australia, Canada). Therefore the proposed topic 'Towards a Balanced Historical Knowledge' will be expanded to in-

clude comparable macro-regions outside Europe. All regions mentioned above are increasingly aspiring to gain in the future a status of important centers of the building knowledge on the past. Discussion on the interrelationship between social, ecological and epistemic justice is one of the most important challenges in future-oriented thinking about the past. However, this time instead of repeating the ideas from West-

ern Europe and the United States the organizers would like to present their own approach, which would result both from local Central European traditions and interests as well as needs and experiences. In this

way, efforts of the organizers would contribute to the discussion on epistemic justice. While respecting and using the Western tradition as the base, it is also important to stress the significance of the participatory form of knowledge building, which is essential for local communities and which shows what local knowledge can contribute to global understanding of the past.

[Can you give us an idea of how the cooperation with your Hungarian, Slovak and Czech colleagues works and what is foreseen until the congress in Poznan?](#)

The cooperation with historians not only from the countries listed above, but also from other countries in the region works quite well. Last year, Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences organized an international workshop in Naleczow near Lublin. In this workshop took part the historians from most of East European countries. The meeting was devoted to discuss about joint topics for the Congress in Poznan. The result of this workshop was the elaboration of the Major Theme mentioned above and a number of other panels (Round Tables, Joint Sessions, Specialized Themes). Then other meetings in a smaller circles took place (partly in collabora-



tion with scholars from other regions), which served to refine the earlier ideas. Some of them were later accepted by the CISH Board and will be presented at the Congress in Poznan.

Many people are currently concerned about populist tendencies in some countries of the region which also affects the work of historians. What is your experience in this regard?

I do not know exactly the situation in other countries of the region but in my opinion in Poland populist tendencies have influence on historians. Some of the effects are of general nature and concern not only Eastern Europe. Populism, by its nature, leads to a dramatic lowering the level of public debate. The vision of the world is simplified and the description of reality is only black and white. The populist propaganda, also by its nature, is directed primarily against elites who, it is said, previously did not care about the welfare of 'the people'. This has led in practice to the collapse of the authority, including the authority of scholars. In addition, the humanities and social sciences are becoming more and more politicized. This is particularly apparent in the case of history because the government promotes its own historical policy, presenting their own vision of the past. First of all, it is reflected in

new school curricula and the propaganda of the public media. This also caused the divisions in the milieu of historians. The number of 'court' historians and opportunists has increased alarmingly, and the number of 'classic' historians (critical and objective in the Ranke's sense) has fallen drastically. However, it should be emphasized, that until now we did not experience any suppression of freedom of expression.



## THE LEAVING TREASURER'S VIEW ON CISH FINANCES

An Interview with Laurent Tissot

You worked for the CISH as treasurer since the congress in Amsterdam in 2010. Membership fees range between 650 and 800 Swiss Francs per year. Can you briefly tell us for which tasks and purposes the money is used for?

The money is mainly used for the meetings of the bureau (approximately twice a year) and the support of various events, such as the organisation of conferences (on the First World War in Paris in 2014, on the Civil War in Moscow in 2017). The expenses cover the travel and the accommodation of members as well as the maintenance of the website.

I can imagine that not all member organizations are in the situation that paying these fees is easy to them. What is your experience in this regard?

I have experienced a flexible way of dealing with the latecomers... hoping that the late fees will be paid in the future... Sometimes that works and sometimes not.

As a treasurer, I guess, you had to look for hundred per cent payment of the fees and this is for sure also a matter of fairness. But at the same time small committees may face difficulties to collect the fees from their individual members and the same may apply for less developed countries where national committees are not always profiting from support by state institutions. Are there discussions at the board about how to react to this situation?



It is obvious that, for some members, the fees are too high (800 CHF for the national associations and 650 CHF for the affiliated associations) and these feelings are not only those coming from small committees... The board is aware of this situation. Measures must be taken in order to facilitate the payment: a solution can be to fix 650 CHF for all associations (either national or affiliated) . But that means that the budget of CISH would be reduced substantially letting less marge de manoeuvre in its activities. Another measure could be to make an arrangement with the associations in difficulty letting them pay fees in a reasonable future (three or four years). We can also imagine attracting new financial support coming from national or international research agencies.

