

In Search of a New Environment

Since the IEA was transferred from USP's old President's Office building (which is now housing the President's Office again) to Block K of the Central Administration building, in February 2011, its spaces to hold public events have not been suited for this type of activity.

An adaptation was necessary, not only for the convenience of lecturers and audience, but also to allow the installation of new equipment for audiovisual display, video recordings, webcasts and, when necessary, simultaneous translation services.

Thus, numerous changes were made between 2012 and 2015 to the Events Room, which had been previously arranged in the traditional manner of a conference hall, with a table for lecturers facing the audience. To begin with, in addition to being enlarged, the room was turned into a modular environment, adjustable to different event formats (conferences, seminars, round tables, debates and workshops), providing a better dynamics among lecturers and between them and the audience.

The old chairs of the audience were replaced with modern and comfortable sofas and armchairs, which can be set up in numerous ways. This malleability also fulfilled the need to improve image recordings, making the live broadcast of events via internet more dynamic and alluring.

The room has an audio workstation and three video cameras positioned at strategic locations, a soundproof booth for simultaneous translation, and six 50" monitors to display presentations and other visual aids.

The refurbishment of the facilities of the Institute was not restricted to the Events Room. Other significant

changes include the creation of three new environments: a room to integrate personnel from the academic area, the communications division and the "Estudos Avançados" journal editorship and management; a sociability space for scholars; and the office of the deputy director.

In addition, as of January 2016, the IEA incorporated into its physical space the old complex of the University Council room, with its large auditorium, and adjacent anteroom and meeting room. Given the successful experience of transforming the IEA's small auditorium on the fifth floor, this large auditorium will also be renovated to become a multi-functional space, a true multimedia agora with multiple

functions and modes, offering different solutions to the needs of the university and contributing to advanced academic studies and practices.

to Promote

Interdisciplinarity

How to cultivate interdisciplinarity and why

For the Institute of Advanced Studies, the reason of growing interdisciplinarity comes from the very DNA of USP. Since its inception, the University has focused not only on research and training in qualitative science and culture, but in particular on training, generation and dissemination of knowledge in favor of a new society in a developing country.

USP is an avant-garde and modernist project generated by a creative collective volition, powered by a prospective vision of concrete intentionality. It is a university that, together with other public and private actors, has had a central role in shaping and improving this society. It is embedded in the cities where its campuses are located - in particular the capital - and in the public life of the State of São Paulo and Brazil.

Considering the conditions of its creation and the integrity of this ambitious project, as well as the collective aspiration and an ongoing pilot-project management of its objectives, the University has become extensive, mature and adult. The IEA is the result of this maturity and a model example of the creative and regenerative capacity of USP.

Designed in a particular historical context - the democratization of the country - the IEA was established in 1986 as an experimental and unique field for interdisciplinarity in the heart of USP. This Institute is undoubtedly a bold proposition of the University, which has invested in interdisciplinarity as a source of effective contributions of academia in proposing public policies for the consolidation of a quality democracy.

At the time of creation of the Institute, after a survey which has identified models and active interdisciplinary practices in academic contexts in different parts of the

world, the IEA gained a first and temporary housing on a building originally designed to house the President's Office. That space has enabled the development and improvement of a basic operational program consisting of research groups, chairs and visiting professors.

In line with the Institute's direction, these actors have promoted interdisciplinary research, debate, and exhibition and dissemination of the knowledge generated in this environment. Important contributions to public policies in Brazil have been generated thanks to this configuration. To date, the auditorium - currently Events Room - and the transdisciplinary journal - of large impact in the academic, political and cultural contexts of the country - have been the main interfaces between the IEA and society.

In the last four years, besides continuing and updating this basic operational program, the IEA has invested in institutional critique processes and thus in the review of its operation, and internal (within USP) and external interactions. Special attention has been given to the notions of academic "environment" and to the constitution of a renewed ambience for this permanent experimental field focused on interdisciplinarity in a *glocalized* (global + local) condition.

It is important to point out that Brazil today is quite different from that one of post-dictatorship: a democracy and a regional centrality in a glocalized and post-modernist world. Its regional context has also undergone profound changes. New settings, and geopolitical and environmental imbalances affect the "world order" in which we operate, thanks to technological advances and in particular the Internet. Modernity is definitely a mutant, liquid condition; a com-

plexity that affects everyone and everything. From there comes a new nature that is being modeled in various dimensions, either by biopolitics, biotechnology, genetics, virtuality, or the post-human imposing himself without embarrassment on previous notions of nature.

Given this new situation it is necessary that the Institute of Advanced Studies invests in changing its hybrid, ubiquitous and multidimensional condition. This is done by operating in simultaneity and synchronicity of reflections, actions and performances; being a place for meeting and socializing, of free association of ideas, experiences, knowledge and expertise; encouraging and promoting coexistence and cooperation without shirking its critical and questioning role, either internally or externally. It should also strengthen its position as a strategic and meta-critical platform at USP, able to constantly update its operational program in line with its genealogy, history, memory and context.

Research, study and innovation should also aim at new epistemologies, new ways of thinking and acting, ie aim transdisciplinarity. Despite acting and contributing in the present, its inspiration is the future. Therefore, the IEA is also a field of propositions and a project incubator, open to risk and unpredictability, a multi-dimensional environment in the hyperspace.

