

## REVIEWS

## ОГЛЯДИ

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**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS  
ON THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY: FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT (PART III)**  
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**Abstract.** The activity of international organizations on the history and philosophy of science and technology is a remarkable phenomenon in the world scientific and sociocultural sphere. Such centers influence and contribute to the scientific communication of scientists from different countries and the comprehensive development of numerous aspects of the history and philosophy of science and technology, carry out scientific congresses. That is why the analysis of the acquired experience and the obtained results of these groups are important.

The history of the formation and development, task, structure, background and directions of the activities of some international organizations in the field of history and philosophy of science and technology, including The European Philosophy of Science Association (EPSA), The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS), The International Federation of Philosophical Societies (FISP) and The International council for philosophy and human sciences (ICPHS) have been shown.

The European Philosophy of Science Association (EPSA) was established in 2007 to promote and advance the investigations and teaching the philosophy of science in Europe. EPSA edits the European Journal for Philosophy of Science (EJPS), which publishes articles in all areas of philosophy of science. The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS) promotes serious, scholarly research on the history of the philosophy of science and gathers scholars who share an interest in promoting research on the history of the philosophy of science and related topics in the history of the natural and social sciences, logic, philosophy and mathematics. The scholarly journal HOPOS is published by University of Chicago Press.

The International Federation of Philosophical Societies (FISP) is the highest non-governmental world organization for philosophy, whose members-societies represent every country where there is significant academic philosophy. It was established in Amsterdam in 1948. FISP's first seat was located at the Sorbonne in Paris. FISP includes approximately one hundred members. It does not include individual members,

but only «societies» in a broad sense, that is, philosophical institutions of different kinds, such as associations, societies, institutes, centres and academies at national, regional and international levels. The International council for philosophy and human sciences (ICPHS) is a non-governmental organisation within UNESCO, which federates hundreds of different learned societies in the field of philosophy, human sciences and related subjects. It was conceived as the intermediary between UNESCO on one hand, and learned societies and national academies on the other. Its aim was to extend UNESCO's action in the domain of humanistic studies.

**Keywords:** history of science and technology, The European Philosophy of Science Association (EPSA), The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS), The International Federation of Philosophical Societies (FISP), The International council for philosophy and human sciences (ICPHS).

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## **МІЖНАРОДНІ НАУКОВІ АСОЦІАЦІЇ З ІСТОРІЇ ТА ФІЛОСОФІЇ НАУКИ І ТЕХНІКИ: ФОРМУВАННЯ І РОЗВИТОК (ЧАСТИНА ІІІ)**

**Анотація.** Діяльність міжнародних організацій з історії та філософії науки є визначним явищем у світовій науковій та соціокультурній сфері. Такі центри сприяють науковому спілкуванню вчених різних країн і всебічному розвитку численних аспектів історії та філософії науки і техніки, проводять наукові конгреси. Тому всебічний аналіз набутого досвіду та отриманих результатів цих груп є актуальним.

У статті розглянуто історію становлення та розвитку, завдання, структуру, передумови та напрями діяльності низки міжнародних наукових організацій в галузі історії та філософії науки і техніки, включаючи Європейську асоціацію філософії науки (EPSA), Міжнародне товариство історії філософії науки (HOPOS), Міжнародну федерацію філософських товариств (FISP) та Міжнародну раду з філософії та гуманітарних наук (ICPHS). Європейська асоціація філософії науки (EPSA) була створена в 2007 році для сприяння та просування досліджень і викладання філософії науки в Європі. EPSA редагує Європейський журнал з філософії науки (EJPS), який публікує статті з усіх галузей філософії науки. Міжнародне товариство історії філософії науки (HOPOS) сприяє серйозним науковим дослідженням у цій галузі та об'єднує науковців, які поділяють інтерес до просування досліджень з історії філософії науки та суміжних тем в історії природничих та соціальних наук, логіки, філософії і математики. Товариство видає також науковий журнал HOPOS. Міжнародна федерація філософських товариств (FISP) є найвищою неурядовою світовою організацією з філософії, члени якої представляють кожену країну, де розвита академічна філософія. Федерація була заснована в Амстердамі в 1948 році, перше розташування FISP було в Сорбонні (Париж). FISP включає близько ста членів. Це філософські установи різного типу – асоціації, товариства, інститути, центри та академії на національному, регіональному та міжнародному рівнях. Міжнародна рада з питань філософії та гуманітарних наук (ICPHS) – це неурядова організація в рамках ЮНЕСКО, яка об'єднує сотні різних наукових товариств у галузі філософії, гуманітарних наук та

суміжних предметів. Її метою було розширити діяльності ЮНЕСКО в галузі гуманітарних досліджень.

**Ключові слова:** історія науки та техніки, Європейська асоціація філософії науки (EPSA), Міжнародне товариство історії філософії науки (HOPOS), Міжнародна федерація філософських товариств (FISP), Міжнародна рада з філософії та гуманітарних наук (ICPHS).