You have not only been the responsible for financial aspects but you are also representing CISH towards

CIPSH. Can you tell us a little bit about this organization and how CISH contributes to its activities?

The ICPHS (The International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences) is a non-governmental organisation within UNESCO, which federates different learned societies in the field of philosophy, human sciences and related subjects. It coordinates the international works and researches carried out by centres and networks of scholars. It favours the exchange of knowledge among scholars and fosters the international circulation of scholars, in order to improve the communication among specialists from different disciplines, enforce a better knowledge of cultures and of the different social, individual and collective behaviours. The CISH was one of the first organisations to join CIPSH when it was founded in 1949. Fees are paid every year.

But CIPSH's history is hectic.

When UNESCO was in a favourable financial situation, it was relatively easy for the CIPSH members (including CISH) to get access to financial support. Now the situation has changed. UNESCO is not anymore in a comfortable financial situation and consequently, it ceased its financial support to the CIPSH or at least minimize it. Moreover, from the late 1990 to 2010, the CIPSH experienced for different reasons a very painful internal situation to the extent that CISH—and others members—raised the question of the usefulness of their membership.

A new board was elected in 2014 with a very dynamic general-secretary Luis Oosterbeek, a Portuguese scholar, who has put the association back on track... New projects have emerged with the support of UNESCO and there is a clear will, among the board, to reinforce the role of the Humanities in our societies. The organisation in Liege in

August 2017 of the first World Congress of Humanities is one of the effects of the revival of CIPSH.

*CIPSH has discussed at its first World Congress of Humanities earlier this year in Liege the project of a new History of Humankind. Which role do you imagine for CISH within such an important project that of course should not be undertaken without the professional expertise of historians from all over the world?*

One of the projects discussed in Liege was indeed to write a new History of Humankind. This is a big challenge for the CIPSH and I think the CISH has to play a major role in this project. This is an issue the board must discuss in the future. We are at the beginning of the process and we can imagine that CISH could play the role of coordinator. The project can involve our members—at least those who agree to

be part of it—and the members affiliated to the CIPSH such as philosophers, historians of science, archaeologists, linguists, etc... I think this is a very motivating project. This is a real opportunity to collaborate with our colleagues coming from others disciplines and to reinforce CISH in the international scientific context. Lucien Febvre initiated after the Second World War such a project and the new one must be different. It is up to CISH to imagine it.

## 5<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS OF AFRICAN HISTORIANS ASSOCIATION (AHA), HELD IN YAMOOUSSOKRO, NOVEMBER 6 - 9; 2018

With the commitment and support of the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, His Excellency Alassane Dramane Ouattara, the Executive committee of African Historians Association (AHA) has entrusted the organization of the 5<sup>th</sup> Congress of African Historians to the Ivoirian historians Association and the following institutions: Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny; Abidjan-Cocody; Université Alassane Ouattara, Bouaké; Université Jean Lorougnon Guédé, Daloa; Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation

The congress brings historians from all over Africa and specialists of African history from abroad together under the theme of African history

and its current challenges.

The dominant trend in the first generation of African historians was to give the greatest historical dimension to Africa's past, referring to Pharaonic Egypt, the only country on the continent whose culture was then recognized, valued and even claimed by Europe since the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. According to Sheikh Anta Diop, the aim of these epic intellectual struggles led by the generation of nationalist historians, in the wake of the processes of questioning colonial empires, was to restore the eminent historical dignity of Africa, restoring its depth and anteriority to its past. Since then, the old discursive arena: "Does Africa have a history?"

has stopped structuring historical production in Africa. The historicity of the African continent has become a commonplace, departing from European racist prejudices of past centuries.