Martin Grossmann
Director (2012-2016)

three new high-definition camcorders in this room was also improved. The multimedia infrastructure Council, which was transferred to the old room of the University for real-time editing. The small auditorium was turned into a multifunctional room that operates like a TV studio. these changes, the small auditorium sofas, armchairs and side tables. With replaced with contemporary-design for eventual power outages, assorted videoconference device, four UPSS table stages, to be operated by one or two technicians. The chairs were station was placed in one of the portable ones, allowing the room to be arranged according to the type of presentation. A new multimedia work-UPS IPTV, as well as six 55" television sets to display videos and PowerPoint presentations, and for videoconfer- that are recorded and broadcast via audio mixer, a Cisco videoconference device, four UPSS hand held wireless microphones, an audio mixer, a Cisco zoom functions, and enhanced image with remote controlled pan, tilt and zoom functions; a Tricaster studio to process the images that are recorded and broadcast via hand held wireless microphones, an audio mixer, a Cisco videoconference device, two UPSS, and two video mon-itors for real-time editing.

A Template for a Debate-Friendly and Conference-Friendly Milieu at the IEA

The intensification of activities at the IEA, new formats that encourage interdisciplinary, and the integration of new members into the areas of research and scientific and cultural dissemination required an overhaul of the Institute's physical space, telephone exchange, and computing and communications framework. This long-awaited renewal has now allowed the proper organization and recording of seminars, conferences, workshops, work & research meetings, debates and many other activities. Between 2012 and 2013, the fifth floor of Block K of the Administration Building of the University of São Paulo, which houses part of the IEA, gained a new local network for voice and data, with speed of 1 gigabit per second (ten times faster than the previous), improving access performance and the traffic of internal data. In addition, the external network now admits speed of up to 10 Gbps/second, also a 10-fold increase. New uninterruptible power sources (UPS) were put in place for the voice & data networks, the overall electrical installation, the Events Room and for the main computers of the Institute. In case of power outages, the devices allow 60 to 120 minutes of on-battery runtime, ensuring that recordings and presentations will not be compromised. To enable the recording and broadcast of outside events, two portable kits were acquired, each one comprising an HD camcorder with dolly tripod, an audio mixer, 600-watt RMS powered speakers, hand held wireless microphones, an

Technological Upgrading:

lapel wireless microphones, a notebook to record and broadcast the events, and assorted cables to connect the audio and video equipment. This technological infrastructure made it possible to radically reconfigure the Events Room, on the fifth floor of Block K, whereby the fixed stage was replaced by three portable ones, allowing the room to be arranged according to the type of presentation. A new multimedia workstation was placed in one of the portable stages, to be operated by one or two technicians. The chairs were replaced with contemporary-design sofas, armchairs and side tables. With these changes, the small auditorium was turned into a multifunctional room that operates like a TV studio. The multimedia infrastructure Council, which was transferred to the old room of the University for real-time editing.

location of the Museum Plaza, which will house the Museum of Zoology (MZ) and the Museum of Archeology and Ethnology (MAE). Alas, these plans coincided with the onset of USP's serious budget crisis, resulting in the stoppage of all construction and the postponement of every work that had not yet begun. Thus, the project's completion of every work that had not yet begun. Thus, the project's completion of every work that had not yet begun. Thus, the project's completion of every work that had not yet begun.

The IEA is USP's Only End-Activity Institute that Does Not Yet Have Its Own Headquarters

Reports by IEA director Martin Grossmann of the visits he made during his tenure to various institutes of advanced study abroad - members of Ublas network (Universities-Based Institutes for Advanced Studies) and others, such as Princeton - have made it even clearer that this type of institution requires specific and appropriate facilities for theoretical work, the sharing of ideas and interaction with the public. To fully implement interdisciplinarity, one needs pleasant and comfortable quarters for visiting professors and research groups to work in; spaces of various sizes for events; rooms for work meetings; apartments for temporary accommodation of researchers; a private cafeteria for the harmonious and relaxed congregation of researchers, management and staff; and other areas for sociability and meetings that are essential when bringing together researchers from different fields of knowledge. Having temporarily occupied the ground floor of the then old President's Office Building from its creation in 1986 to 2011, and currently housed in Block K of the Central Administration, the IEA has long yearned for its own headquarters. The IEA is the only end-activity institute own building. In the first configuration, its offices covered 900 m²; nowadays only 450 m². Since 1996, the directors of the IEA, with approval of the Deliberative Council, have sought a site, a project and funds from the President's Office to build its own building. Several sites have been considered over the years. Finally, in September 2013, USP's president presented to the university community a project for the future headquarters of the IEA. The long wait had finally come to an end and the IEA's request for permanent and appropriate premises to carry out its activities was granted. The new 12-story building is to be located in the higher part of the campus, an area informally known as Sunset Plaza, and will also harbor complementary spaces of the Museum of Contemporary Art (MAC) and the Center for the Study of Violence (NEV). The future building will contain an annexed garage and, on the top floor, apartments for visiting professors. Nearby is the proposed

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Foto Leonor Calheiros

Books and e-books



a white paper on water crisis

The IEA was the publisher, the co-editor or the supporter to 11 books that were published between 2012 and 2014. The content of the works is diverse, comprising studies of researchers and research groups.

