

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 29th APHES Congress invites the national and international scientific community to participate in this debate, submitting thematic panels or individual papers. Researchers from areas of knowledge other than History are most welcome, contributing to the promotion of desired and necessary multidisciplinary dialogue. Master's and PhD students will find in the Congress a privileged space for participation, and are encouraged to submit their work to the APHES / BES Prize competition. MA and PhD graduates (diploma obtained less than 3 years ago) can also apply to the competition. The regulations can be consulted at www.aphes.pt

Papers should be presented in 15 minutes. Proposals should include as compulsory components, an abstract (maximum 500 words), including up to 4 keywords and a brief CV (maximum 1 page), with an indication of the object, objectives, theoretical focus and empirical grounding.

The deadline for submission of papers is **30th April 2009**, and proposals should be sent to aphes29@letras.up.pt. Papers will be selected until **30th May 2009** and the full-text version (maximum 7500 words, including notes) should be sent until **30th September 2009**, so that they can be made available on the Congress' website.

For more information, please see the Congress webpage: <http://web.letras.up.pt/aphes29>, or contact the Organising Committee: aphes29@letras.up.pt.

Official Languages: Portuguese and English

PLEASE NOTE:

Even though the *Call for Papers* is directed at the Congress's main theme, proposals for panels and papers on other topics will be accepted, in the areas of economic history and social history.

Social Memory, Heritage and Identities

Memory and Identity are key concepts in contemporary scientific production in the area of the Social Sciences and Humanities, covering reflections in the domain of Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology and, of course, History.

Memory and Identity are not only operative categories apposite to the formulations of scientific thought, but are rather strategic operators in the language of powers. UNESCO aims to preserve world heritages, so as to safeguard memories. EU policies highlight the areas of Cultural and Natural Heritage as priority investment domains, particularly in countries whose History is taken advantage of as active economic investment capital. Successive Portuguese Governments have launched competitions for projects to boost

local and regional dynamics, based on pluriannual framework programmes, which have come to focus on the potential of Heritage as a source of sustainable development, at the same time as they seek to preserve, or invent, spaces of memory which are put forward as the mainstays of local identities.

Professional groups look to anchor their power in distant, if possible centuries-old, historical roots, searching for entitlements in the memories of the past. Successful entrepreneurial hubs do not forego the memorialist monograph and museums multiply, as do interpretative centres and memory centres which evoke natural, historical, industrial, agricultural heritage as economic boosters and revenue catalysts. Revenue they can no longer generate as active agents of production.

The search for identities is also an overwhelming, and controversial, topic today: individual identity (the domain of Psychology), the construction of group and community identities and local, regional or national identities, rooted in built social memories (the domains of History, Sociology and Anthropology) are at odds, and coexist with the pace of an incessant and apparently irreversible globalisation: of values, knowledge, techniques, markets, products, and crises....

The central theme proposed for this Congress is thus rooted in its pressing relevance today, in its pertinence and in the need for the international scientific community to get involved in a discussion on the concepts and dynamics which should be demystified and scientifically clarified.

The following list of topics is merely suggestive of a wide range of possible approaches to the key concepts proposed: MEMORIES, HERITAGES AND IDENTITIES.

MEMORIES:

- Mechanisms of construction and socialization of memory: from individual memory to collective memories;
- Spaces of memory: individual memory (the biography); family memory; community memory; historiographic mystification of the national memory.
- The memory of work, of companies, unions, workers' movements.
- The memory of space and the space of memory: constructions and representations of Space.

HERITAGES:

- Natural, historical, cultural heritage as an instrument in sustainable development: case studies.
- Agricultural, industrial, maritime, iconographic, religious heritage: inventory, preservation and cultural enhancement.
- The national and international regulations governing heritage: the conflicts of interest.

IDENTITIES AND ALTERITIES:

- Communities and societies: group, local and national identities. The controversy of parochialism and nationalisms.
- Identities as factors of social inclusion and exclusion. The differences between identities.
- Difficult coexistence. The confrontation of identities in the Portuguese, European and world space.
- The play of alterities: integration of immigrants and ethnical and/or religious minorities.
- European expansionism and colonisation processes: identities in confrontation.
- The reduction to identity: mechanisms to reduce differences.
- Boundaries: geographical, linguistic, cultural, religious, economic,...