The History of Africa is mobilizing a growing number of people. Indeed, it arouses the interest of "amateurs" of local stories and biographies; some of them publish archives and manuscripts. The actors of the near past (colonization and decolonization) are, as for them, tempted by the historical and political essay, with success with the publishers and the readers. Oral testimonies are collected. Academic research is also expanding with a rapid increase in the

number of students, professors and researchers. This is evidenced by the defense of dissertations and theses in African and foreign universities. A cadre of "professionals" in history is well set; abounding resources for African history are available. It is therefore relevant to measure the progress made since independence, identify emerging issues and consider new avenues for research and the "historian's profession" in Africa.

The reduction of production centers of the continent's history in and outside Africa, the plurality of themes, successive generations of researchers with diversified concerns have produced, over the decades, an African history with multiple enunciations. The questioning of the African past now reveals "a historical writing in the plural", in view of the extraordinary complexity of the historical field and its writing. This seems to come partly from an internal dynamic with the crisis and the delegitimization of nationalism but also of post-colonial states -nations due to the acceleration of the globalization, so that the discussion on African history is no longer confined to a questioning of the past.

In 1986, UNESCO organized the colloquium "Being a historian today", with about twenty historians from all continents, based on the premise that in each country, in each living environment, historical questioning is linked to particular roots and, at the same time, draws inspiration from a specifically problematic present. It has been the characteristic of the historical discipline since the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to experience rapid changes linked to its objects, approaches and territories, which broaden its theoretical and methodological horizons. History is also called upon to develop its own theory, independently of other social sciences. The risk here is to limit

reflections to document and archive reports only. In contrast, history engages in a new dialogue with other social sciences to build new alliances. The consensus of the historian community is not entirely realized in this regard. The field is open to African history and historians. It is all about the question: What history for Africa today?

The theme of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congress of African Historians Association (Bamako 2001), African Historians and Globalization, offered the double advantage of encompassing all fields of historical research and opening up current debates that engage the future. The argumentation of the general theme dedicated this openness to African historiography, to the practice of the historian's profession, yesterday and today, to the methods and approaches used, to the choice of thematic fields, as well as to our historians' views on globalization as a concept understood over the long term of historical realities.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Congress in 2007 in Addis Ababa debated the issue: Societies, States and Identities in African History. The crises of the postcolonial state, and the violence generated by identity conflicts in many African countries, emphasized the appropriateness of this thematic choice. They clearly raised the question of the social responsibility of the African historian.

Seventeen years after Bamako and eleven years after Addis Ababa, the Yamoussokro meeting will be an opportunity for collective reflection on the profession of historian in Africa and its current challenges. In other words: How to be an African historian and / or from Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? What approaches should historians prioritize? What major themes should they appropriate? What types of dialogues should they engage with other disciplines in un-

derstanding African issues?

From an announcement on H-Africa published by Issiaka MANDE on Monday, August 6, 2018

## CONNECTING PRACTICES AROUND THE GLOBE

### BULLETIN OF THE COMITÉ MEXICANO DE CIENCIAS HISTÓRICAS

The Bulletin of the Comité Mexicano de Ciencias Históricas (CMCH) is a bi-monthly publication edited by Gabriel Torres Puga. It is exemplary for a medium that connects national researchers that ought to be shared with the wider community.

The primary aims of the Boletín is to publicize the main activities of the CMCH including up to date debates, offer relevant news for the community of historians as well as promote cooperation and dialogue between the historians. Having begun this venture in 2016, CMCH successfully published 429 issues covering a whole spectrum of current topics. For instance, the last Boletín focuses on the José María Lafragua library which presently undertakes an ambitious project to digitalise their collection making it accessible to many more researchers and readers. This feature piece traces the history of the library since its opening in 1825, the origin of its name, the gradual acquisition of its rich collection and shaping of its mission to preserve the memory of the city and the state. Today the library offers a permanent program of cultural activities aimed at the general public, such as lectures, courses, workshops, on-site and virtual exhibitions, guided visits and book presentations. Meanwhile current staff, constituted of an interdisciplinary team of specialists, develops consultation tools to facilitate the process of digitalisation and dissemination.

The upcoming Boletín will focus on discussing the implications of the recently approved general law by the Mexican Senate concerning the archives.

