



## Editorial

### Contents

Occupation in Europe: The Impact of National Socialist and Fascist Rule **p. 3**

European Theatre Iconography **p. 8**

Temporal reasoning in discourse: linguistic variation and cognitive structure **p. 11**

EUROCORES in short **p. 12**

Introductory reflections on the EUROCORES programme *The Origin of Man, Language and Languages* **p. 13**

The Origin of Man, Language and Languages (OMLL) **p. 15**

OMLL call for proposals **p. 21**

ESF instruments **p. 23**

Overview of current programmes and networks **p. 25**

Publications **p. 26**

Events, opportunities and facilities for scholars **p. 27**

Standing Committee for the Humanities membership **p. 30**

Call for proposals – Exploratory Workshops in the Humanities **p. 32**

Calls for travel grants **p. 7; p. 26 p. 29; p. 30**

**A**long the time-scale of human evolution our prehistoric ancestors began to think and speak much earlier than they began to write. This is an obvious statement of fact which, however, is the source of intriguing and difficult problems for researchers wishing to acquire knowledge of the prehistory of languages and the development of cognitive and linguistic skills during mankind's evolution. Only written documents offer direct evidence of languages spoken in the past, but from an evolutionary perspective writing is a very recent phenomenon. Linguistic data are available for no more than the last 10 000 years of the history of *homo sapiens sapiens*, but then, what can we know about the previous 90 000 years? And what about the previous species of *homo*?

An insolvable problem for a long time, the development of linguistic and cognitive skills in the prehistoric past can now be studied with reasonable expectation of success thanks to the converging developments of several disciplines. New perspectives were first opened by genetics, but evolutionary anthropology, neuro-physiology, and cognitive science seem to converge to offer a solid ground for a fresh approach to the old problem of discovering the origin of language(s). Following the pioneer intuition of Cavalli-Sforza, comparative maps of genetic and linguistic human families have been produced, which show amazing similarities between the distribution of genetic diversities and that of linguistic groups. Such a correlation seems to suggest that language has at least a biological basis, and that the development of linguistic skill is to be linked to the

evolution of the brain and of its cognitive strategies. As a result, research on the origin of language and of individual languages emerges as a promising multidisciplinary field, where prehistoric archaeology, paleo-anthropology, genetics, linguistics, neuro-physiology, cognitive science, not to mention computer science, can profitably collaborate.

This is a propitious and opportune time for European collaboration in such a fascinating scientific domain. In the UK, multidisciplinary collaborations between archaeologists, paleo-anthropologists and linguists have been very fruitful in recent years. In Germany, the specific focus of the recently created Max Planck Institute on Evolutionary Anthropology (Leipzig) is to integrate cross-disciplinary research involving linguistics, developmental psychology, primatology and genetics. In Italy, several laboratories working on population genetics have already produced interesting results for new approaches to the evolution and dispersal of linguistic groups. In Belgium, models using the concept of self-organisation for explaining the emergence of linguistic systems have been developed in several laboratories. Only a year ago the French CNRS launched a multidisciplinary research project in this scientific domain, and the focus for the first year of the project *Origine de l'Homme, du Langage et des Langues* was to mobilise the relevant French scientific community by funding multidisciplinary research projects.

In June 2000 the ESF Standing Committee for the Humanities selected this topic as appropriate to launch a pilot research

programme to test a new ESF instrument, the EUROCORES (ESF Collaborative Research Programmes). This decision was apparently timely and fortunate, because reaction from the national agencies was largely positive and extremely supportive: a programme on *The Origin of Man, Language and Languages* has just been launched by the ESF. It is in fact its first EUROCORES initiative.

Following a unique Call for Proposals, simultaneously published at the international and the national level, sixteen agencies from twelve countries will support cooperative research on this issue for no less than three years. Applications from scholars and scientists will be peer-reviewed throughout an international procedure, which will be managed by the ESF in close collaboration with the agencies participating in the initiative. Researchers will be networked by the ESF by organising conferences and workshops to discuss methods and to exchange results.

Resulting from their voluntary acceptance of transnational priorities, the EUROCORES programmes meet the basic idea of a European Research Area. For the same reason, they represent a challenge for the ESF, the national funding agencies, and the scientific community itself. Bilateral, trilateral or even regional agreements have existed for a long time between a number of national funding agencies, but never in the past have such large cooperative research programmes been launched on the European scale without the intervention of intergovernmental agreements. The ESF and its Member Organisations will have to demonstrate that they can promote and effectively manage large collaborative programmes with minimal procedures and staff. The scientific community is offered the opportunity to put forward proposals for large programmes in basic disciplines, which fit the research agenda in the various fields of science and culture: this is again a challenge to be taken up.

To accept challenges and to solve problems is the usual attitude of mind for scientists and scholars, and it is possibly the most fascinating side of research. At the ESF we are confident that its dual relationship to Member Organisations and to the scientific community provides the best conditions for the success of activities such as the EUROCORES, although we are aware that in this field we have to learn a lot by doing.

Certainly other EUROCORES programmes will be launched shortly in different fields of science, and particularly in the Humanities. By chance, the very first one calls scientists and academics from various disciplinary fields to collaborate in improving our understanding of the remote roots that all contemporary humans share when thinking, knowing and speaking. Sometimes, *nomina* are really *omina*, and we can wonder whether chance is nothing more than ignorance of reasons and causes, when it is referred to mankind.

### Antonio Lamarra

Senior Scientific Secretary to the Standing Committee for the Humanities

The EUROCORES programme on *The Origin of Man, Language and Languages* has been launched by the ESF in agreement with the following funding agencies and research institutions:

Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (Belgium), Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek – Vlaanderen (Belgium), Statens Humanistiske Forskningsråd (Denmark), Eesti Teaduste Akadeemia (Estonia), Suomen Akatemia (Finland), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France), Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Germany), Max-Planck-Gesellschaft (Germany), Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy), Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (The Netherlands), Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (Portugal), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (Spain), Oficina de Ciencia y Tecnología (Spain), Vetenskapsrådet (Sweden), Kungliga Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien (Sweden), The British Academy (UK).

Applications for up to three-year research projects in the various topics and sub-topics of the programme will be considered. The deadline for submission is 15 May 2001.

See inside the text of the programme (p. 15) and the Call for Proposals (p. 21).

# Occupation in Europe: The Impact of National Socialist and Fascist Rule

**Johannes Houwink ten Cate's expresses his general and personal remarks on a new ESF *à la carte* programme in the Humanities**

## The history we call ours

**T**he number of collective memories that Europeans share is limited. In contrast, the collective memory of National Socialist and Fascist occupations seems central to the historical and moral beliefs that connect and unite people in Europe. Its contemporaries remember occupation as a rather disagreeable period, to say the very least. Collaborators betrayed the Fatherland. For many Europeans only religion provided solace at a time when foreign oppressors robbed the country blind and everyday life was characterised by material shortages and forced labour. After the Liberation, tens of millions of Europeans struggled to find their way home. There they learned that more than half of European Jewry had been industrially massacred.

This memory, obviously, is a memory that is kept alive. Most experts no longer hold the view that the abyss that Europe was pushed into by National Socialist and Fascist leaders was an unique event, unprecedented in European, or let alone human, history. Crises of legitimacy, religious revivals, economic exploitation, the politicisation of everyday life, forced mass migration and ethnocide are not unusual ingredients of history. The singularity of National Socialist and Fascist occupation during the Second World War seems to be its importance as a post-war political and cultural phenomenon. What is unique, is the fact that Europeans have not forgotten National Socialist and Fascist occupations.

And if this is what Europeans do when discussing what history they share, they

must remember these occupations for a reason. Societies are not unlike schoolchildren. They tend to forget what they do not need. Evidently, post-war generations of the Second World War have willfully decided that it is in their best interest to remember what happened under National Socialist and Fascist occupation. If this is a history that does not pass, it is because Europeans simply do not want it to go away. This is the one history we choose to live with. This is the history we call ours.

## Three generations

Scientifically this history of ours is traditionally studied as an alien intermezzo in the political history of the nation. But within different national contexts the emphasis different post-war generations of historians have put on the impact of National Socialist and Fascist occupation, the sense they have given to these histories, has differed dramatically over time.

The generation that lived through the occupation stressed the inner resistance of the dominated societies towards the foreign oppressors as well as singular acts of heroism, which nonetheless were viewed as typical. In the 1960s and 1970s a new generation of opinion leaders instrumentalised the occupation track-record of the country's political élite, in an effort to call their legitimacy into question.

This war between the generations, between an occupation generation that perceived itself as defiant at heart, and the younger generation that viewed its parents as collaborators and passive onlookers of crimes, now seems to be wearing off.

Many participants in the research teams of this programme – most of them in their middle thirties – feel they belong to a third generation of historians. They feel they are searching for some sort of middle ground. Naturally, they tend to be critical of both the war generation and the generation of the 1960s and 1970s.

### **The internationalisation of the impact of occupation**

The two Co-Chairmen of this Programme – Wolfgang Benz (Berlin) and Hans Blom (Amsterdam) – are aware of the fact that their plans are ambitious. For within the context of an ESF Research Programme they strive for a rapid increase of internationalisation of a field in the humanities that has been characterised by national perspectives, national obsessions and national political moralities for more than fifty years.

As occupation is such a sensitive and emotive subject, the initiators are more than happy to have gained the support of an independent body such as the ESF to provide the necessary impartiality and to bring together researchers from across Europe. They would, undoubtedly, have been unable to express their ambitions in this particular way, had they not had the support of the ESF, of its member organisations, and of the scientific communities that these organisations represent.

Academic groups of historians and social scientists across Europe truly feel a desire to liberate themselves from the rather rigid limitations that overtly national perspectives and national political moralities have imposed on them. They are freeing themselves from these strait-jackets, sometimes to their own surprise.

Up until now, during the Network phase of their research (1996-98), the effort of the initiators to internationalise a field very much characterised by national perspectives by way of comparative history has been ‘germanocentric’. Their previous work,

which resulted in the publication of eight volumes of essays in four years, has emphasised National Socialist interests and perceptions, and the policies and political arguments that arose regarding problems of occupation. In this research programme the issue of occupation in Europe, with the inclusion of Italian, Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian rule, is to be approached in another way.

### **Outline of the research programme**

With the introduction of National Socialist and Fascist occupation policies, political, cultural and economic dualisms came into existence practically all over occupied Europe: on the one hand, spheres of life sensitive to the conquering power and its requirements, on the other, spheres of life which in one way or another had to sustain the day-to-day existence of the conquered peoples.

Although occupation policy was centred on National Socialist and Fascist interests, local political, cultural and economic life endured. The residual survival of local, regional and national ‘markets’ for everything from political and religious expression to food, labour and capital was acknowledged by the National Socialist and Fascist authorities, who, in general, allowed highly heterogeneous native administrations to assume some sort of responsibility for them.

Although National Socialist occupiers made a racially motivated distinction between different areas, general tendencies can be observed. Very different élite groups competed for legitimacy and power in the political and cultural spheres of life. However, ecclesiastical and religious life continued. Local economies were severely damaged, but they survived. The structure of everyday life changed. The ethnic map of Europe was redrawn. No single minority suffered as much as the Jews of Europe. The by-product of the Shoah was the

greatest redistribution of wealth in 20th century Europe. For these reasons most teams will want to work together on the research of the Shoah. The problem of 'collaboration' and exclusion will also be studied by most of the research teams.

The functioning of local, regional and national structures and institutions under occupation, and the question of their continuity have excited much less historical interest than the National Socialist strategies of occupation and exploitation. They deserve more attention. Italian, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Romanian rule have also been neglected.