Three books have been published in co-edition with Editora da USP (EDUSP):

- *Obra Científica de Mario Schönberg – Vol. 2* (2013), organized by Amélia Império Hamburger and Sílvio R. Salinas; “Scientific work of Mario Schönberg – Volume 2”
- *Cinco Séculos de Presença Francesa no Brasil* (2013), organized by Leyla Perrone-Moisés and containing the complete cycle of seminars conducted in 2009 by the IEA’s Brazil–France Research Group;
- “Five Centuries of French Presence in Brazil”
- “Brazilian Pollinators: Contributions and Perspectives for Biodiversity, Sustainable Use, Preservation and Environmental Services” (2013) – English version. Organized by Vera Lucia Imperatriz-Fonseca, Dora Ann Lange Canhos, Denise de Araujo Alves and Antonio Mauro Saraiva. Presentation of project results with the participation of the IEA’s Ecosystem Services Research Group.

Four books and four e-books have come out through other publishing houses and institutions. The books are:

- *Problemáticas Socio-Ambientales en Territórios Latinoamericanos* (2013), organized by Javier Guevara and Eda Tassara (coordinator of the IEA’s Environmental Politics Research Group); co-editing between the IEA and the publishing house of the Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla;
- “Socio-environmental issues in Latin American Territories”
- *Fisiologia da Nutrição na Saúde e na Doença* (2013), organized by Carol Góis Leandro, Dan Waitzberg and Ana Lydia Sawaya (coordinator of the IEA’s Nutrition and Poverty Research Group); co-editing between the IEA and Editora Atheneu.
- “Nutrition Physiology in Health and Disease”
- *Visões da Europa – Representações e Discursos* (2013), organized by Neli Aparecida de Melho-Théry and Hervé Théry, from the IEA’s Public Policies, Territoriality and Society Research Group; co-editing between the IEA, USP’s Faculty of Philosophy, Languages and Literature, and Human Sciences (FFLCH), and Editora Annablume.
- “Visions of Europe – Representations and Speeches”

The e-books are:

- *Guia Ilustrado de Abelhas Polinizadoras no Brasil and Manejo dos Polinizadores e Polinização das Flores do Maracujazeiro* (both of 2014), containing articles by researchers linked to the IEA’s Ecosystem Services Research Group; co-editing between the IEA and the Ministry of Environment;
- “Illustrated Guide to Pollinating Bees in Brazil”
- “Management of Pollinators and Pollination of Passion Fruit Flowers”
- *Seminários: A Ética e a Universidade* (2014), with the full content of the debates held by the USP Ethics Committee with the support of the IEA; editing by the USP Ethics Committee;
- “Seminars: Ethics and the University”
- *Aspectos de Computação Inteligente Paraconsistente* (2013), organized by Jair Minoro Abe, coordinator of the IEA’s Logic and Theory of Science Research Group – editing by the IEA;
- “Aspects of Paraconsistent Intelligent Computing”
- *Diálogos Interculturais: Reflexões Interdisciplinares e Intervenções Psicossociais* (2012), organized by Sylvia Dantas, coordinator of the IEA’s Intercultural Dialogues Research Group – editing by the IEA.
- “Intercultural Dialogues: Interdisciplinary Reflections and Psychosocial Interventions”

Besides the books, the IEA is working on the publication of a white paper on the water crisis affecting the south-east of Brazil and manifested in a serious way in the State of São Paulo.

The publication, to come out in early 2016, is the result of research and discussions of a working group started in March 2015. It sets out strategies, proposals and lines of action that can support the process of decision-making and the development of public policy by the authorities. This document supplements the dossier produced by the same group and published in issue 84 of the Institute’s journal *Estudos Avançados*.

The group, which met monthly throughout 2015, consists of USP researchers from different areas of knowledge such as geography, biology, law, engineering and architecture.

On April 11, 2013, the IEA launched a new website. Besides the change of the layout, it stored much more information, organizing content intuitively and facilitating access to the collections of videos, photos, audio and texts.

In less than three years, the effects of the change were already clear. From January 2015 to January 2016, the new website’s homepage had more than 62 thousand accesses, representing an increase of 42.5% in comparison to the period between April 11, 2012, and April 10, 2013, the last day of the previous website’s activity.

Considering the access to all the pages of the website the difference has also been significant. Throughout 2012, there have been 198,964 accesses to the previous website. In the following year, taking into account only the period when the new website was already active (from April 11), total accesses reached 766,768, an increase of almost four times.

Built using Plone, a platform of open-source Content Management System (CMS), the website follows the principle of participatory and decentralized update. The idea is that all producers of information within the IEA as well as its mediators (Communication, IT and Research Support) get involved in the production and insertion of content.

The result of this change was a substantial increase in the volume of information provided by the website. From April 2013 to January 2016, the current website sums 32,900 pages against 6,252 accumulated until the last day of the previous website’s activity. This means that around five times more pages have been created on the current website than on the one that went live in 1997 (16 years of operation).

Because it is based on databases, the current website enables the IEA to put all the informational heritage built over its nearly 30-year history available. This includes videos and historical debates held at the Institute, photographs, publications and audio recordings. These are unique and reference documents as they integrate the trajectory of the first interdisciplinary institute of the University.

In addition to the technological changes and the expansion of the content, the website has undergone a restructuring of its homepage and sections, allowing the entire information content to be related.

The way it has been organized, the website allows to broaden and correlate the accessible content, comprising news, calendar of events, resumes, reports, pages of people and research groups, and other information that help to disseminate and make the activities conducted by the Institute more transparent.

With the redesign of the website, the English version has also gained a new configuration and a larger number of sections. Since 2013, the updating has become more frequent, both in news and in static content. Today the website is a valuable source of information to researchers around the world. Only nine countries have not yet accessed the IEA website. Since the launch, 6,147 cities have already accessed the website, 1,508 more than the previous one.