To keep track of the developments within the Mexican community of historians, check out the CMCH website at <https://cmch.colmex.mx/> and download the latest issue of the Boletín.

Julia Yakovleva



### HISTORICAL PODCASTS FROM THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

An interesting medium of sharing historical knowledge with a wider public can be found on website of the UK Institute of Historical Research. As opposed to more conventional written formats, one section of the website is dedicated solely to podcasts. Such format is not only innovative, but is also more accessible and convenient – listeners can learn about historical research while performing everyday tasks or during their commute.

The thematic distribution of podcasts deserves a mention too – one can browse historical periods by date starting from ancient history all the way up to the 21<sup>st</sup> century, while the majority of podcasts are concentrated on the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Similarly, all geographical regions are covered with the largest number focusing on Britain and Ireland. Perhaps most interestingly, the various fields of historical research cater to all types of listeners, with social, cultural and political history standing out as categories with most podcasts.

This project began in 2009 and currently hosts over 900 podcasts presenting both unique seminar series as well as one-off conference talks. This offers a great opportunity to follow the latest historical research in all fields. For instance, the latest podcast include: 'Historical Knowledge and Public History', 'The 'Digital Thematic Deconstruction' of early modern urban maps and bird's-eye views', 'The Language of Migration in the Victorian Press: A Corpus Linguistic Approach', 'The left and the cult of the individual', etc.

If you would like to know about this project or browse the list to find topics that interest you, follow: <https://www.history.ac.uk/podcasts>

Julia Yakovleva

## LIST OF THE MAJOR SESSIONS, JOINT AND INDIVIDUAL PANELS AS WELL AS ROUND TABLES APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MOSCOW 2017

The following list allows for an overview of the academic events planned and approved so far. Please understand that we indicate only the name of one person who serves as the main contact for the session while often they have been submitted on behalf and with the support of various member organizations of CISH and therefore often the fruit of collective planning and discussion. At the same time we would like to make all readers aware that there is another call for applications with the deadline of 31 January 2019 so that this program can and will be enlarged. We thought it nevertheless helpful to inform the community of historians already at this early stage about the topics to be expected at the Poznan congress so that people can prepare for their interventions, or may feel invited to propose topics which seem not yet sufficiently covered.

Catherine Horel  
Secretary General of CISH

#### Major Themes (3)

1. Intertwined pathways: animals and human histories (Regina Horta Duarte, Brasil)
2. Memory – Archeology – Identity: The Construction of Identity on the Antiquities (Tanja Itgenshorst, Switzerland)
3. Towards a Balanced Historical Knowledge: State and Nation in a Comparative Perspective - Paradigmes of Investigation, Narratives, Explications (Tomasz Schramm, Poland)

#### Specialised Themes (30)

1. Appeasing the Civil Wars in the Greco-Roman World (Luca Fezzi, Italy)
2. Cities and Citizens: Constructing Identity, Shaping Modernity (Andrew J. May, Australia)
3. The Councils and the Churches: history of an institution between texts, ideas and practices (Alberto Melloni, Italy)
4. Courage and Dictatorships : Cultures of Dissent, Cultures of Control in the 20th Century (Sandor Horváth, Hungary)
5. Court and Courtiers in the Ancient Near East and Mediterranean (Ignazio Tantillo, Italy)
6. Crime and Politics: the Cultural Construction of the Social Enemy (XVIIIth-XXIth centuries) (Francesco Benigno, Italy)
7. Do continents exist? (Lex Heerma Van Voss, Netherlands)
8. Ecrire l'histoire de l'Indonésie (Yvan Combeau, France)
9. Empire, System Building and Society Administration in Ancient World (HaoChunwen, China)