This is not merely a matter of setting the record straight, however. Only by devoting more research to the life of the occupied peoples will it be possible to demonstrate the immediate impact of the occupation and its consequences for the first phase of post-war reconstruction. Dependent on national and local conditions, this phase lasted until approximately 1950. By that time the repair of the immense damage caused by Hitler's destructive and costly war had begun. By that time solid political and cultural structures – albeit of highly different types – had been formed or reformed on national levels and incorporated into two blocs, which rallied forces to wage the Cold War.

Thus, two subjects will form the nucleus of our research: (1) the immediate impact of war and occupation on the lives of the occupied peoples, and (2) the consequences of war and occupation during the first phase of post-war reconstruction. Six themes have been selected, which will be covered by international and multidisciplinary groups of experienced but younger researchers: (1) the war for legitimacy in politics and culture; (2) the continuity of the churches; (3) the nature and development of local economies; (4) the structuring of everyday life; (5) the migration of the masses; and (6) the persecution and extermination of the Jews.

## The research teams

This third generation of historians wants to do away with the traditional national perspective by adopting a comparative view. They want to know what is specific about the history of the nations they come from, and what is not. They try to disconnect themselves from the single sets of political and moral parameters used by the two earlier generations. For this reason the 80 scholars from across Europe now involved in this programme have chosen 'The War for Legitimacy' as the theme of Team 1.

It was by no means self-evident that the Allies would win the war and that they would set the post-war politico-moral agenda. A closer look makes clear that many different institutions, parties, movements and governments at the time competed for power and legitimacy. Most of them tried to acquire some sort of power base, some sort of popular support, be it democratic or populist. In doing so, they offered far-reaching improvements of state and society. And, in return, they demanded something very tangible: they seemed to accept only unconditional support.

The second central research question of the historians and social scientists working together in this programme is the matter of historical continuity. The war generation has not only proclaimed the undisputed and unique quality of its political morality. It has also maintained that occupation *per se* meant a radical change in all walks of life. And because the secularisation of Europe has decreased the awareness of Europe as a religious continent, the second theme of this programme is 'The Continuity of the Churches'. The aim of Team 2 studying this topic is to discover what occurred in religious life and the churches, which in a number of countries came out as the long-term victors of the war.

Continuity is also the theme of the Team 3, working on the occupied economies.

Traditionally the emphasis is on what the occupiers took out of the national economies, rather than on what they left in. Or had to leave in. Sometimes economic structures proved stronger than the desire of the occupiers to change them. More often than not local élites were responsible for the management of local economies, and they were also in charge of statistics. One of the aspirations of this team is to create more solid statistical evidence, so as to have a clearer view of the local economies that were reconstructed after the Second World War ended.

Up to a point, continuity is also the topic of the Team 4 working on 'The Structure of Everyday Life'. Living standards and patterns of consumption were made subject to political and racial considerations in this period, but so were culture and justice. In this field, as well as in the economic field, maybe too much stress has been laid upon the changes, upon the politicisation the occupiers desired more often than they achieved.

The Teams 5 and 6 describe and analyse very real changes in life under occupation: 'The Migration of the Masses' and 'The Persecution of the Jews'. In 1945, tens of millions of Europeans found themselves very far away from home. Many of them were totally worn out – and millions of them were in mortal danger, in particular in eastern Europe. Western Europeans more often than not are simply not aware of the scale of human suffering caused by mass migrations in the eastern parts of Europe. More attention for eastern European victims seems long overdue.

The Jews of Europe, in contrast, have always been seen as the primary victims of National Socialist occupations, in western Europe at any rate. In this relatively internationalised field of research, however, recent research has focused on the perpetrators and – to a lesser extent – on the victims. The focus of research in this field is to be redirected to research on the

Gentile bystanders – the tens of millions who watched the arrest and deportation of European Jewry, and more often than not seem to have remained passive; by post-war moral standards at any rate.

### **Current state of affairs**

After its launch by the Executive Committee of the ESF in September last year this programme has had a flying start. In Trento, 30 November-2 December 2000, everybody involved in this programme met everybody else. This conference was such a success that everybody wanted more of the same – a yearly joint conference of all of the Teams. Needless to say, this would not be wise.

According to standard ESF procedures, the Team Leaders are currently planning their separate workshop activities in the first Programme Year (2001). They would welcome suggestions. Each workshop will be attended by a member of the Steering Committee.

Apart from this, guidelines are being prepared for the creation of a statistical database from which all the Teams could profit. And the joint preparation of a bibliography on the historiography of war and occupation in the less familiar European languages is well under way. The Steering Committee of this programme trusts that joint projects such as the statistical database and the bibliography will prove to be solid and permanent contributions to this field – as will the monographs that will result from four years of workshop activities of more than 80 researchers from across Europe.

**Johannes Houwink ten Cate**  
Senior Researcher at the Netherlands  
Institute for War Documentation in  
Amsterdam

*Research Coordinator of the INSFO  
Programme*

E-mail address:  
[j.tecate@oorlogsdoc.knaw.nl](mailto:j.tecate@oorlogsdoc.knaw.nl)

# Occupation in Europe: The Impact of National Socialist and Fascist Rule (INSFO)

The ESF Scientific Programme on *Occupation in Europe: The Impact of National Socialist and Fascist Rule (INSFO)* was launched in Autumn 2000 for a four-year period of activity.

## Co-Chairmen:

- Professor Dr. Wolfgang Benz, Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany
- Professor Dr. J.C.H. Blom, NIOD, Amsterdam, Netherlands

## Steering Committee:

- Professor François Bedarida, CISH, Ecole Normale Supérieure Cachan, Paris, France
- Professor David Cesarani, University of Southampton, United Kingdom
- Professor Dr. Hans Fredrik Dahl, Institutt for Medier og Kommunikasjon, Universitetet i Oslo, Norway
- Professor Dr. Waclaw Dlugoborski, Katowice, Poland
- Professor Luigi Ganapini, Dipartimento di discipline storiche, Università di Bologna, Italy
- Mr. José Gotovitch, Histoire contemporaine, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
- Dr. Jouko Jokisalo, Faculty of Education, University of Oulu, Finland
- Professor Dr. Georg Kreis, Europa-Institut, Universität Basel, Switzerland
- Professor Karl Stuhlpfarrer, Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Universität Wien, Austria

## Research Coordinator:

- Dr. J. Houwink ten Cate, NIOD, Amsterdam, Netherlands

## Six teams:

### Team 1: *The war for legitimacy in politics and culture*

Team leaders: ● Professor Pierre Ayçoberry, Strasbourg, France;  
● Professor Peter Romijn, NIOD, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

### Team 2: *The continuity of the churches*

Team leaders: ● Professor J.Th.M. Bank, Vakgroep Geschiedenis, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Netherlands;  
● Professor Lieve Gevers, Leuven, Belgium.

### Team 3: *The nature and development of local economies*

Team leaders: ● Professor Richard J. Overly, Department of History, School of Humanities, King's College, London, United Kingdom;  
● Professor Alice Teichova, Honorary fellow of Girton College, Cambridge University, United Kingdom.

### Team 4: *The structuring of everyday life*

Team leaders: ● Professor Hagen Fleischer, Athens, Greece;  
● Dr. Olivier Wieviorka, Paris, France.

### Team 5: *The migration of the masses*

Team leaders: ● Professor Gustavo Corni, Dipartimento di Scienze Umane e Sociali, Facoltà di Sociologia, Università degli Studi di Trento, Italy;  
● Dr. Tamas Stark, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, Budapest, Hungary.

### Team 6: *The persecution and extermination of the Jews*

Team leaders: ● Dr. Beate Kosmala, Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany;  
● Professor Feliks Tych, Jewish Historical Institute, Warszawa, Poland.

# Travel Grants

The ESF programme *Occupation in Europe: the Impact of National Socialist and Fascist Rule* strives for the rapid internationalisation of the history of a field in the humanities that has been characterised by national perspectives, national obsessions and national political moralities for fifty years: the impact of National Socialist and Fascist occupation in Europe, 1938-1950. The programme will run for 4 years (2000-2004) and is currently supported by research councils and academies of sciences in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. As part of the programme's activities, travel grants are being offered to enable young scholars, both pre-doctoral and post-doctoral, working in the field of cultural history to travel to a programme workshop, to visit research centres which cooperate in the programme or for short visits to libraries and archives in order to consult documents for a period of up to 4 weeks. The applicants' aims must be strictly related to the activities of the programme teams. For further information on these activities, please consult the programme's home page (<http://www.esf.org/human/hp/INSFO>).

## Conditions of eligibility

To be considered for a travel grant a candidate has to:

- undertake work applicable to the programme;
- apply for a stay in a European country other than the country of origin.

Preference will be given to graduate students and young scholars at the beginning of their career. One of the programme's priorities being to transcend a western European perspective, 50% of the grants to be allocated will be reserved for students and scholars coming from eastern and central Europe.

All applications must be supported by a *letter of recommendation* from someone familiar with the candidate's work and, if relevant, a *letter of acceptance* from the collaborator/supervisor at the receiving institution. Applications will be assessed on the **scientific quality** of the project, the applicant's **list of publications**, and the **letters of support**. It is not necessary to submit an extensive curriculum vitae.

## Administrative procedure

Travel grants are available for visits from a few days to one month in duration. Actual costs of travel (on the basis of APEX air fares) and accommodation will be covered and a daily allowance (38 euros) will be paid within the maximum limits of the grant (2250 euros). Applicants are requested to provide an estimated budget for their visit when sending their application. The amount of their grant will be based on this estimation. An advance payment of 75% of the total amount granted will be made upon written request shortly before the visit takes place. The final fixed payment of 25% will be made upon reception at the ESF Secretariat of a detailed scientific report and a financial report including original used tickets for travel.

A detailed report of activities should be sent two months after the end of the grant at the latest to the Programme's Research Coordinator:

**Dr. Johannes Houwink ten Cate**,  
NIOD, Herengracht 380, 1016 CJ Amsterdam, Netherlands,  
Fax: +31 20 523 3888, E-mail: [j.tecate@oorlogsdoc.knaw.nl](mailto:j.tecate@oorlogsdoc.knaw.nl)

The **deadline** for applications is **31 May 2001** for visits to begin after **1 November 2001 and no later than 1 June 2002**.

Completed applications should be returned to:

**Marianne Yagoubi**  
European Science Foundation  
1, quai Lezay-Marnésia, 67080 Strasbourg cedex, France  
Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32 / E-mail: [myagoubi@esf.org](mailto:myagoubi@esf.org)

# European Theatre Iconography

## Cesare Molinari reports on the activities of this ESF Network which ended in December 2000

The ESF Scientific Network on *European Theatre Iconography*, which ended in December 2000, had four principal aims:

- to define the exact meaning of the concept of theatre iconography, and consequently to be precise as to which sort of monuments had to be considered inherent to it;
- to analyse the meaning that different kinds of monuments could have for theatre history and for *Theaterwissenschaft*;
- to elaborate a methodology to allow the scientific employment of such monuments in theatre history;
- to verify the relationship between fine arts and theatre art.

With regard to the first point, the need for a preliminary discussion about the concept of theatre itself appeared quite evident, as, on one hand, theatre scholars have for many years been considering performances such as political and religious rituals, traditionally not conceived 'theatre', as falling within their field of competence; and as, on the other hand, in more recent years the idea of 'theatricality' has been employed by sociologists as an instrument to analyse social relationships and human behaviour. Considering that, particularly between the 16th and the 18th century, the same artists and the same devices were employed in the organisation and realisation of political and religious rituals and festivities, it was decided to include such events within the field of 'theatre', and by consequence, to include in theatre iconography monuments related to them. However, as the idea of 'theatricality' had

to be regarded also as a methodological tool of a more general use, it was decided to dedicate a whole session to it.