The experience with the IEA website has been used in the creation and updating of the Intercontinental Academia website (intercontinental-academia.ubias.net), entirely in English. The IEA’s team has produced the platform structure from the start, updating it daily during the first phase of the meeting, held in April 2015, in Sao Paulo. Before, during and after the project, the website was a reference to its participants and to the general public. In it, it is possible to access videos, photos and news for every conference, read the history of the project and know the profile of the young participants and speakers. In the second phase, which will take place in Japan in 2016, the website will also be updated by the IEA.

PUBLICATIONS

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TRADITION VS. BOLDNESS

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Disclosure acting multi-dimensionally

The wide dissemination and access to the activities developed by researchers and research groups has been a constant concern of the IEA since its creation in 1986.

Attention to this aspect (currently a compulsory practice in the rules of the Institute, being an obligation for development agencies) is foreseen in the rules of the Institute, being an obligation to “spread the results of its studies to the academic community and society in general in printed and electronic media.”

Besides the Institute’s website, the constancy of the relationship with the public and its expansion is guaranteed by several other communication resources managed by the IEA and other bodies within the University.

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Foto Marcelo Camargo

Academic Values guiding Institutional Renewal and Coexistence at the University

The rapid pace of changes in science, culture and society at large obliges everyone to try to foresee the future of the university in terms of its core activities (teaching, research and extension). However, when imagining possible changes, we must keep in mind the values that must govern academic life, because without them any kind of transformation will be fragile from the very start.

The IEA has always been concerned with this issue, inasmuch as the Institute's dynamics of sharing and contrasting ideas requires a certain camaraderie among scholars from every area and in every stage of their academic career.

It was in this spirit of strengthening academic values that the IEA organized several public activities, including the cycle "Ethics and the University," a debate on the occupation by protesters of USP's Central Administration building (where the IEA is located), and various other events related to the governance of the university (e.g., voting processes and bylaws reform).

The "Ethics and the University" cycle was a joint effort of the IEA and

One of the proposals was proffered by Luiz Nunes Oliveira, from the Institute of Physics of São Carlos (IFSC), who was then a representative of the full professors in the University Council. Basically, his suggestion was to expand the Electoral College in the first round of the election and to eliminate the runoff.

The other proposal discussed was presented by the Association of Professors of USP (ADUSP), put forth by the entity's president, Ciro Teixeira Correia, from the Institute of Geosciences (IGC). ADUSP advocated the creation of a slate with three names, one of which would be chosen in a single round of parity, proportional voting by all members of the academic community.

The IEA did not evade discussing the serious and complex conflicts that exist between sectors of the USP community and the governance of the university, e.g., the 42-day invasion, by students and staff, of the Central Administration building, the premises of the IEA and the meeting room of the University Council in 2013.

In view of the incomprehensible and dramatic aftermath of this episode (degradation of the facilities and the disappearance of numerous documents and pieces of equipment, and the disruption of academic and administrative activities), the IEA's Board held a meeting of the Expanded College on November 19, 2013, when an open letter was put forth protesting the invasion and occupation of the premises of the IEA and other sectors of the university.

USP's Ethics Committee. The cycle consisted of two seminars, held in November 2012, which discussed issues of security and privacy at the university, authorial misconduct in the Brazilian academia (fabrication/falsification of data, and plagiarism in the sciences and humanities), strikes and sociability.

With regard to governance, the Institute promoted the roundtable "IEA Discusses USP's Electoral Process" in September 2013, which presented and discussed two proposals to amend the old system used to select the president of the university, deemed rather undemocratic by important segments of professors, students and staff.

Since 2013, the IEA has been privileged with the spontaneous collaboration of former directors, deputy directors, honorary professors, current and former visiting professors, coordinators of research and study groups, curators, and past members of its Board.

These luminaries compose the "Expanded College," created to reflect and comment on issues proposed by the Direction and the Board, and to suggest topics and speakers, indicate lecturers and panelists, and take part in the public activities organized by the Institute.

For the IEA, the contributions of past and current researchers and leaders are vital, and the Institute has always encouraged their participation in the discussion of its academic policies. To this end, a special tribute was paid to a subgroup of the Expanded College, the honorary professors, and on the occasion two

new honorary professors were named: biophysicist Gerhard Mainic and physicist Alberto Luiz da Rocha Barros (*in memoriam*), who passed away in 1999.

The establishment of the Expanded College is part of the list of initiatives aimed at enhancing the critical disposition of the Institute, as emphasized in its 2012-2017 management guidelines. The project highlights the role of the IEA as a forum for analysis and critique of issues

related to science, culture and society, as well as to institutional matters of the university.

This enhanced critical-analytical perspective resulted in the IEA's academic activities being organized in a framework of four metacuratorships – Abstraction, Transformation, Global, and Commons. It is through these metacuratorships that disciplines and scholars interact in an interdisciplinary environment to achieve transdisciplinarity. Among other things, this

type of collective and horizontal organization aims to motivate networking and to disperse the centralized character of individual authorship.

Concern with institutional critique also motivated the creation of a secluded area in the Institute's website, the "Green Room," a metalinguistic platform to maintain, organize, discuss and present the leading ideas, concepts, debates and languages that inspire and abet the institutional project of the IEA's current Direction.

However, none of these changes in academic work would contribute to fulfill expectations if they were not accompanied by reforms in administration and governance, the most important of which took place in late 2015, with the change in how the director and deputy director of the Institute are chosen.