10. Gendered work, gendered struggles: women's activism at the work-place in long-term and comparative perspective (Susan Zimmermann, Hungary/ Austria)
11. L'histoire du mot dans le vocabulaire politique et social (Jean-Pierre Deschodt, France)
12. Holy Virgins and Blessed Rulers : Eastern and Western Perspectives (IVth-VIth centuries) (Rita Lizzi, Italy)
13. The Industrial Revolution and the Rise of the Modern World: A New Environmental Perspective (Terje Tvedt, Norway)
14. Is a conceptual and historian history of science possible (12th-17th century)? / Peut-on faire de l'histoire conceptuelle et « historique » de la science (XIIe-XVIIe siècle) ? (Nicolas Weill-Parot, France)
15. Living for terror, living with terrorism (Armando Pitassio, Italy)
16. Man and nature. Between destruction and creation (Tadeusz Janicki, Poland)
17. Medical knowledge, technology, research networks of tropical medicine and the political history of East Asia and Southeast Asia after the WW2 (Wataru Ijima, Japan)
18. Medieval Urbanism in a Real and Imaginary Space of a Present-Day Town (Pavel Uvarov Russia)
19. Migration and socio-political Innovation. Comparing historical Case Studies (Francesca Falk, Switzerland)
20. Modern imaginaries (re) built in contemporary Americas – Connected Histories approaches (Gabriela Pellegrino Soares, Brasil)
21. National Self-Determination and Colonialism in the Aftermath of World War I (Roisin Healy, Ireland)
22. New trends in the history of human biological diversity (Ana Carolina Vimieiro Gomes, Brasil)
23. Les Parlements transnationaux dans leur évolution historique après la Deuxième Guerre mondiale: limites et perspectives (Maria Sofia Corciulo, Italy)
24. Resilience as a new paradigm in historical sciences (Lukas Clemens, Germany)
25. The Saints of Rome. Diffusion and Reception of their Cults from Late Antiquity to the Modern Period (300-2000) (Marianne Saghy, Hungary)
26. Shared spaces, conflicting memories? Interreligious lieux de mémoire (Ferenc Toth, Hungary)
27. State formation and economic development in the long-term perspective (Matti Hainnikainen, Finland)



28. Through the Ocean: the Ibero-American empires and the circulation of goods, people and ideas (Junia Furtado, Brasil)
29. Transnational agents. Interwar intellectuals of the Right: networks, circulations and exchanges across South Europe and Latin America (Anarita Gori, Italy)
30. World War Two and the Rebuilding of International Order (Lan Xu, China)

#### Round Tables (20)

1. Borders and borderlands: the Slavdom over the centuries – culture and society (Monika Saczyńska, Poland)
2. Current Tendencies in Medieval Economic History (Germán Navarro Espinach, Spain)
3. Disciplined Dissent: Political Recognition and Forms of Negotiation Beyond the Public Sphere. Some Case Studies in Medieval and Early Modern Europe (Eleventh to Seventeenth Centuries) (Fabrizio Titone, Spain)
4. Dynastic Loyalties, Multinational Loyalties, and National Loyalties within Imperial Armies (18-21 centuries) (Ioan Bolovan, Romania)
5. Les élites nobiliaires et la promotion de l'industrie en Europe des XVIIIe - XXe siècles (Marcela Efmertová, Czech Republic)
6. Encounters and Concurrences: New Theoretical and Methodological Developments in Global History (Stefan Amirell, Sweden)
7. From Gender as a Useful Category to Anti-Genderism: A Two-Part Roundtable (Maria Bucur, USA)
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2. Civilians in the War. Women, Children, Refugees and Prisoners of War on the Eastern Front (Ana Victoria Sima and Ioan Bolovan, Romania)
3. Doing Comparisons and Social Change (Angelika Epple, Germany)
4. Exploring Nordic Colonialism (Johan Höglund, Sweden)
5. Family memory and intergenerational transmission of the past (Radmila Slabakova Slovakia/Czech Republic)
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7. The History of World Heritage Activities: Origins, Concepts and Actions / L'histoire des activités pour le Patrimoine mondial: Origines, concepts et actions (Poul Duedhal, Denmark)
8. 'Modernization' and 'modernity' in the history of history education (Susanne Popp, Germany)
9. Pouvoir, autorité, religion et identité dans l'Europe médiévale (X<sup>e</sup>-XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle) : Occident et royaumes de l'Europe centrale (Jerzy Pisiak, Poland)
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