The term 'iconography' was submitted to a sensible shift of meaning since the Italian scholar Cesare Ripa published his *Iconologia* in the 17th century. The concept of iconography had been analysed in depth by Erwin Panofsky, who suggested a dialectic distinction 'iconography – iconology'. His proposals were revised by Ernst Gombrich, who introduced the idea of 'intention' as a necessary qualification to interpret the meaning of a monument. This idea proved to be crucial to determining the function and the exact relationship between theatrical performance and the monuments considered as documents of theatre history. These functions may be very different, in that they might be evidence of a particular staging practice in a particular place and time, or be evidence of the idea of theatre in an historical period, or even give a direct interpretation of a scene of a play.

The second point was to be fulfilled by a series of exemplary analyses, ranging from popular and court performances to actors' portraits, and to specific scenes from a specific performance. These examples proved the importance of connecting simple iconographical analysis with the artists' personal style. This involved understanding the artist's viewpoint on the phenomenon he portrays and interprets, to understand the artist's subjectivity and culture in the supposed objectivity of his work. That is why it was particularly interesting to have general frames for culture, theatre and art of an historical period. These frames were not only an



obvious means of putting monuments in context, but also they directly concern the particular attention of artists of certain historical periods, using the theatre as an everyday-life event, or, on the contrary, as something extraordinary and worth being transmitted to posterity.

From this point of view it was also very important to verify the quantity and the quality of iconographical monuments within the different countries and cultures and their circulation in Europe. In this way a clear prevalence of 17th century Italian engravings witnessing the great court performances, which acted as models for the court theatre of other European countries, especially Germany was ascertained. On the other hand, Protestant countries such as Germany itself and England, knew in the following centuries a remarkable increasing of painting strictly connected with public theatre performances, mainly due to the Protestant diffidence towards religious painting, which allowed an important development of the *peinture de genre*.

The third point was, in a certain way, inherent to each contribution. It underlined the importance of connecting iconographical monuments with other kinds of documents – literary descriptions as well as archive records; the importance of qualifying function and intentions of the different kinds of monuments; of verifying exact reliability and trustworthiness of the monuments when considered as sources for theatre history, following in this sense the best philological and archaeological traditions.

Nevertheless, some problems still remained. First of all, the identification of individual monuments that could be considered in different ways directly referable to the theatre, particularly when exterior indications are lacking or unreliable; and secondly, to establish

whether and in what measure any single element, such as costume, gesture, decoration, etc., appearing in a painting or in any other work of art, may have the same documentary meaning and value. An important example of this problem may be found in the fact that in some cases we know for certain that ancient costumes, in monuments obviously intended (for various reasons) to witness a theatrical performance, were not in use in the theatre of the time.

In a certain measure the fourth point might be considered as a sort of general frame to the more specific question of theatre iconography. The, so to say, institutional relationship between fine arts and the theatre is clearly and explicitly witnessed by treatises both on fine arts and theatre, the former suggesting that painters and sculptors should observe actors, the latter suggesting that actors study artists' works. Nevertheless, such suggestions usually concern tragedy, tragedians and history painting: comedy, as well as *peinture de genre*, should merely reflect everyday life. In this sense, the term 'theatricality' has fixed its traditional meaning. In this sense theatre is not always 'theatrical', and vice versa, not every 'theatrical' painting has to be directly necessarily linked with theatre.

Another question connected with this last point is that of artistic media. In fact, each medium seems to transmit a different sensation, or even a different emotion of the artist facing a theatre performance, especially when the players have to be put in evidence. Particularly interesting is the comparison between an engraving and the drawing which it derives from: in the drawing the artist is frequently concentrating on the effort of transmitting the sensation of movement, whereas in the engraving his attention is more on the attitude and on its meaning.

Furthermore, the problem of rendering movement becomes even more pregnant when a comparison is possible between a drawing or an engraving and a photograph or a film, but the fact that the idea of theatricality is to be caught in the old photographic portraits of the last years of the 19th century, often staged in theatrical

settings created in imitation of the real ones also deserves particular attention.

### **Cesare Molinari**

University of Florence

*Chairman of the late ESF Scientific Network on European Theatre Iconography*

## **ESF Scientific Network on European Theatre Iconography (1997-2000)**

### **Chairman:**

- Professor Cesare Molinari, *Università di Firenze, Dipartimento di Storia delle Arti e dello Spettacolo, Italy*

### **Secretary:**

- Professor Christopher Balme, *Institut für Theaterwissenschaft, University of Munich*

### **Coordination Committee:**

- Professor Maria Ines Aliverti, *Dipartimento di Storia delle Arti, Pisa, Italy*
- Professor Gabriele Brandstetter, *Deutsches Seminar, Universität Basel, Switzerland*
- Professor Martine de Rougemont, *Institut d'Etudes Théâtrales, Université de Paris III, France*
- Professor Robert Erenstein, *Universiteit van Amsterdam, Instituut voor Theaterwetenschap, Netherlands*
- Dr. M.A. Katritzky, *Institut für Theaterwissenschaft, University of Munich, Germany and Wimbledon School of Art, United Kingdom*
- Professor Laurence Senelick, *Fletcher Professor of Drama, Department of Drama and Dance, Tufts University, United States*
- Dr. Barbro Stribolt, *Museichef, Drottninghoms Teatermuseum, Stockholm, Sweden*
- Professor Oliver Taplin, *FBA, Magdalen College, Oxford, United Kingdom*
- Dr. Helen Watanebe-O'Kelly, *Exeter College, Oxford, United Kingdom*

### **Workshops held:**

1. **Identification and interpretation of images**  
Mainz, Germany, 22-26 July 1998;
2. **The diffusion of theatrical representations 1550-1750**  
Wassenaar, The Netherlands, 21-25 July 1999;
3. **Theatricality: Theatre in Images, Images in Theatre**  
Firenze, Italy, 20-22 July 2000.

# Temporal reasoning in discourse: linguistic variation and cognitive structure

Jacques Moeschler reports on the results of an ESF Exploratory Workshop held in Lyon, France, 23-25 February 2000

The domain of temporal reference and temporal reasoning has been investigated from many theoretical points of view in the last decades. The originality of the ESF Exploratory Workshop (23-25 February 2000, Lyon Institute for Cognitive Science) on the above issue was to gather together junior and senior researchers from Europe belonging to different scientific traditions and exploring different components of linguistic theory (syntax, semantics and pragmatics).

Participants came from United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, Italy, Greece and Switzerland. Half of the participants were junior researchers all at PhD level. Finally, the mixture of theoretical frameworks was a real benefit for the overall discussion: the general discussions were mainly driven by empirical problems and general theoretical issues rather than by confrontation of theoretical frameworks. In general, this type of Exploratory Workshop yields very fruitful scientific and personal exchanges.

The scientific topic chosen by the organisers is the way human beings reason about time within natural languages. Natural languages are very rich in means for expressing temporal relations in discourse and temporal reference, that is the way linguistic expressions fix the moment of the event or the state described in the utterance. Utterances describe eventualities, that is states of affairs having a temporal reference and certain ontological properties (to be homogeneous and durable for a state, to be heterogeneous and having a culmination for an event).

Eventualities can undergo different types of temporal relations: they can succeed, be included, overlap, or cause other eventualities. One of the main topics in the meeting was fixing semantic primitives allowing the description of temporal reference and temporal relations. Another topic was to give precise descriptions of how different languages (Germanic languages such as Dutch, Flemish, German, English; Romance languages like Italian and French, and also Greek) can express temporal reference and temporal relations.

The first point concerns mainly the level of description. Even if the majority of the participants came from the domain of semantics (and mainly formal semantics), other participants brought new issues coming from syntax and pragmatics. For instance, the question of the origin of the French future tense was discussed from a diachronic and syntactical point of view, as well as the question of temporal concord in complex sentences in Italian. As another example, temporal inferences were discussed from semantic frameworks (based on the ontology on events and temporal primitives) as well from pragmatic theories, implying that inferential processes are responsible for the computation of temporal reference and temporal relations. One result of the discussion was that the different theoretical solutions proposed should mainly be evaluated by their cognitive content rather than by their formal expressive power. Thus, in spite of linguistic variation, linguists have to look for cognitive uniformity and consistency.

The second issue (linguistic variation) gave rise to the same type of observation. We know that natural languages differ from one another by the way temporal reference and temporal relations are linguistically encoded. For instance, the French temporal verbal system differs mainly by the presence of two past tenses (*passé simple* and *imparfait*), whereas Germanic languages possess only one past tense (preterite in German and English). On the other hand, English possesses a progressive form encoding the imperfectivity (atelicity) of the eventuality. But despite this variability, no language can be considered as better than any other for the expression of temporal reference or temporal relation: what is not conventionally expressed is inferred in communication.<sup>1</sup>

This workshop will be a landmark in the history and evolution of linguistics. There was widespread agreement among

participants on what developments in theoretical linguistics (notably semantics and pragmatics) should be in next year's workshop. Rather than trying to empirically improve formal methods in semantics (as in the domain of Montague semantics), the discussion showed the urgent need for dynamic models for semantics and pragmatics, capable of integrating linguistic information conveyed by utterances and contextual information accessed within communication. The presence of junior and senior researchers, regarding development of scientific research, is an advantage for the future of semantics and pragmatics.

**Jacques Moeschler**  
University of Geneva

*Convenor of the ESF Exploratory Workshop*

<sup>1</sup> One striking observation was that European languages resemble rather than diverge in the means of expressing temporal reference: linguistic variation is at this level rather a question of lexicon and morpho-syntax rather than a question of language typology.

## EUROCORES in short

European basic science has a long tradition of bilateral or sometimes trilateral collaborations with neighbouring countries. Governments and national funding agencies periodically produce rankings or biblio-metric studies of the most frequent partners in the various disciplines. The winner is often the United States! This shows the limits of such a traditional way of collaboration. However, bilateral collaborations have their virtue and they should continue to be supported. They are the basis of European science integration because they are the best way to know more about the 'other'. But this is not enough to enable Europe to challenge other world leaders in many vital disciplines.

In the past, Europe has provided good examples of very fruitful scientific collaborations. The best known cases come from the fields of particle physics or astronomy. On a level less connected to

infrastructure issues the ESF has proved during the last 25 years its ability to trigger multinational collaboration in Europe. EUROCORES is a new challenge for ESF. It was made possible by the merger of a political vision – the European Research Area – and of the ESF's know-how in European science managing.

Whereas a great majority of scientific collaborations in Europe are still based on personal relations between individual scientists, EUROCORES aims to provide a frame for the collaboration of national research organisations. The core of this new ESF instrument is a three to four year scientific project agreed by funding agencies from at least four or five European countries. Bottom-up or top-down, whatever the origin of the initiative may be, what is important is its quality, its coherence, its multidisciplinary approach and its faculty to tackle questions at the

frontier of the relevant disciplines. Applicants to a EUROCORES programme and funding organisations agree to submit research proposals to an international evaluation procedure, managed by an international Review Panel. This is the best guarantee to achieve added value in a European collaborative programme with national funding.

### Setting up a EUROCORES initiative basically implies:

- a high quality scientific programme,
- the consent and the financial support from a number of national funding agencies,

- a scientific committee (the Review Panel) with members appointed by the participating organisations and the ESF,
- an international panel of referees.

With the logistical support of the ESF and the commitment of its Member Organisations, EUROCORES can play a key role in fostering European scientific integration. The programme on *The Origin of Man, Language and Languages* is a forerunner in this respect. We are all encouraged to contribute to its success in a ‘learning by doing’ process.