The IEA has long striven (see the article by the Institute's director, Martin Grossmann, at www.iea.usp.br/noticias/clipping/2015/artigodirigen-tes.jpg) for USP's specialized institutes (such as the IEA itself) and museums to be able to select their own directors and deputy directors according to specific criteria. This request was finally approved by a resolution of the President's Office of the University of São Paulo and ratified by the University Council in December 2015.

Thus, the successors of director Martin Grossmann and deputy director Paulo Saldiva will henceforth be chosen by slates of candidates for director and deputy director, to which full professors and assistant professors may apply.

In the specific case of the IEA, the resolution determines that the Institute's Electoral College will comprise members and former members of the Board, former directors and deputy directors, directors of other USP units, and representatives of the professors in the University Council.

The Intercontinental Academia Future of the University

The first phase of the Intercontinental Academia (April 17-20, 2015) devoted part of the program to a discussion of the prospects for universal and higher education in general over the coming decades. In keeping with the IEA tradition of facing up to this issue (read more at www.iea.usp.br/universidades), the debate acquired a global dimension and was attended by current and future leaders of some of the world's leading universities. Philosopher Renato Janine Ribeiro, who at the time was Brazil's minister of education, was present at the onset of the project and spoke at a workshop with the Academia's young researchers.

Janine, who is a member of the IEA's scientific committee in the Intercontinental Academia and coordinates the Institute's "The Future Inquiry" Us Research Group, set at the workshop that the university of the future must be thought of not only as a provider of professional training, but also as a source of comprehensive cultural literacy.

The university of the future must also be prepared for the transformations now underway in society, particularly the reduction of social inequalities and the increase in longevity, he stated.

To illustrate the model he proposes, Janine mentioned the project of an experimental, interdisciplinary undergraduate humanities course that he developed for the University of São Paulo (USP), which, however, was never implemented.

The idea was to offer a plethora of different perspectives to students. Several sciences view the modern age, e.g., sociology's viewpoint, concerned with studying modernity's flaws; or anthropology, averse to modernity because it does not believe in progress and does not hierarchize cultures; or political science, which tends to believe, like the moderns, that rational or scientific methods, that tends to be further developed.

In the discussion that followed his presentation, Goldemberg asked what he would recommend to the young scholars participating in the Intercontinental Academia. He responded with a one-word answer: "Aggressiveness."

The Role of Interdisciplinary in the Transformation of the Academy

One of the most stimulating discussions in recent years at the IEA about types of interdisciplinarity may have derived from well-established departments, with which they compete for funds. As examples of proper interdisciplinary restructuring at a university, he mentioned the University of Siegen (Germany) and Arizona State University (US). At Siegen, twelve departments were regrouped into four schools dedicated to issues that arise outside themselves. The Arizona case is more radical: the president dissolved all the departments and created an entirely new mix between the areas.

For Weingart, the democratization of science that results from an interdisciplinary approach will not abolish specialization. The question is whether the ways in which disciplines were defined in the early 19th century herald the end of their history or if it is possible that something different will replace them.

With regard to the role of institutes of advanced study in the expansion of interdisciplinarity in universities, Weingart said that no one now believes that such institutes should be meeting places for brilliant minds. In his view, this is only for those to a certain degree and only for those with abundant funding, so it's better to think about systemic solutions. The first step is to ensure that institutes of advanced study have their own budget and research positions, and that they be allowed to hire whomever they want. In terms of work, he believes these institutes should identify issues that cannot be studied in departments, as well as discuss the relationship between scientific production and other spheres of social life.

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Foto Leonor Calasans

Reflection on Interdisciplinary Groups

The IEA formalizes its researches largely through research groups and study groups, interdisciplinary endeavors that bring together professors from the University of São Paulo and other institutions. Over the past four years, five new groups have been ratified by the IEA's Board, bringing the total number up to 17 research groups.

One of the new groups is Quality of Democracy, established in May 2013 and coordinated by José Álvaro Moisés, professor at the School of Philosophy, Languages and Literature, and Human Sciences (FFLCH) and director of USP's Center for Public Policy Research (NUPPs). The group analyzes the quality of institutions and democratic regimes, particularly Brazil's.

May 2013 also saw the approval of another research group, Permanent Forum: The Cultural System Between the Public and the Private, a proposal that expands the work carried out by the Permanent Forum since 2003. Coordinated by Martin Grossmann, director of the IEA and professor at USP's School of Communications and Arts (ECA), the group seeks to bring to the academic world and leverage discussions on cultural policies. According to the project, the university context is a sufficiently independent milieu to establish a critical observatory of contemporary artistic production and its connections with the cultural world.

Humanities and the Contemporary World, coordinated by Olgária Matos, another professor from FFLCH, is focused on the culture of excess, innovation and the war in the communication, information and knowledge society. "Acceleration of Time and Post-Democracy: Violence and Communication" is the matter the group investigates.

Olgária Matos' group was ratified by the IEA's Deliberative Council in April 2014, together with the group The Future Inquires Us, coordinated by Renato Janine Ribeiro, philosopher and professor at FFLCH. The latter group's proposal is to promote first-time discussions on leisure and pleasure. According to Janine's project, capitalist societies increasingly have technologies that, contrary to expectations, do not provide more time for leisure.

In October 2015, a new research group became part of the IEA's activities: Journalism, Law and Freedom, associated with the School of Communications and Arts, and coordinated by journalist Eugenio Bucci. The practices of the press, the mechanisms that regulate it, journalistic behaviors and the right to information are the main issues that guide the lines of inquiry.