### **Introduction and context**

The activity of International organizations on the history and philosophy of science and technology is an important phenomenon in the world scientific and socio-cultural sphere. Such centers contribute to the scientific communication of historians and philosophers from different countries and support the comprehensive development of numerous aspects of the history of science and technology. That is why the analysis of their experience and the obtained results are important. An activity of international scientific organizations is reflected in the handbook published by G. V. Dobrov institute for scientific and technological potential and science history studies NAS of Ukraine [1]. It contains 60 references about international and national science research organizations which are divided into four chapters: UNESCO and international academic associations; history of science and technology; philosophy and sociology of science; science of science. Basic information about tasks of organizations, its structure and background information had been shown.

### **The purpose of the research**

The purpose of the research is to discuss more deeply than in book mentioned above, the history of formation and development, tasks, structure and activities of some international organizations in the field of the history and philosophy of science and technology, including The European Philosophy of Science Association (EPSA), The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS), The International Federation of Philosophical Societies (FISP) and The International council for philosophy and human sciences (ICPHS).

### **The object of the study**

The object of the study is a history and periods of evolution, results, membership and governance, national representation, publications of such world scientific unions of historians of science and technology: The European Philosophy of Science Association (EPSA), The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS), The International Federation of Philosophical Societies (FISP) and The International council for philosophy and human sciences (ICPHS).

### **The tasks of the work**

The tasks of the work are the following: to reveal the meaning of professional unions of scientists for effective scientific work, communication and professional support among scholars; to show a social, cultural, political and economic conditions, that led to the need for scientists to unite and cooperate; to discuss the results represented at the international congresses, organized by The European Philosophy of Science Association (EPSA), The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS),

The International Federation of Philosophical Societies (FISP) The International council for philosophy and human sciences (ICPHS) and published in their proceedings.



Among the reputable organizations, that unites historians and philosophers of science is **The European Philosophy of Science Association (EPSA)**. It was established in 2007 to promote and advance the investigations and teaching the philosophy of science in Europe. It brings together professional philosophers of science and students from the whole of Europe (and the rest of the world) to foster collaboration and exchange of ideas among them.

The aims and purpose of EPSA are as follows: to ensure, that information relating to philosophy of science in Europe is regularly circulated amongst members of the academic communities in Europe; to promote international philosophical and scientific exchanges on all levels; to support, on an international level, the progress of philosophical studies and their communication to the world of learning and to the educated public.

EPSA intends to achieve its aims and purposes through the following non-financial means. The Association engaged in organizing colloquia, communication with media (TV, radio, film, newspaper), publishing and circulating works of literature, science, and art pertaining to the aims of EPSA, implementing research or education related activities (lectures, research projects, education programs or courses).

EPSA organizes a biennial conference. Previous meetings took place in Madrid (2007), Amsterdam (2009), Athens (2011), Helsinki (2013), Düsseldorf (2015), Exeter, UK (2017) and Geneva (Switzerland) (2019).

EPSA edits the European Journal for Philosophy of Science (EJPS), which publishes articles in all areas of philosophy of science. Between 2008 and 2014 EPSA entertained close relations to the European Scientific fund Research Networking Programme «The Philosophy of Science in a European Perspective».

The European Philosophy of Science Association is currently based at the University of Bristol, United Kingdom. Samir Okasha from the University of Bristol is EPSA President; Sabina Leonelli from the University of Exeter is a Vice President; Mathias Frisch from the Leibniz Universität of Hannover is a Treasurer. Current Officers are Maria Kronfeldner (Central European University, Budapest, Hungary), Anna Alexandrova (University of Cambridge, Great Britain), Dunja Seselja (Munich Center for Mathematical Philosophy, Germany), Elena Castellani (University of Florence, Italy), Ellen Clarke (University of Leeds, Great Britain), Jan Sprenger (University of Turin, Italy), Maria Jimenez-Buedo (National Distance Education University, Madrid, Spain). Assistant to the Committee is James Wilson (University of Bristol, Great Britain), Student Representatives are Agnieszka Proszewska (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland) and Martin Zach (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic).

**The logo of The International Society  
for the History of Philosophy of Science  
(HOPOS)**

[www.hopos.org](http://www.hopos.org) [3]



Another International Society – **The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS)** promotes serious, scholarly research on the history of the philosophy of science and gathers scholars who share an interest in promoting research on the history of the philosophy of science and related topics in the history of the natural and social sciences, logic, philosophy and mathematics. The members construe this subject to include topics in the history of related disciplines and in all historical periods. The Society interpret this statement of shared interest broadly, to include all historical periods and diverse methodologies. Its aim is to promote historical work in a variety of ways, including sponsorship of meetings and conference sessions, publication of books and special issues of journals, dissemination of information about libraries, archives and collections, preparation of bibliographies and research guides. People of any nationality who are interested in the history of the philosophy of science are eligible for membership in the Society. The scholarly journal HOPOS is published by University of Chicago Press. The HOPOS electronic mailing list is a genial virtual forum for the exchange of news, ideas and queries regarding the history of philosophy of science.