**Raymond Seltz**  
ESF consultant on EUROCORES

A more detailed description of the EUROCORES, its objectives and main features can be found on the ESF web site:

[www.esf.org/  
about/  
eurocores.htm](http://www.esf.org/about/eurocores.htm)

For further information, contact:  
[eurocores@esf.org](mailto:eurocores@esf.org)

## Introductory reflections on the EUROCORES programme *The Origin of Man, Language and Languages*

**B**y its statute of 1866, the *Société de Linguistique de Paris* established that no contribution, no dissertation dealing with the origin of human language would be accepted in the Society’s publications. This distrust was caused by a century-long tradition of philosophical or even theological speculation on the matter, deprived of any empirically based study: at that time there were simply no means to falsify scientific hypotheses concerning the origin(s) of language(s). The situation has changed a lot since then. Important contributions have been offered by the science of evolutionary anthropology, i.e. the study of the physiological evolution of the vocal apparatus in ape and *homo erectus* fossils in connection with the evolution of the brain. Studying the biological foundations of language entails also neurological and psychological aspects from both the ontogenetic and the phylogenetic perspective.

Our language faculty is strictly bound to our biological history in terms of genetic transformations at the level of molecular

structures and neuronal complexity. Genetics, in its turn, has been able to identify, on the basis of genetic diversities, some macro-families and sub-families of the human population and consequently to sketch a map of the diffusion of mankind all over the world. We have now a genealogical tree of the human population in which gene differences are mapped. This parallels the problem of the linguistic distribution of language families that linguists have dealt with for a long time: is it possible to match the genetic distribution of human families with the distribution of language families? Paleo-anthropologists almost unanimously recognise the diffusion of *homo sapiens sapiens* from North East Africa going back to about 100 000 years. Linguistic data go back no further than approximately 10 000 years. How to bridge this big chronological gap? Here is where archaeology can contribute to reconstructing the pathways along which the human tribes travelled the world and diffused throughout the continents.

The above observations clearly hint at the necessity of a strict cooperation among specialists in different disciplines. This is why the EUROCORES programme on *The Origin of Man, Language and Languages* is really to be appreciated, because of its largely multidisciplinary approach. The subject of the programme is an ambitious one, and it has been divided into six topics that cover the various aspects of the problems to be investigated. These topics can be classified in two groups.

The first group of the proposed topics deals with general problems concerning the very nature of human language. ‘Language and Brain’ (topic 2) has its focus in the domain of neuro-linguistics and clearly needs the contribution of psychologists and neurologists in order to define the general frame of the research (see also the much debated question of the ‘language innateness’ in the Chomskyan frame of reference). Also topic 4, ‘Language acquisition and language universals’, refers to the problem of the *faculté du langage* (inborn or acquired) and calls for the cooperation of cognitive linguistics and linguistic typology which has in recent years collected an impressive amount of evidence about cross-linguistic variance and invariance. Thirdly is the question of ‘Language and animal communication’ (topic 5), which has to be considered in the more general frame of the semiotics (the science of sign systems): what are the differences and the points in common between language and other communication systems? What is specific to the linguistic code?

The second group of topics is of course strictly related to the first one, though more oriented toward the evolution and the (pre-) historic diffusion of human languages. ‘Language and Genes’ (topic 3) is concerned with the above-mentioned distribution of the different races (*phylai*) and the reconstruction of the migrations which led to the actual distribution. As already said, archaeology can help in

sketching a map of those migrations, at least where the more recent ages are concerned, i.e. when the notion of Indo-European and of Indo-Europeans begins to make sense (this is topic 1, ‘Language and Archaeology’). Finally a computer modelling of language evolution can provide a useful database of all the linguistic developments we know of. Language can *in abstracto* be considered as a homeostatic, self-regulating system: a computerised model of such a system can represent an insightful means to a better understanding of how human language can change over time (topic 6, ‘Language evolution and computer modelling’).

It is clear that no single research institute, let alone a single researcher, could cope with this amount of work. Modern research is in need of flexible multidisciplinary cooperation at the international level. From this point of view, the programme on *The Origin of Man, Language and Languages* starts on very promising grounds, thanks to the large number of national scientific communities which are going to be mobilised. Its success could contribute to testing the actual viability of large European collaborative programmes directly undertaken by science organisations and funding agencies. Also, it would offer a concrete example of the benefits which could come from a real European Research Area.

**Paolo Ramat**  
University of Pavia (Italy)  
Member of the ESF Governing Council

### A short bibliography

- Eric H. Lenneberg, *Biological Foundations of Language*, J. Wiley, New York, 1967
- Philip Lieberman, *On the Origins of Language. An Introduction to the Evolution of the Human Speech*, MacMillan, New York, 1975
- A.C. Fabian (ed.), *Origins*, Cambridge, Univ. Press, 1988 (with a contribution by J. Lyons on *Origins of Language*)
- John A. Hawkins, G. Gell-Man (eds.), *The Evolution of Human Languages*, Addison Wesley, New York, 1992
- Luca L. Cavalli-Sforza, Alberto Piazza, Paolo Menozzi, *The History and Geography of Human Genes*, Princeton Univ. Press 1994
- J.P. Mallory, D.Q. Adams (eds.), *Encyclopaedia of Indo-European Culture*, Fitzroy Dearborn, London & Chicago 1997
- Joseph H. Greenberg, *Indo-European and its Closest Relatives: The Euroasiatic Language Family*, vol. 1. Stanford Univ. Press, 2000

## The Origin of Man, Language and Languages

Until recently, the study of the origin of language was considered too speculative and insufficiently anchored in empirically based studies to merit serious scientific attention. However, in recent years new data have been discovered in several disciplines, which have led to interpretations yielding new insight into the emergence of anatomically modern humans and the related issue of language origin. The collaborative synthesis of this recently accumulated knowledge across disciplines will create a scientific momentum capable of significantly improving our knowledge of an issue central to the understanding of the roots of our species. Many significant contributions have already been obtained through the collaboration between experts in such fields as genetics, archaeology, paleo-anthropology and linguistics. Many more can be expected by the continuing support for cooperation between these disciplines as well as by encouraging interaction with others, such as neurosciences, ethology and artificial intelligence.

Studies based on the genetic diversity observed in today's populations suggest that our species started to migrate from the North Eastern part of the African continent about 150 000 years ago and progressively covered the entire planet. Our ancestors reached Australia about 60 000 years ago and western Europe about 40 000 years ago; they replaced ancient populations of *Homo erectus* or their direct descendants such as the Neanderthals in western Europe.

Occupation dates of archaeological sites derived from the analysis of artefacts and fossils in South Western Asia and Europe

are consistent with this historical scenario. These data also suggest that several *Homo* species, such as Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens* may have co-existed at different periods in different geographical locations.

Certain linguists in historical and comparative studies have tried to reconstruct the proto-languages from which languages spoken today derive. This task becomes more complex and speculative when the time-depth reaches 10 000 years BP (before present) and beyond. The most daring proposals suggest that the 5-6 000 languages spoken today can be grouped into approximately a dozen language families at a time depth of about 10 to 15 000 years BP. Further research is needed to validate these proposals and eventually discover even older groupings.

The fundamental issues concerning the origin of modern humans, the origin of language, and their co-evolution can be addressed only through a multidisciplinary approach. Results obtained independently from genetics, archaeology and linguistics need to be compared and integrated. Some multidisciplinary attempts have been made in this direction, for instance between genetics and linguistics. Cavalli-Sforza and his co-workers pointed out the impressive similarities between the genetic classification resulting from their research based on genetic markers and the linguistic classifications derived from the work of Greenberg and his followers on long-range comparisons of linguistic families. However, the integration of research results from different disciplines is not systematic enough throughout the scientific communities (by country and/or by discipline).

We feel strongly that a network of scientific collaboration at the European level between laboratories interested in the fascinating question of the co-evolution of modern humans and language will be extremely productive. The network will allow researchers to share their results with other scholars from other disciplines working on different facets of the same questions.

Apart from the disciplines which have already established fruitful collaborations (linguistics, archaeology and genetics), other disciplines such as neurosciences (especially issues related to the evolution of the brain), paleo-demography (evolution of the prehistoric world's population), animal communication (specificity of human communication) and artificial intelligence (modelling complex adaptive systems) will also be concerned in this programme.

More specifically, we suggest that multisite and multidisciplinary research be encouraged on the following 6 topics:

1. Language and Archaeology,
2. Language and Brain,
3. Language and Genes,
4. Language Acquisition and Language Universals,
5. Language and Animal Communication,
6. Language Evolution and Computer Modelling.

These topics have been selected both because they cover the basic questions related to the emergence of language and also because, in most cases, in recent years they generated studies which need to be assembled into a larger picture. With reference to the above topics (possibly divided in sub-topics), here are some of the reasons motivating our choices:

## **1. Language and Archaeology**

### **1a. Comparison between the complexity of communication systems and cognitive complexity inferred from archaeological findings**

Speech does not fossilise but the interpretation of artefacts obtained from archaeological sites can be used to infer the degree of complexity of the communication system necessary to produce these artefacts and sometimes their associated behaviour. The degree of complexity of tool technology is often used as a marker for the level of cognitive ability but it is difficult to extrapolate the need for a sophisticated system of communication from tool technology alone. One reason is that the ability to manufacture complex tools can be learned from observation and imitation without explicit tutoring requiring the use of language. Intentional burials and sea faring are activities that appear to require a greater reliance on linguistic communication for the purpose of enacting rituals and solving problems. The dates and the intentionality of some of the oldest burial sites are still controversial. Further studies are needed to clarify these controversies because these dates may point to the earliest traces of our ancestors' full-fledged language. Similarly sea faring from the Asian continent to Australia more than 60 000 years ago is difficult to imagine without an extremely efficient communication system. If the presence of anatomically modern humans in Australia is confirmed at 60 000 years BP, it will strongly suggest that language was already fully operational by then.

### **1b. Comparison between linguistic and archaeological data for periods between 15 000 and 5 000 BP (especially in the Indo-European domain)**

The term 'Indo-European' may refer to a proto-language reconstructed from its



modern descendants (and from written documents) as well as a culture inferred from written sources and archaeological studies. The association between the proto-Indo-European language and culture has been hotly debated. The nature of the diaspora of the proto-Indo-European language and culture is also controversial. The interface between language and culture, which is a dynamic process, should be studied with great care. Historical linguists have proposed various possibilities for the ancestor of the proto-Indo-European language (Eurasian vs. Nostratic families). This time window (5-15 000 BP), at the upper boundary of possible contributions from linguistic data to the reconstruction of our past, seems to be perfectly adequate for interactions between historical linguists and archaeologists working on Indo-European languages and cultures. Similar collaborations for the same time period for other geographical zones should also be encouraged.

### **1c. Evaluation of Neanderthal communication system and cognitive abilities**

The proximity between Neanderthals and anatomically modern humans has been debated since the discovery of the first Neanderthal fossils. At first, the Neanderthals were classified as our direct ancestors with limited cognitive abilities. The current view is that the Neanderthals belong to a genetic branch, which separated from the human lineage some 500 000 years ago. Recent studies have also shown that Neanderthals had greater cognitive abilities than previously thought (more complex tool technology, more sophisticated hunting techniques, etc.). Were these new cognitive accomplishments the results of contacts with groups of anatomically modern humans or were they Neanderthal innovations? The two theories are currently under discussion and evaluation. If Neanderthals were able to exhibit complex behaviour, what was the

nature of their communication system? Contrary to what has been accepted since the 1970's, their peripheral speech production system was probably not very different from ours. It has been suggested, on the basis of a Neanderthal hyoid bone found at the Kebara site (Israel), that the position of their larynx did not prevent them from having a large enough set of articulated sounds necessary for speech. The synthesis of data evaluating Neanderthal's cognitive and speech abilities should help us to understand why our closest relatives disappeared some 30 000 years ago.

## **2. Language and Brain**

### **2a. Evolution of cortical regions involved in language production and perception**

It has been claimed that language is innate. Such a claim needs to be clarified and bolstered by empirical facts: what aspect of language is innate? Since when? What type of genetic basis and mutation does such a claim imply?