Another study group was approved in the same month, proposed by José Teixeira Coelho Netto, professor emeritus at the School of Communications and Arts: Computational Humanities, focusing on computer-aided cultural production, it seeks to establish a new educational structure for teaching and research practices.

This is the IEA's second study group. The first, organized in 2013 and coordinated by professor Carlos Alberto Barbosa Dantas, from USP's Institute of Mathematics and Statistics (IME), is named The Evolution of Universities: Contemporary Challenges, and seeks to understand how universities rethink their role and their interactions with a new society, impacted by the intensive use of information and communication technologies.

At the IEA, the study groups have a more flexible character and a more exploratory approach, welcoming students and representatives from non-academic institutions.

Also in the field of social sciences, the IEA received Austrian-born philosopher Hugh Lacey, professor at Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania) and a member of the IEA's Philosophy, History and Sociology of Science and Technology Research Group, coordinated by fellow philosopher Pablo Mariconda. Together they promote extensive discussion of agro-ecology as a science, a subject that was addressed at several of the group's events in recent years. Lacey was visiting professor in 2015 and will return again in 2016.

In the area of health and relations between peoples, the IEA welcomed Jeffrey Lesser in October 2015 (through October 2016), a historian and professor of Brazilian studies at Emory University (USA). Lesser seeks to contribute to public health policies that combat infectious diseases through analyses of his- torical and epidemiological data. This research is part of the work carried out by the IEA's Inter- cultural Dialogues Research Group, coordinated by Sylvia Dantas.

From 2013 to 2015, Jerry Hogan, professor emeritus at the University of Toronto's Psychology Department, investigated concepts and research results in the fields of cognitive psychology, neuropsychology and behavioral genetics. His aim was to consolidate a unified theoretical framework for the study of animal and human behavior. In addition to finalizing a publication on the matter, Hogan also organized the International seminar "Brain, Cognition, Behavior, Evolution: From Polyglot to Monoglot", which brought together scholars from five countries in 2015.

In addition to Canavacci, fellow Europeans Nicolas Lechopier and Pierre Descouvemont also visited the IEA in recent years. Lechopier, who is a professor at the Lyon Est Medical College (France), developed his research in two stages. In 2012, he presented seminars on a systematic approach to the fundamental tensions in public health, and, in 2013, he studied the interactions between public health, science and values. He also participated in the laboratory "What's Happening?".

In turn, Descouvemont, from Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), developed his project in 2013 within the Non Conventional Nuclear Astrophysics Research Group, where he also carried out studies of exotic nuclei. His research plan included theoretical support for experiments, as well as extensions of the Continuum-Discretized Coupled Channel method (CDCCC) for models of microscopic atomic groupings.

In 2016, yet another visitor is scheduled: Lutz Bevilacqua, professor emeritus at Rio de Janeiro Federal University and one of the main creators of UFABC.

Visiting Professors Contribute to the International Reputation of the University of São Paulo

Since its foundation, the IEA has welcomed visiting professors to conduct research activities and make unique contributions to science, culture and society. During a number of years, however, the program remained inoperative, until being resumed in 2012. Since then, eight visiting professors have developed (or are still developing) projects at the Institute.

The return of visiting professors enhanced the interdisciplinary character of the IEA. In addition to scholars dedicated to their specific areas of expertise, others such as Bernardo Sorj and Massimo Canavacci – circulated freely among several events on contemporary issues. Keeping with the IEA's new dynamics, they brought the viewpoint of foreigners to issues affecting society today.

Besides lecturing in the laboratories "What's Happening?" and "A Debate in Two Halves: The Phantasmagoria of Death, Soccer as Metaphor," Bernardo Sorj coordinated at the University of Brasília (UnB), in the Graduate School of Sociology and visiting professor at the Rio Branco Institute and visiting professor at the University of Oxford, UK.

He graduated in Social and Legal Sciences from the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, earning postgraduate degrees in Economics from George Washington University, in Political Sciences from Georgetown University and in Philosophy from the New York School for Social Research. He also holds a doctorate in Political Science from the University of São Paulo.

In an unprecedented initiative for USP and Brazilian academia, president Marco Antonio Zago approved a resolution on June 19, 2015, establishing the Sabbatical Year Program at the IEA, an old aspiration of the Institute.

The project was reopened thanks to Professor Mahir Saleh Hussein, coordinator of the IEA's research group on Unconventional Nuclear Astrophysics. He participated in the initiative that gave rise to the program in 1991. The proposal is to foster a suitable environment for reflection and the release of the professors from their teaching and administrative burdens to fully participate in projects of the Institute from six months to a year.

The first group of six researchers was announced in December 2015, after they submitted their projects to a thorough selection process conducted by the IEA's Board, preceded by consultation with the Institute's Research Committee. The beginning of the activities took place on January 7, 2016, during the first meeting of researchers on sabbatical.

The program's inaugural group will have the "chance to define its rhythm", according to Deputy Director Paulo Saldiva. "Particle physics, water, philosophy, urbanity, the Amazon, well, everything goes through the IEA. Currently, the complex systems are dominating the real world. Perhaps the IEA can become a place where the exercise of the real world is possible," argues Saldiva.

To journalist Eugênio Bucci, member of the Institute's Board and a professor at the USP's School of Communications and Arts (ECA), innovation and experimentation need to be considered at this difficult moment for universities

Full-time

dedication

in Brazil and worldwide. "The IEA is a contact edge with the future. We have to leave the disciplinary rigor and try different ways."