A distinct and contrasting point of view considers that our language abilities resulted from the adaptation of pre-existing cognitive abilities. For instance, our tremendously efficient system for coding and decoding of speech requires extremely fine-tuned control of serial neuromuscular events. Several possibilities have been proposed as the original source for such a system: hand gestures but also mouth and jaw movements. Recent brain imaging techniques on human and non-human primates can shed new light on these hypotheses.

### **2b. Study of the neurophysiology of mimesis and its role in the emergence of the language faculty**

Compared to other species, including non-human primates, humans have a much greater capacity to learn new skills by imitation and practice (e.g. throwing skills). This ability may have played a

determinant role in the development of motor skills necessary for refining intentional vocalisation. An interesting neurophysiological link between perception and action (and consequently with the possibility of mimesis) has recently been observed by researchers who have identified the so-called ‘mirror neurons’. These visuomotor neurons were first identified in the monkey’s premotor cortex; the same neurons discharge when the monkey executes a ‘grasping’ task or when the monkey sees another individual performing the same action. This discovery provides an insight on the transmission of a new communicative behaviour among members of the same species. It enables us to understand how an innovative and adaptive behaviour of serendipitous origin may be transmitted from generation to generation and evolve into a complex system. Here also brain imaging techniques will be useful in developing this line of investigation.

### **3. Language and Genes**

#### **3a. Comparison between genetic classification of today’s world populations and language families**

Genetic data from modern populations have been used to provide dates for the emergence of anatomically modern humans and to locate their continent of origin. They have also been used to infer information concerning more recent population movements (e. g. Austronesian populations). Depending on the type of analysis performed, results do not always converge (see for instance analyses based on mitochondrial DNA vs. nuclear DNA). Reasons for divergence are currently under scrutiny. On the basis of linguistic data collected from modern languages it is possible to reconstruct earlier groupings of currently spoken languages into language families and thus infer population movements associated with these language groupings. Unfortunately, traditional methods of historical linguistics are limited

to a time depth of less than 10 000 years. Other methods have been proposed but they remain controversial. A number of researchers in historical linguistics consider that the time has come to develop new methodologies for establishing linguistic groupings at a time depth of 10 000 years and beyond. Such methodologies will incorporate accumulated knowledge of linguistic change as well as statistical techniques developed in other fields (especially in biology). In the coming years we need to refine the seminal work of Cavalli-Sforza and his colleagues on the correlation between linguistic and genetic groupings. It will be particularly important to adapt the type of genetic markers and the size of the sample population to the time-depth of the language group under consideration. Progress in this area will depend on close collaboration between historical linguists and geneticists.

### **4. Language Acquisition and Language Universals**

#### **4a. Comparison between processes involved in language acquisition vs. language emergence/evolution**

It has been shown that the ‘ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny’ position is an oversimplification of evolutionary processes. However these ontogenetic studies are not necessarily irrelevant to the understanding of evolutionary processes. In the case of language origin, apart from rare exceptions, researchers have been reluctant to extrapolate results from language acquisition of children to infer a possible evolutionary scenario for language origin. If we keep in mind the different contexts of language acquisition and language origin (language developing in a linguistically rich environment and a rapidly developing brain in the case of language acquisition by children as opposed to a poor or non-existent linguistic context and a slowly evolving brain) we may profit from the large number of studies on language acquisition carried out

over the last few decades in our effort to understand language origin.

#### **4b. Language universals and brain architecture (and processes)**

Since the 1960s, large scale surveys of typological features of the world's languages have progressively shown that a wide variety of linguistic systems contains general 'patterns' or general tendencies (often called 'language universals'). These surveys have not been as thorough for all aspects of linguistic systems, mostly because of the limitations of available data. They are more detailed and firmly grounded in a large number of languages when they concern sound systems; they are more limited when dealing with syntactic aspects and rare in the semantic domain. These studies should be continued in at least two directions. First, we need to compare the results of synchronic studies with surveys of diachronic processes; surveys based on synchronic data can only provide information on what the most common patterns in the world's languages are. They do explain how the linguistic system evolves from one stable state to another. Second, if recurrent linguistic patterns are observed in languages distant in time and space, they cannot be explained by linguistic inheritance from a parent language or by language contacts. A possible explanation for them may lie in general cognitive constraints inherent in the coding and decoding phases of human communication (e.g. speed of processing, memory capacity, etc.). An interesting source of data for the understanding of language contact and the role of cognitive constraints on the assimilation of a new linguistic system is the study of the emergence and development of Creole languages.

#### **5. Language and Animal Communication**

Language is often used as a central distinctive feature of our species. Consequently, it is crucial to be able to

provide a detailed account of the emergence of this specific behaviour. Is it just a system comparable to but different from other animal communication systems or does it constitute a radically different way of communicating with other members of one's own species? A fast growing literature on animal communication clearly indicates that animals are capable of communicating information and exhibiting behaviour far more complex than previously thought. In this context, it is important to re-evaluate what specific features characterise human communication vs. animal communication.

#### **6. Language Evolution and Computer Modelling**

Computer modelling has been used quite extensively in recent years to simulate the evolution of the human vocal tract, the emergence of sound systems, of the lexicon and of syntax. It is obvious that these new tools allow researchers to test hypotheses concerning the emergence of language and their development should be encouraged by our programme. We also strongly believe that computer modelling studies investigating the following questions should also be engaged.

#### **6a. Social impetus for the emergence of language**

Language is a communicative system fundamentally dependent on the social context in which it operates. Individuals use language to disseminate and receive information for survival but also for establishing social networks. As social groups enlarged in the course of evolution, our hominid ancestors needed a more efficient tool of communication in order to establish and maintain social bounds. This need is one of the forces driving the evolution of hominid communicative behaviour towards the ultimate goal of language.

## **6b. Use of self-organisation concepts in the study of language evolution**

The notion of self-organisation in complex systems was first applied to the field of biology. Recently it has been found to be relevant to linguistic issues such as the emergence of sound systems and the stabilisation of certain linguistic structures. Hence free and natural order in the form of self-organisation without a preordained master plan can emerge in a complex system whether the system consists of behaviours or entities. Some encouraging results have been obtained for predicting sound systems in the evolution of communicative behaviour of our hominid ancestors. This line of research should be encouraged and extended to other levels of linguistic structures.

## **6c. Polygenesis vs. monogenesis of language origin**

Because the origin of language marks the beginning of human civilisation, the general assumption is that it occurred only once in hominid evolution. This is the theme of the monogenesis of language. From this point of view, the origin of language co-occurred with the emergence of anatomically modern humans in Africa. However the theory of monogenesis is not without controversy, it is possible that language, as we know it to-day, might have emerged after the first modern humans left Africa over 100 000 years ago. In this case the polygenesis of language would be a real possibility. At this juncture the issue of monogenesis vs. polygenesis is not resolved; research effort on this question is of great significance to our understanding of language origin and human evolution.

## **6d. Evaluation of population size between 100 000 years and 10 000 years ago**

The mechanisms of language diversification and linguistic contacts are strongly influenced by the number of individuals in a given linguistic community, the number of linguistic groups at a given point in

time, and the spatial displacements of populations. These population movements are to a great extent conditioned by climatic conditions. Data on group size and overall population during all periods of hominid evolution are crucial to research on the origin of language. Dunbar has focused on the role of group size for the emergence of articulated language when earlier forms of communication (still used to a large extent in non-human primates) became inadequate for maintaining social relationships in hominids. The importance of overall population size is also crucial for the understanding and the interpretation of results presented by Cavalli-Sforza and his colleagues who compared classifications based on genetic markers with linguistic classifications based on modern languages. A good correlation between these two types of classification is easier to understand if the total population is small and the different human groups are widely separated. Under such conditions, penetration of new habitat through migration will result in the creation of a new gene pool and a new language community. Data on prehistoric population size can be extrapolated from population densities of current hunter-gatherer groups, evaluation of resource potentials of inhabited zones at a given point in time, evaluation of population density in archaeological sites and more recently from estimates based on molecular genetic studies.

Furthermore, studies devoted to the evaluation of the number of speech communities and their relative localisations at different periods would be very useful to improve our understanding of the nature of language contacts.

This project was submitted to the ESF by Professor Jean-Marie Hombert, University of Lyon 2, France.

The text of the project is published as approved by the provisional Management Committee of the programme, formed by representatives from ESF Member Organisations which participated in the preliminary phases of the launching of the programme.

# EUROCORES Programme on The Origin of Man, Language and Languages (OMLL)

## *Call for proposals*

**T**he EUROCORES (ESF Collaborative Research Programmes) is a new instrument of the European Science Foundation, designed to provide an effective and efficient collaboration mechanism at a multinational level within Europe, and to mobilise national funding in basic research to tackle issues with European-wide relevance and are, preferably, multidisciplinary. Participating ESF Member Organisations jointly agree on a research programme, specify the Call for Proposals and peer review the applications. The funding decisions reside with participating national bodies. ESF acts as a catalyst by offering its administrative support and project management by networking the scientists involved in the programmes [<http://www.esf.org/about/eurocores.htm>].

Following agreement with FNRS-CFB and FWO (Belgium), SHF (Denmark), ETA (Estonia), SA (Finland), CNRS (France), DFG and MPG (Germany), CNR (Italy), NWO (Netherlands), FCT (Portugal), CSIC and OCYT (Spain), Vetenskapsrådet and KVHAA (Sweden), BA (UK) – hereinafter called ‘the Agencies’ –, the European Science Foundation is launching a first Call for Proposals for research projects to be executed under the EUROCORES programme on The Origin of Man, Language and Languages. A complete description of this programme is available on the ESF website [<http://www.esf.org/human/he/OMLL/programme.htm>]. Further calls may follow depending on the progress of the programme.

This multidisciplinary programme will focus, through research at the European level, on the question of the co-evolution of modern humans and language. Until recently, the study of the origin of language was considered too speculative and insufficiently anchored in empirically based studies to merit serious scientific attention. However, in recent years new data have been collected in several disciplines, which have led to interpretations yielding new insight into the emergence of anatomically modern humans and the related issue of language origin. The collaborative synthesis of this recently accumulated knowledge across disciplines will create a scientific momentum capable of significantly improving our knowledge of an issue central to the understanding of the roots of our species. Many significant contributions have already been obtained through collaboration between experts in such fields as genetics, archaeology, paleo-anthropology and linguistics. Many more contributions can be expected by the continuing support for cooperation between these disciplines as well as by encouraging interaction with others, such as the neurosciences, ethology and artificial intelligence.

**To this aim, proposals are invited on the following topics and sub-themes:**

### **1. Language and Archaeology**

- (1a.)** Comparison between the complexity of communication systems and cognitive complexity inferred from archeological findings.
- (1b.)** Comparison between linguistic and archeological data for periods between 15 000 and 5 000 BP (especially in the Indo-European domain).
- (1c.)** Evaluation of Neanderthal communication systems and cognitive abilities.

### **2. Language and Brain**

- (2a.)** Evolution of cortical regions involved in language production and perception.
- (2b.)** Study of the neurophysiology of mimesis and its role in the emergence of the language faculty.

### **3. Language and Genes**

- (3a)** Comparison between genetic classification of today’s world populations and language families.

### **4. Language Acquisition and Language Universals**

- (4a.)** Comparison between processes involved in language acquisition *versus* language emergence/evolution.
- (4b.)** Language universals and brain architecture (and processes).

### **5. Language and Animal Communication**

### **6. Language Evolution and Computer Modelling**

- (6a.)** Social impetus for the emergence of language.
- (6b.)** Use of self-organisation concepts in the study of language evolution.
- (6c.)** Polygenesis *versus* monogenesis of language origin.
- (6d.)** Evaluation of population size between 100 000 years and 10 000 years BP.

Preference will be given to transnational collaborative and multidisciplinary proposals.