Martin Grossmann, director of the IEA, believes that the experience of the sabbatical also represents the discovery of a "missing link with the Dean of Research", which supports the program by allocating a specific amount of financial aid for approved projects.

According to the rules of the program, each participant must give at least one public lecture per semester of participation and produce a unique and original article or other product, such as a book or work of art. The researchers and their research projects for 2016 are:

Astolfo Gomes de Mello Araujo

"Ontology and epistemology of an (inter)discipline: Archaeology as a Paradigm of Interdisciplinarity and its Theoretical and Practical Implications";

Dária Gorete Jaremtchuk

"Brazilian artists in New York during the military dictatorship";

Flavio Ulhoa Coelho

"History of Algebraic Thinking and its Educational Developments";

First Chair Dedicated to Reflections on Art and Culture

With a minimum duration of five years, the chair comprises two programs: Global Networks of Young Researchers, and Leaders in Art, Culture and Science, with a forecast joint endowment of R\$ 1.5 million, sponsored by the Itau Cultural Institute. Each program (described below) will be allocated R\$ 150,000 annually. Even before the official inauguration of the Chair, part of its activities had already begun. The interaction of the Chair, part of its activity, aimed

to discuss and promote activities related to the world of arts, with special focus on cultural management. Its goal is to foster interdisciplinary reflections on academic, artistic, cultural and social issues of regional and global scope.

A project of the IEA in partnership with Itau Cultural Institute, the Olavo Setúbal Chair will be a space to discuss and promote activities related to the world of arts, with special focus on cultural management. Its goal is to foster interdisciplinary reflections on academic, artistic, cultural and social issues of regional and global scope.

To give due weight and importance to this initiative, the first personing and managing professors within the University. Over the course of its almost 30 years, the Institute lays claim to 11 chairs (eight elapsed and two being officially launched in 2016.

The Olavo Setúbal Chair extends the central role of the IEA in creating and managing professorships within the University. Over the course of its almost 30 years, the Institute lays claim to 11 chairs (eight elapsed and two

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Over the past four years, the IEA's Direction strove to bring the institute closer to similar organizations outside Brazil. One of the central symbols of the importance given to internationalization is the IEA's leading role in the activities of the Ubias network (University-Based Institutes for Advanced Study). The network was established in October 2010, at the Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies (Frias) of University of Freiburg (Germany). Ubias currently brings together 56 university-based institutes of advanced study. Its Steering Committee comprises 11 institutes, including the IEA.

Ubias seeks to promote an innovative type of scientific thinking, the establishment of new modes of academic cooperation, and critical reflection on the role of the institutes both in universities and in society as a whole. The intercontinental Academia is, to date, the group's greatest achievement.

The current Direction of the IEA has been present at every Ubias meeting. In March 2012, the IEA directors attended the meeting of the Steering Committee held at the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Advanced Studies in New Delhi, which decided how member institutes would collaborate, e.g., biennial meetings of their directors, academic conferences to stimulate discussion of interdisciplinary and global issues, and the creation of a new form of "academy" – interdisciplinary, networked and intercontinental.

Partnerships

In addition to the Ubias network meetings, the IEA also visited other international institutes and participated in events outside Brazil. In September 2015, for instance, Grossmann represented the IEA at the meeting "New Social Movements in Turkey and Brazil," held at Ipek University. In Istanbul, with the participation of three other think tanks – one from Turkey (IWF) and the other two from Brazil (FHG and Fernand Braudel Institute). In December of that year, the director was one of the speakers at the seminar "Museums, Museums – A Visionary Project," organized by the Humboldt-Forum and Humboldt University in Berlin, launching the project "The Stranger's Guide to the Museum Galaxy."

In March 2013, the directors of the Ubias institutes met in Jerusalem. At the time, director of the IEA, Martin Grossmann, and Dapeng Cai, scholar at the Institute for Advanced Research at Nagoya University, presented the pilot project of the Intercontinental Academia that they would host.

Another meeting attended by the IEA was the Ubias Biennial Conference held in Vancouver in September 2013. Hosted by the Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies of the University of British Columbia. Grossmann and advisor Guilherme Ary Plonski presented a lecture on "The Cura-torship of Knowledge."

In late 2014, in November, the IEA director attended the Third Meeting of Ubias Directors in Taipei, organized by the Institute for Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences of National Taiwan University. On that occasion, the participation of Eastern scholars in the first edition of the Intercontinental Academia was consolidated.

The IEA also encouraged the exchange of bilateral experiences within the network, particularly with the Institute for Advanced Study of the University of Birmingham, but also with Collège de France, Réseau Français des Instituts d'Études Avancées (RFIEA) and the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Advanced Study (JNIAS) in New Delhi.

The IEA's presence in Latin America was reinforced by a partnership with El Colegio de México and the Universidad de Costa Rica. The experience of the IEA as presented at the workshop "Towards the Creation of the Institute of Advanced Studies of the University of Costa Rica," held in February 2014 on the campus of that university. The meeting helped to define the template of what would become the first institute of advanced study of Central America.

Studies

José Vicente Tavares dos Santos (ILEA-UFRGS) has been appointed coordinator of the forum, while Estevam Barbosa de Las Casas (IEAT-UFGM) will be deputy coordinator.

One of the goals of the forum is the execution of a project that should bring together senior and junior researchers for the interdisciplinary study of a topic to be defined.

The initiative will have as its reference the first edition of the UBIAS Intercontinental Academia, a project being developed by the IEA-USP and the University of Nagoya's Institute for Advanced Research.