The programme will be overseen by an international management committee formed by one science manager from each participating Agency. The Senior Scientific Secretary of the ESF Standing Committee for the Humanities (SCH) will represent the SCH.

Applications will be internationally peer-reviewed through written review and by an international expert review panel, run by the ESF in conjunction with the management committee. The expert review panel will recommend and prioritise the best applications for funding by the national participating Agencies.

The actual funding of the applications recommended by the international expert review panel will depend on the total amount of money made available in each country by the Agencies supporting the programme. The use of funds will be subject to the national laws of each country as well as to the internal rules of each Agency.

Applications will usually be for research projects of up to three years in the various topics of the programme. Applications will be eligible for consideration only from scholars or scientists who can refer to at least one of the above national Agencies for funding.

Application forms (to be filled in English) are available on the ESF website [<http://www.esf.org/human/he/OMLL/OMLL.htm>]. Only applications from research groups will be accepted. Priority will be given to applications from groups working in close relationship with other teams at an international level. Joint applications from groups in different countries wishing to undertake cooperative research will also have priority. In the latter case, separate research projects and budgets are nevertheless requested from each research group.

Research groups will work under the responsibility of a principal investigator, who will act as a scientific coordinator. When recommending applications for funding, the international expert review panel may ask that principal investigators coordinate the activity of their research group with those planned and accepted by other groups in that field.

Once the programme is launched, the ESF will support successful applicant teams of scholars involved in this EUROCORES by networking them, in order to facilitate the exchange of information, the communication and the discussion of results. To this aim, at least two conferences will be organised during the programme's

lifetime. Web facilities will be made available and/or supported.

**The deadline for applications is 15 May 2001.** The results of the evaluation procedure will be available by 15 November 2001.

### Criteria to be used in the evaluation

- Qualifications of the principal investigator(s) and research teams
- Relevance to the EUROCORES project specification
- Overall scientific quality of the proposal
- Originality and feasibility
- Level of transnational collaboration and multidisciplinary

### List of participating Member Organisations

- FNRS-CFB, Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (Belgium)
- FWO, Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek – Vlaanderen (Belgium)
- SHF, Statens Humanistiske Forskningsråd (Denmark)
- ETA, Eesti Teaduste Akadeemia (Estonia)
- SA, Suomen Akatemia (Finland)
- CNRS, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
- DFG, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Germany)
- MPG, Max-Planck-Gesellschaft (Germany)
- CNR, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- NWO, Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (the Netherlands)
- FCT, Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (Portugal)
- CSIC, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (Spain)
- OCYT, Oficina de Ciencia y Tecnología (Spain)
- Vetenskapsrådet (Sweden)
- KVHAA, Kungliga Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien (Sweden)
- BA, The British Academy (UK)\*

*\*Applications from British scholars will be accepted subject to final confirmation of the financial details. British scholars are advised to contact: [secretary@britac.ac.uk](mailto:secretary@britac.ac.uk)*

# ESF instruments for the Humanities

## Exploratory Workshops

**E**SF Exploratory Workshops are aimed at helping European research teams to exchange knowledge, establish new links and to explore the possibilities of developing future collaborative actions. Each workshop allows 20-25 leading European scientists to develop the case for increased interaction at the European level.

Exploratory Workshops are funded from the ESF general budget. Their maximum budget is 15 000 euros.

Each year a Call is published in Spring and publicised on the ESF website:  
<http://www.esf.org>

**Deadline:** The usual deadline for submitting proposals for conferences is around 15 May.

Proposals are evaluated by international referees and decisions are communicated in November of the same year.

### Contact:

**Ms. Carole Mabrouk**  
European Science Foundation  
1 quai Lezay-Marnésia  
67080 Strasbourg cedex – France  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 26  
Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32  
**E-mail: [humanities@esf.org](mailto:humanities@esf.org)**

## Scientific Networks

**E**SF Scientific Networks discuss, plan, innovate, analyse or coordinate research. They bring together scientists or scholars to explore the potential of developing and carrying out research at a European level. Very often they give rise to other ESF activities such as scientific programmes or European Research Conferences.

These networks are frequently interdisciplinary in character. They typically have participants from no fewer

than six countries. They are funded from the ESF general budget.

Proposals for networks originate from individual groups of scientists, and are put before the Network Group. Proposals should demonstrate that the proposed work is to be done at a European level.

The anticipated time from submission of a full proposal to final decision is approximately six months.

### Deadlines for submission of new

**proposals:** There are two closing dates each year, 31 May and 30 November.

### Contact:

**Mr. Tony Mayer**, Network Coordinator  
European Science Foundation  
1 quai Lezay-Marnésia  
67080 Strasbourg cedex – France  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 46  
Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32  
**E-mail: [networks@esf.org](mailto:networks@esf.org)**

## Scientific Programmes

**S**cientific Programmes are medium- to long-term activities focused on specific themes. They bring together substantive research projects carried out by multinational teams of researchers and may include limited fellowship schemes. They concentrate on how expertise can be coordinated and developed effectively at a European level. Programmes last an average of three to five years and are funded on an *à la carte* basis by the ESF Member Organisations.

The usual procedure is to send an outline proposal (2-4 pages) describing the topic, indicating the planned activities and the proposed Steering Committee. The Senior Scientific Secretary will contact the proposer and advise him/her on how to write a full proposal which will be peer-reviewed and submitted to the Standing Committee for the Humanities.

**Deadlines for submission of full proposals:** There are two closing dates each year, mid-March and mid-September.

**Contact:**

**Dr. Antonio Lamarra**  
Senior Scientific Secretary for the Humanities  
*European Science Foundation*  
1 quai Lezay-Marnésia  
67080 Strasbourg cedex – France  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 26  
Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32  
**E-mail: [humanities@esf.org](mailto:humanities@esf.org)**

## **EUROCORES** *(ESF Collaborative Research Programmes)*

The aim of EUROCORES is to provide an effective and efficient need-driven collaboration mechanism at a multinational level within Europe which can be responsive to new and changing demands in science and the emerging priorities of national funding agencies and their analogues within the ESF membership. It will build on existing structures and maximise their value through collaboration while leaving funding ‘ownership’ with the national agencies.

ESF Collaborative Research Programmes offer a flexible mechanism for mobilising national funding in ESF Member Organisations not just in support of research coordination but in support of the research itself.

The usual procedure is to send an outline proposal (2-4 pages) describing the scholarly content and the potential interest in the scientific community. The Senior Scientific Secretary will contact the proposer and advise him/her on how to write a full proposal which will be submitted to the Standing Committee for the Humanities. If this proposal receives a good assessment, it will be submitted to the ESF Member Organisations.

**Deadlines for submission of full proposals:** There are two closing dates each year, mid-March and mid-September.

**Contact:**

**Dr. Antonio Lamarra**  
Senior Scientific Secretary for the Humanities  
*European Science Foundation*, 1 quai Lezay-Marnésia , 67080 Strasbourg cedex, France  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 26 / Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32  
**E-mail: [humanities@esf.org](mailto:humanities@esf.org)**

## **ESF Scientific Forward Looks**

The ESF Forward Look is a new instrument to enable Europe’s scientific and academic community to develop medium and long terms views and analyses of future research developments in multidisciplinary topics, and to interact with policy makers from the ESF Member Organisations.

The main event of an ESF Forward Look is a conference involving about 50/60 people meeting over 2 to 3 days. To this aim, specialist study groups can be established or existing expert groups and panels can be used. High level overview papers can also be commissioned. Reports from preparatory groups and/or overview papers will be the basis for discussion at Forward Look meetings. It is envisaged that each Forward Look will produce a major report which can provide a reference for the future. Action plans may also be expected in order to set research goals and means of implementation. The development of EUROCORES projects should be considered as a further output of the exercise.

The usual procedure is to send an outline proposal (2-4 pages) describing the topic, its rationale, and the methodology to prepare the final conference of the proposed Forward Look. The Senior Scientific Secretary will contact the proposer and advise him/her on how to write a full proposal, which will be submitted to the Standing Committee for the Humanities. If the proposal receives a good assessment, it will be submitted to the ESF Executive Board.

**Deadlines for submission of full proposals:** There are two closing dates each year, mid-March and mid-September.

**More information on all ESF instruments is available on the ESF website at: [www.esf.org/opportunities/active\\_o.htm](http://www.esf.org/opportunities/active_o.htm)**

**If you would like to ensure that you are regularly informed of ESF Humanities activities, you can subscribe to the Humanities information e-list at: [www.esf.org/human/human.htm](http://www.esf.org/human/human.htm)**

**or you can simply send an e-mail to: [humanities@esf.org](mailto:humanities@esf.org)**



## European Research Conferences

European Research Conferences (EURESCO) provide a platform for high level discussion on specific scientific issues in all areas of research. By offering opportunities for younger scientists to become involved, EURESCO conferences encourage greater openness in scientific enquiry. This programme promotes a series of meetings, devoted to the same general subject, normally taking place about every other year.

Proposals for European Research Conferences come from a variety of sources, but principally in response to regular calls for proposals. In addition scientific societies can contribute new conference initiatives through their disciplinary sections and divisions.

Representatives of the ESF Standing Committees provide the ESF scientific input, while several of the ESF Scientific Programmes and Networks also organise EURESCO conferences.

European Research Conferences are co-sponsored by the ESF and the European Commission.

The practical organisation of all conferences is carried out by the EURESCO team in Strasbourg; venues are chosen from the list of EURESCO approved sites.

**Deadline:** The usual deadline for submitting proposals for conferences is around 15 September.

For researchers wishing to participate in a Euroconference, an annual conference calendar is available at:

<http://www.esf.org/euresco>

### Contact:

#### EURESCO Office

European Science Foundation  
1 quai Lezay-Marnésia  
67080 Strasbourg  
cedex – France  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 35  
Fax: +33 (0)3 88 36 69 87

**E-mail:**  
[euresco-proposals@esf.org](mailto:euresco-proposals@esf.org)

## Overview of current programmes and networks in the Humanities

### Current scientific programmes in the Humanities include:

Programmes	Duration
● Occupation in Europe: the Impact of National Socialist and Fascist Rule	2001-2004
● Changing Media – Changing Europe	2000-2003
● Cultural Exchange in Europe, c. 1400 – c. 1700	1999-2002
● Asian Studies	1995-1998
	<i>Prolongation phase</i> 1999-2001
● Musical Life in Europe, 1600-1900: circulation, institutions, representation	1998-2001
● Individual and Society in the Mediterranean Muslim World	1996-1999
	<i>Prolongation phase</i> 2000-2001

**Completed programmes now publishing:** Concepts and Symbols of the 18th Century in Europe; The Transformation of the Roman World; The Evolution of Chemistry in Europe, 1789-1939

### Current scientific networks in the Humanities include:

Networks	Duration
● Tensions in Europe	2002-2002
● Tone and Intonation in Europe	2000-2002
● Science and Human Values	2000-2002
● Historical and contemporary perspectives of philosophy of science in Europe	2000-2002
● Early Modern Thought	1999-2001

**Completed networks now publishing:** Intersign: sign linguistics and data exchange; Science and the Visual Image; European Theatre Iconography; Republicanism: a Shared European Heritage; The Convergence and Divergence of Dialects in a Changing Europe; National Socialist Occupation Policy in World War II

## Publications

The following recent publications were the outcome of SCH activities:

- R. Mortier (ed.), *Visualisation*, Berlin, Berlin Verlag, 1999 ("Concepts & Symbols of the Eighteenth Century Europe"), p. XXII-290
- P.-E. Knabe (ed.), *Opinion*, Berlin, Berlin Verlag, 2000 ("Concepts & Symbols of the Eighteenth Century Europe"), p. X-298
- A. Lundgren, B. Bensaude-Vincent (ed.), *Communicating Chemistry. Textbooks and their Audiences, 1789-1939*, Canton (MA, USA), Watson Publishing International, 2000, p. VIII-465
- F. Theuws, J. L. Nelson (ed.), *Ritual of Power. From Late Antiquity to Early Middle Ages*, Leiden-Boston-Köln, Brill, 2000, p. X-503
- Ö. Dahl (ed.), *Tense and Aspect in the Languages of Europe*, Berlin-New York, Mouton de Gruyter, 2000, p. XIV-846
- William R. Shea (ed.), *Science and the Visual Image in the Enlightenment*, Canton (MA, USA), Watson Publishing International, 2000, p. VIII-232
- F. Dassetto (ed.), *Paroles d'islam. Individus, sociétés et discours dans l'islam européen contemporain / Islamic words. Individuals, Societies and Discourse in Contemporary European Islam*, Paris, Maisonneuve & Larose, 2000, p. 316
- R. Ostle (ed.), *Marginal Voices in Literature and Society*, Aix-en-Provence, Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme / Strasbourg, European Science Foundation 2000, p. 214
- W. Bracke, H. Deumens (eds.), *Medical Latin from the Late Middle Ages to the Eighteenth Century*, Brussels, Koninklijke Academie voor Geneeskunde van België, 2000, p. XII-226
- Antonio Padoa-Schioppa (ed.), *Justice et législation*, Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 2000, p. IV-499
- Allan Ellenius (ed.), *Iconographie, propagande et légitimation*, Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 2001, p. VIII-363
- H.E. Bödecker, L. Steinbrügge (eds.), *Conceptualising Woman in Enlightenment Thought. Conceptualiser la femme dans la pensée des Lumières*, Berlin, Berlin Verlag, 2001, p. VIII-188

## Musical Life in Europe, 1600-1900

### Travel grants

#### Procedure

The ESF programme Musical Life in Europe, 1600-1900 is aimed at the study of the processes of production, distribution, communication (mediation) and reception of musical works as well as of their forms of transmission and circulation. The programme will run for four years (1998-2001) and is currently supported by research councils and academies of science in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. As part of the programme's activities, travel grants are being offered to enable young scholars, both pre-doctoral and post-doctoral, working in the field of musicology to travel to a programme workshop, to visit research centres which cooperate in the programme or for short visits to libraries and archives in order to consult documents for a period of up to four weeks. The applicants' aims must be strictly related to the activities of the programme teams. For further information on these activities, please consult the programme's home page (<http://www.esf.org>).

#### Conditions of eligibility

To be considered for a travel grant a candidate has to:

- undertake work applicable to the programme;
- apply for a stay in a European country other than the country of origin (if the application is related to Teams 1, 3 and 4);
- return to the institute of origin upon termination, so that the applicant's institute may also benefit from her/his broadened knowledge.

Preference will be given to graduate students and young scholars at the beginning of their career. Priority will be given to applications in which the applicant's institution and/or the receiving institution or the workshop to be attended are located in a country participating in the programme (see list above).

All applications must be supported by a letter of recommendation from someone familiar with the candidate's work and, if relevant, a letter of acceptance from the collaborator/supervisor at the receiving institute. Applications will be assessed on the scientific quality of the project, the applicant's list of publications, and the letters of support. It is not necessary to submit an extensive curriculum vitae.

#### Administrative procedure

Travel grants are available for visits from a few days to one month in duration. Actual costs of travel (on the basis of APEX air fares) and accommodation will be covered and a daily allowance (30 euros) will be paid within the maximum limits of the grant (1 500 euros). Applicants are requested to provide an estimated budget for their visit when sending their application. The amount of their grant will be based on this estimate.

An advance payment of 75% of the total amount granted will be made upon written request shortly before the visit takes place. The final fixed payment of 25% will be made upon reception at the ESF Secretariat of a detailed scientific report and a financial report including original used tickets for travel.

**The deadline for applications is 30 April 2001** for visits beginning after 31 May 2001

Completed applications should be returned to:

**Carole Mabrouk**, European Science Foundation  
1 quai Lezay-Marnésia, 67080 Strasbourg cedex, France  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 26 / Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32  
E-mail: [humanities@esf.org](mailto:humanities@esf.org)

# Events, opportunities and facilities for scholars in the Humanities

## FP5's Information Society Programme: 2001 Call for Proposals

**A** Call for Proposals has been published by the European Commission under Framework 5's Information Society Programme. The total budget available for this call is around 450 million euros.

Scholars, particularly those in disciplines related to the cultural heritage, in computational linguistics, and in e-learning techniques can apply to the various sections of the 2001 work programme under key-action III.

**Contact: IST Information Desk.**  
**Fax: +322.296.8388.**  
**E-mail: [ist@cec.eu.int](mailto:ist@cec.eu.int)**  
**<http://www.cordis.lu/ist>**

### Deadlines

Fixed deadline for part 1 (a) and 1 (b): 25 April 2001 at 5 pm; continuous submission for proposals under part 2 (a) and 2 (b): 28 February 2002 at 5 pm.

## Prize Competition for research on Ottoman/Turkish banking and financial history

The Ottoman Bank Research and Documentation Centre for Banking and Financial History organises a Prize Competition in collaboration with the European Association for Banking History and the History Foundation of Turkey, for research on the history of banking and finance. This competition aims to encourage scientific research on Ottoman/Turkish banking and financial history from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to today, and will be open to all researchers of any nationality.

Studies submitted in four different categories (scientific articles, Master's theses, doctoral dissertations, monographs) will be evaluated by an academic jury headed by Professor Edhem Eldem (Bosphorus University). The awards ceremony will be held in December 2001.

Applications for the Prize Competition must reach the Secretariat not later than 5 pm, Friday, 27 April 2001. Entries

themselves must reach the Secretariat no later than 30 September 2001.

**For further information, contact the Secretariat for the Prize Competition (Voyvoda Caddesi N°: 35/37, Karaköy 80000 Istanbul - E-mail: [archive@ottomanbank.com.tr](mailto:archive@ottomanbank.com.tr))**

## Medieval Europe Basel 2002. International Conference on Medieval and Later Archaeology (Basel, 10 – 15 September 2002)

Organised by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Archäologie des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit, the Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Archäologie des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit, and the Archäologische Bodenforschung Basel-Stadt, this conference is the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Forum on Medieval and Later Archaeology, encompassing all their related disciplines. The conference theme, both far-reaching and current, will be presented and discussed in eight sections from various viewpoints. Introductory lectures in these sections will establish basic positions and provide an overview of the latest developments in research and methods in the relevant field from all over Europe.

Planned sections are as follows:

1. Cultural regions, Economic Areas;
2. Innovation, Communication, Interaction;
3. Sovereignty and Territory;
4. Structure and Topography of the Ruling Power;
5. Identity and Demarcation;
6. Settlement in Inhospitable Regions;
7. The Regio TriRhena;
8. New Studies of Medieval and Later Archaeology (poster section only).

Registration for lectures or posters (with title, preferred section, and a summary of about 50 words) are required by 1 May 2001.

**Latest information on:**  
**<http://www.mebs-2002.org>**

**For further information, contact:**  
**Medieval Europe, Basel 2002,**  
**c/o Archäologische Bodenforschung,**  
**Petersgraben 11, P.O.B.,**  
**CH-4001 Basel, Switzerland**  
**(E-mail address: [info@mebs-2002.org](mailto:info@mebs-2002.org))**

## 2<sup>nd</sup> European Conference on Language Planning

(Andorra, 14-16 November 2001)

Six years after the 1<sup>st</sup> European Conference on Language Planning, the Government of Catalonia and the Government of Andorra are organising a second conference on this issue. The 2<sup>nd</sup> European Conference on Language Planning will focus on the following subjects:

- tools for language planning: general, legal and sectorial;
- theoretical issues on language planning in the context of a growing globalisation process;
- case studies regarding language use and language promotion;
- evaluation of the processes of language promotion according to cost-effectiveness of implemented policies;
- new technologies and the production of (socio)linguistic resources: setting up of cross-national and cross-disciplinary networks on (socio)linguistics, exchange of information, availability and proposals of resources.

Scholars interested in submitting a paper should send an abstract (300-350 words) to the Scientific Committee of the conference by 15 April 2001. The authors whose proposals have been selected should send a full copy of their paper by 1 October 2001. Abstracts and full copies should be sent by e-mail to:

[dgplnovessl@correu.gencat.es](mailto:dgplnovessl@correu.gencat.es)

## ROSTRUM: a website for archaeologists and museologists

ROSTRUM is an Anglo-Italian joint venture by Genius Loci and M.A.C. srl, which is provided as a public service with the aim of offering a high quality information service to archaeologists and museologists.

This website provides information mainly about: EU legislation, institutions, processes and funding opportunities, and conferences and meetings with a European dimension. A new information service is planned relating to opportunities for scholarships and training with the European institutions. The site

includes, among others, specific pages on current Calls and on relevant events.

**For further information:**

<http://www.genius-loci.net>

## A Foundation to promote the study of Classical Antiquity

The Hardt Foundation aims to promote the study of Classical Antiquity. Situated in the countryside near Geneva, the Hardt Foundation is housed in a mansion with a specialist library rich in texts and periodicals. From mid-February to the end of October the Hardt Foundation welcomes specialists in the field of classical studies. Each Summer a colloquium is organised whose proceedings are later published.

**For further information:**

<http://fondationhardt.isuisse.com>

## Europe and the Balkans. A website on scholarly activities and initiatives on Balkan and East European studies

Established in 1993 with financial support from the European Commission, the International Network Europe and the Balkans (INEB) aims to promote the development of collaboration among scholars working on Balkan and East European issues. In close relation to INEB, the University of Bologna (Italy) set up in 1996 the CECOB (Centro per l'Europa Centro-Orientale e Balcanica) to promote research and provide advice of a political, social and economic nature, and to organise international post-graduate training courses in human rights, economics and environmental management for the Balkan states and East Europe.

**Information about activities and initiatives undertaken by both the INEB and the CECOB is available at:**

<http://www.spfo.unibo.it/balkans/eurobalk.html>

## Proceedings of the Strasbourg Conference on Research Infrastructures

The European Commission, DG Research organised – in collaboration with the ESF and the French Ministry of Research – a Conference on Research Infrastructures, which took place in Strasbourg on 18-20 September 2000.

*The full proceedings of the conference are now available on the web.*

*<http://www.cordis.lu/improving/infrastructure/events.htm>*

## Cultural Exchange in Europe, c.1400 – c.1700

### *Travel grants*

#### Procedure

The ESF programme *Cultural Exchange in Europe, c.1400 – c.1700* aims at identifying and analysing the various forms of European cultural currents and exchanges occurring between 1400 and 1700, in order to elucidate the formation of Europe's distinctive blend of cultural similarities and differences. The programme will run for four years (1999-2002) and is currently supported by research councils and academies of science in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. As part of the programme's activities, travel grants are being offered to enable young scholars, both pre-doctoral and post-doctoral, working in the field of cultural history to travel to a programme workshop, to visit research centres which cooperate in the programme or for short visits to libraries and archives in order to consult documents for a period of up to four weeks. The applicant's aims must be strictly related to the activities of the programme teams. For further information on these activities, please consult the programme's home page (<http://www.esf.org>).

#### Conditions of eligibility

To be considered for a travel grant a candidate has to:

- undertake work applicable to the programme;
- apply for a stay in a European country other than the country of origin.

Preference will be given to graduate students and young scholars at the beginning of their career. One of the programme's priorities being to transcend a western European perspective, 50% of the grants are destined for students and scholars coming from eastern and central Europe.

All applications must be supported by a letter of recommendation from someone familiar with the candidate's work and, if relevant, the approval of the collaborator/supervisor at the receiving institute (see end of application form). Applications will be assessed on the scientific quality of the project, the applicant's list of publications, and the letters of support. It is not necessary to submit an extensive curriculum vitae.

#### Administrative procedure

Travel grants are available for visits from a few days to one month in duration. Actual costs of travel (on the basis of APEX air fares) and accommodation will be covered and a daily allowance (38 euros) will be paid within the maximum limits of the grant (2 250 euros). Applicants are requested to provide an estimated budget for their visit when sending their application. The amount of their grant will be based on this estimate.

An advance payment of 75% of the total amount granted will be made upon written request shortly before the visit takes place. The final fixed payment of 25 % will be made upon reception at the ESF Secretariat of a detailed scientific report and a financial report including original used tickets for travel.

A detailed report of activities should be sent two months after the end of the grant at the latest. One copy being addressed to the programme's chairman, another copy to the responsible official of the applicant's institution.

**The deadline for applications is 31 May 2001** for visits beginning after 1 July 2001 and no later than 31 December 2001.

Completed applications should be returned to:

**Madelises Blumenroeder**, *European Science Foundation*

1 quai Lezay-Marnésia, 67080 Strasbourg cedex, France

Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 51 / Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32 / E-mail: [mblumenroeder@esf.org](mailto:mblumenroeder@esf.org)

# Changing Media Changing Europe

## *Grants for Young Scholars*

### General Information

The programme has a small fund to support the involvement of young scholars in its work. Applications are now invited from young scholars for small grants. These grants are primarily intended to allow a young scholar (who will be completing, or have recently completed, doctoral work in a relevant field of study) to attend one or more of the team meetings or plenary conferences within the programme, in order to assist their contact with senior researchers, to offer them an opportunity to discuss recent research work in a relatively informal setting, and to foster networking opportunities. Grants may also be used to enable visits to research centres relevant to the work of the programme and the applicant. The conditions are as follows:

### Conditions of eligibility

- Applicants must come from one of the countries supporting the programme (see website for details: [www.esf.org/media](http://www.esf.org/media)).
- Applicants must undertake work applicable to the programme.
- They must apply for a stay in a European country other than the country of origin.
- Scholars should return to the institute of origin upon termination, so that the applicant's institute may also benefit from her/his broadened knowledge.

Grants are available for visits from a few days to one month in duration. Actual costs of travel (on the basis of APEX fares) and accommodation will be covered and a daily allowance (30 euros) will be paid within the maximum limits of the grant (1 500 euros).

The aim of the grants, is to enable young scholars, both pre-doctoral and post-doctoral, working in the field of media research, to participate in the programme's activities, for example to travel to a programme workshop, to visit research centres which cooperate in the programme or for short visits to libraries and archives in order to consult documents for a period, normally, of up to four weeks. The applicant's aims must be strictly related to the activities of the programme teams. Preference will be given to graduate students and young scholars at the beginning of their career.

### Application procedures

Applicants must provide:

- A letter of application (no more than 1 side of A4) outlining the applicant's interests and intentions.
- A letter of support from the applicant's current institution or department.
- If appropriate, a letter of support from the workshop or team leader, or recipient department or institute where the intended activity will take place.
- A brief curriculum vitae for the applicant (1 side of A4).

Applications will be assessed on the **scientific quality** of the intended work, and on the **letters of support**.

Applications should be addressed to:

**Ms Heather Owen**, Scientific Coordinator  
*Changing Media – Changing Europe*  
Dept. of Social Sciences, Loughborough University LE11 3TU, UK  
E-mail: [h.owen@lboro.ac.uk](mailto:h.owen@lboro.ac.uk)

## Standing Committee for the Humanities (SCH)

### Membership

#### **Professor William R. Shea\*** (Chairman)

*Institut d'Histoire des Sciences*  
*Université Louis Pasteur*  
Strasbourg, France

#### **Professor Ján Bakos**

*Institute of Art History, Slovak*  
*Academy of Sciences*  
Bratislava, Slovakia

#### **Professor Moritz Csaky**

*Österreichische Akademie der*  
*Wissenschaften*  
Vienna, Austria

#### **Professor William Doyle\***

*Department of Historical Studies,*  
*University of Bristol*  
Bristol, United Kingdom

#### **Professor Robert Halleux**

*Centre d'Histoire des Sciences et*  
*des Techniques, Université de*  
*Liège*  
Liège, Belgium

#### **Dr. Miltiades Hatzopoulos\***

*NHFR Research Centre for Greek*  
*and Roman Antiquity*  
Athens, Greece

#### **Professor Josef Jarab**

*Palacky University Olomouc*  
Olomouc, Czech Republic

#### **Professor Arne Jarrick**

*Department of History*  
*Stockholm University*  
Stockholm, Sweden

#### **Professor Turid Karlsen Seim**

*Faculty of Theology*  
*University of Oslo*  
Oslo, Norway

**Professor Ferenc Kiefer\***

*The Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
The Institute for Linguistics  
Budapest, Hungary*

**Professor Sigurdur Konrádsson**

*Iceland University of Education  
Reykjavik, Iceland*

**Professor Joze Krasovec**

*Faculty of Theology  
University of Ljubljana  
Ljubljana, Slovenia*

**Professor Valter Lang**

*Department of Archaeology  
University of Tartu  
Tartu, Estonia*

**Professor Gudula Linck\***

*Oriental Seminar  
University of Kiel  
Kiel, Germany*

**Professor Pilar López**

*CSIC, Centro de Estudios  
Historicos  
Madrid, Spain*

**Professor Gretty Mizrahi Mirdal\***

*Institute of Clinical Psychology  
University of Copenhagen,  
Copenhagen, Denmark*

**Professor Aili Nenola**

*Christina Institute for  
Women's Studies  
University of Helsinki  
Helsinki, Finland  
Faculty of Art  
Reykjavik, Iceland*

**Professor Sevket Pamuk**

*Bogaziçi University  
Ataturk Institute for Modern  
Turkish History and Department of  
Economics  
Istanbul, Turkey*

**Professor Alain Peyraube\***

*CNRS, Direction du Département  
des Sciences de l'Homme et de la  
Société  
Paris, France*

**Professor E. Sagarra\***

*Royal Irish Academy  
Dublin, Ireland*

**Professor Raffaella Simili\***

*Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia  
University of  
Bologna  
Bologna, Italy*

**Professor Beat Sitter-Liver**

*Swiss Academy of Humanities and  
Social Sciences  
Bern, Switzerland*

**Professor Hugo Soly**

*Department of History  
Free University of Brussels  
Brussels, Belgium*

**Professor Luis Filipe Sousa Barreto**

*Universidade de Lisboa, Facultad  
de letras  
Dept. de Historia  
Lisbon, Portugal*

**Professor Stanislaw Tabaczynski**

*Polish Academy of Sciences  
Institute of Archaeology and  
Ethnology  
Warsaw, Poland*

**Professor W.J. van den Akker**

*University of Utrecht  
Onderzoekinstituut voor  
Geschiedenis en Cultuur  
Utrecht, Netherlands*

**Subject representatives****Professor Robert Ilbert**

*Maison Méditerranéenne des  
Sciences de l'Homme  
Aix-en-Provence, France*

**Professor Ekkehard König**

*Institut für Englische Philologie  
Freie Universität Berlin  
Berlin, Germany*

**Observers****Professor William Ferris**

*Chairman  
National Endowment for the  
Humanities  
Washington, USA*

**Mr. Gregorio Medrano**

*European Commission  
Directorate XII-A  
Brussels, Belgium*

**Prof. Shaul Shaked**

*Institute of Asian and African  
Studies  
The Hebrew University  
Jerusalem, Israel*

\* Core group members

**Humanities at the ESF****Antonio Lamarra**

*Senior Scientific Secretary to the Standing Committee for the  
Humanities*

**Carole Mabrouk**

*Administrative Assistant to the Standing Committee for the Humanities  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 26  
E-mail: humanities@esf.org*

**Marianne Yagoubi**

*Scientific Secretary for the Humanities and the Social Sciences*

**Madelise Blumenroeder**

*Administrative Assistant (Humanities)  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 51  
E-mail: mblumenroeder@esf.org*

**Céline Seewald**

*Part-time Stagiaire  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 58  
E-mail: cseewald@esf.org*

# Call for proposals

## Exploratory Workshops in the Humanities

**T**he European Science Foundation (ESF) offers a limited number (around 5-7) of awards for Exploratory Workshops to be held during 2002, with a maximum of 20 participants, in any field of the Humanities.

Launched by the ESF's Standing Committee for the Humanities (SCH), this workshop scheme has been designed to encourage researchers from across Europe to put forward innovative and creative ideas for European research. Funding is available to support Exploratory Workshops addressing specific goals at which ideas for European collaboration can be examined in depth and plans can be developed for future actions.

Proposals are invited from any field of the Humanities (archaeology, arts, anthropological and cultural studies, eastern studies, history, law, literature, linguistics, philosophy, religious studies, computational applications to the Humanities). In granting the awards, the SCH will pay particular attention to the European added value of the proposals. In addition, the SCH is particularly interested in supporting initiatives that aim at bridging gaps, both disciplinary and regional, between areas of research currently operating at different levels of sophistication.

### Priority areas

Priority will be given to proposals in the following areas

- 1. The place of classics in contemporary Europe;**
- 2. Cognition, emotion and culture;**
- 3. Archaeology and the art of writing;**
- 4. European comparative history;**
- 5. The role of images in contemporary society.**

Applications in any other area will be considered as belonging to the

- 6. Open element.**

Proposals must be of the highest quality and demonstrate the potential importance of European collaboration in the chosen field.

A broadly based European participation in the workshop is a pre-condition for ESF support.

### Who can apply ?

Applications can be submitted by scholars from universities and/or research institutes based in countries represented within the ESF. Individual scholars can also apply on behalf of formal / informal research groups.

### How to apply ?

Your application will have to be entered directly on the web through an application form ([www.esf.org/human/hw/Calls/Call2001.htm](http://www.esf.org/human/hw/Calls/Call2001.htm)). Before doing so, it is suggested that your proposal be prepared as 'text only' and then

pasted in the application form. Please use plain text only: no LaTeX, no graphic files, no symbols, no enriched text (bold, italics, underlined...).

The application form has to be filled in either English or French. Once the application form is completed, please click on 'submit'. This will open a new page (in fact your proposal) which should be printed, signed and sent by regular mail to Carole Mabrouk (see address below).

### Budget

A maximum budget for a workshop of 20 participants is 15 000 euros, designed to cover travel and support costs. If support for final report editing or for publishing the proceedings of the workshop is needed, a maximum of 1 500 euros can be included in the total budget. The Standing Committee for the Humanities might reduce the proposed total budget.

### Deadline for applications: 15 May 2001

Decisions will be announced in November 2001.

### Contact

#### Carole Mabrouk

European Science Foundation

1 quai Lezay-Marnésia

67080 Strasbourg cedex – France

Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 26 / Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32

E-mail: [humanities@esf.org](mailto:humanities@esf.org) / [www.esf.org/human](http://www.esf.org/human)



### Standing Committee for the Humanities

*Reflections* is published by the European Science Foundation's Humanities Unit and is available on the ESF home page: <http://www.esf.org>

The Standing Committee for the Humanities was set up as a formal Standing Committee of the ESF in 1977 to coordinate research in the humanities at a European level. The Committee has a policy of encouraging interdisciplinary work and considers as one of its main tasks the independent evaluation of collaborative research proposals emanating from the scholarly community. The Committee also has a proactive function in the identification of priority research areas.

Further information about the SCH is available on the website of the European Science Foundation: <http://www.esf.org/human> or from:

**Dr Antonio Lamarra**, Senior Scientific Secretary

to the Standing Committee for the Humanities

European Science Foundation

1 quai Lezay-Marnésia

67080 Strasbourg cedex – France

Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 26

Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32

E-mail: [humanities@esf.org](mailto:humanities@esf.org)