Under discussion is the sponsoring of chairs by the foundations that support research (FAPs). To this proposal, still to be submitted to the FAPs, the forum aims to add negotiations with national funding agencies for greater support to research projects of the IASs.

The creation of the forum is the result of a process that initiated in 2011, in São Paulo, when the IEA-USP organized the workshop *Advanced Studies and the University*. The creation of a forum was firstly mentioned at the 2nd National Meeting of Brazilian Institutes for Advanced Studies, in Porto Alegre, which had the coordination of the Latin American Institute for Advanced Studies of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (ILEA-UFRGS).

- The members of the forum are:
- Latin American Institute for Advanced Studies of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (ILEA-UFRGS);
 - Institute of Transdisciplinary Advanced Studies of the Federal University of Minas Gerais (IEAT-UFGM);
 - Brazilian College of Advanced Studies of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (CBAE-UFRJ);
 - Forum for Strategic Thinking (PENENSE) – UNICAMP;
 - College of Advanced Studies of the Federal University of Ceará (CEA-UFC);
 - IEA-USP;
 - Institute of Latin American Studies – Federal University of Pernambuco (IEAL-UFPE);
 - Mercosur Institute of Advanced Studies of the Federal University of Latin American Integration (IMEA-UNILA);
 - Federal University of Bahia;
 - Multidisciplinary Studies Center of the University of Brasília (CEAM-UnB).

Forum

Institutes create the Brazilian

International actions of approach between institutes for advanced studies inspired the creation of the Forum of Advanced Studies in August 2015. The IEA is one of the founding members.

The network was established during the 3rd National Meeting of Brazilian Institutes for Advanced Studies, held on August 11 and 12 in Belo Horizonte, with the organization of the Institute of Transdisciplinary Advanced Studies of the Federal University of Minas Gerais (IEAT-UFGM). According to the letter written as a conclusion of the encounter and signed by the leaders to set the creation of the forum, it "aims to design and develop initiatives and programs for the integration between universities, governments, companies and social organizations through the construction of knowledge production networks based on inter- and transdisciplinarity, and on public responsibility of knowledge."

It should also contribute to the globalization of the Brazilian universities, and to the expansion and strengthening of the institutes' network, besides participating in the reflection on the strategic policies for the future of university and society.

The forum follows the steps of the University-Based Institutes for Advanced Study (UBIAS) network, of which the IEA-USP is one of the founding members, and of the Réseau Français des Instituts d'Études Avancées, founded by the French government.

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Intercontinental Academia:

The Consolidation of Efforts to Promote Cooperation among Institutes of Advanced Study Worldwide

While still in India, Cai Dapeng and Martin Grossmann conceived, outlined and named the project Intercontinental Academia; in September 2013, a letter of intent was signed by the academy's directors during the Ubias conference at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

From the beginning, the main objectives of the project were to encourage joint research among the Ubias institutes, promote the establishment of networks of cooperation among future leaders of universities, and explore new forms of collective academic practice and new formats of collaboration and scientific dissemination.

Beginning with these goals, the proposal was subsequently polished by a senior Scientific Committee, attaining the format deemed ideal for the first edition of the project: inter-institutional, interdisciplinary and global, it was intended to bring together young researchers from different countries and fields of knowledge to develop studies on "time." With the guidance of the Scientific Committee and building upon the contents of conferences by various researchers, these young scholars go

on to develop a Massive Open Online Course (Mooc) on the subject.

It was along these lines that the first immersion meeting of the Intercontinental Academia took place from April 17 through 30, 2015, at the IEA. The second phase is scheduled to take place in Nagoya in March 2016.

The project determines that each stage take into account the specificities and contextuality of the universities of the Ubias network. In the first stage, in Brazil, the initial part of the program was devoted to an *in loco* exploration of the presence of University of São Paulo in the city it takes its name from, especially with regard to its actual historical contribution in the sphere of public policies.

All of them under 40 years of age, the thirteen young researchers participating in the Intercontinental Academia represented different countries and fields of knowledge. All had been selected through a careful process that had evaluated their academic standing, scientific production and, above all, strong motivation to contribute to the project.

With the aim of being a laboratory for future forms of work at the university, the São Paulo phase also promoted discussions on the future of the university. These discussions brought together college deans and experts in education, as well as the then minister of education, Renato Janine Ribeiro (a member of the IEA's Scientific Committee for the project and coordinator of The Future Inquires Us Research Group).

The first phase of the first edition of the Intercontinental Academia represented what its name suggests: a leading edge milieu, an experimental space, an environment of risks and discussion, without borders delimiting knowledge.

Brought New Approaches to Debates at the IEA

and mediation by Jorge Schwartz. Garcia Diego Dantán, with Celso Lacer and Octavio Fa. The speaker was the then-president of El Colegio, Francisco Javier conference with experts from both institutions to discuss the political legacy of In July 2014, the IEA's partnership with El Colegio de México yielded a Paris Climate Negotiations and the Future of our Planet's Climate." The 2015 five studies between the two capitals, and to deliver the conference "The 2015 In September 2015, Lezama returned to the IEA to continue his comparative study during the previous two days.

ing session of the first stage of the "Comparative Project São Paulo – Mexico Schteingart, Vicente Ugarte, Azael Damiani and José Luis Lezama) in the closing session of the event, Arturo Alvarado, Martha and from El Colegio de México (José Luis Méndez, Arturo Alvarado, Martha by an artwork?" with Winfried Meaninghaus, professor at the Free University of Berlin and full member of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences, who explored what it means to be "moved" by something in the con-

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