The Society encourages exchange among scholars through meetings, publications and electronic media. HOPOS is committed to the cooperative idea of scholarship, and supports the scholarly activity of researchers and students around the world, mobility of scholars and students with the free exchange of ideas upon which academic organizations are premised.

The Officers of the Society are a President, a Vice-President who is President-elect, an Executive Secretary, and a Treasurer. Presidents are Mary Domski (University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, USA, 2019–2020), Helen Hattab (2017–2018), Alan Richardson (2015–2016), Janet Folina (2013–2014), Warren Schmaus (2011–2012), Laura J. Snyder (2009–2010), Alan Richardson (2007–2008), Saul Fisher (2004–2006).

The Society genuinely serves for the international community of scholars. HOPOS has held international meetings every two years since 1996. The first meeting (1996) was held in Roanoke (Virginia, USA), hosted by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Next meetings took place at The University of Notre Dame (South Bend, USA, 1998), Institut Wiener Kreis & Universität Wien (Vienna, Austria, 2000), University of Montreal (Canada, 2002), University of San Francisco (USA, 2004), École normale supérieure (Paris, France, 2006), University of British Columbia (Vancouver, Canada, 2008), Central European University and the Budapest University of Technology and Economics (Budapest, Hungary, 2010), Dalhousie University (Halifax, Canada, 2012), Ghent University, (Belgium, 2014), University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Center for Philosophy of Science (Minneapolis, USA, 2016), University of Groningen

(Netherlands, 2018). The Meeteeng 2020 is going to be held at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

The HOPOS web site is located at the University «Virginia Tech» (Blacksburg, Virginia, USA) and is administered by the Collaboratory for Digital Discourse and Culture and Department of Science and Technology Studies. Individuals interested in submitting announcements of events (conferences, symposia, exhibitions, etc.) or positions (faculty jobs, scholarships, fellowships, or study programs) are encouraged to do so through the HOPOS email list.

**The logo of The International Federation of Philosophical Societies (French: Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de Philosophie, FISP)**  
www.fisp.org [4]



**The International Federation of Philosophical Societies (French: Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de Philosophie, FISP)** is the highest non-governmental world organization for philosophy, whose members-societies represent every country where there is significant academic philosophy. It was established in Amsterdam in 1948. FISP's first seat was located at the Sorbonne in Paris.

The nature of FISP is reflected in its name. It does not include individual members, but only «societies» in a broad sense, that is, philosophical institutions of different kinds, such as associations, societies, institutes, centres and academies at national, regional and international levels, which are accepted only if they satisfy certain substantial and formal requirements (essentially those of being of a minimum size and of regularly promoting professional philosophical activity). FISP members-societies are divided into national and international: not only those that, according to their statutes, include philosophers of certain nation belong to the first class, but also, more generally, philosophical institutions of a regional kind that function within a single nation. Such a distinction has practically only a technical meaning, since it reflects itself in the right to vote at the General Assembly. FISP includes approximately one hundred members; three-quarters are national and one-quarter – international societies. A society can choose to belong to FISP either as a corresponding member (having no right to vote at the General Assembly) or as a full member (with the right to vote), and pays a different membership fee accordingly. FISP unites philosophical society from all over the world. Ukrainian Philosophical Foundation (Skovoroda Institute of Philosophy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, President Dr. of Sci. Sergiy Proleyev) is also a member of Federation

FISP is an international institution in itself, but it also has an objective interest in developing relations with other international institutions within the domain of philosophy. In practice this principally means relations with UNESCO that has always had a division either explicitly called «of philosophy» or at least including «philosophy» in its name, and has promoted several valuable initiatives related to philosophy from the point of view

of information, the organisation of meetings and seminars, the constitution of expert groups with the aim of producing certain publications, and so on. FISP is a member of The International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences Unesco - non-governmental organization, that consists of thirteen World Federations and constitutes the link between these Federations and UNESCO. The relations with the International Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science are significant too.


The members of current Board are a President Luca Maria Scarantino (University Institute of Modern Languages, Milan, Italy); a Vice-Presidents Tu Weiming (Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies at Peking University, Beijing, China), Souleymane Bachir Diagne (Columbia University, New York, USA), Noriko Hashimoto (Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand); a Treasurer Gerhard Seel (Universität Bern, Switzerland).

The society sponsors the International Philosophy Olympiad and the World Congress of Philosophy which is held every 5 years, hosted by the country of one of its member societies. It also sponsors major international conferences and other philosophical meetings of more limited scope. Its main objectives are: to contribute directly to the development of professional relations between philosophers of all countries, freely and with mutual respect; to foster contacts between institutions, societies and periodical publications dedicated to philosophy; to collect documentation useful for the development of philosophical studies; to sponsor every five years a World Congress, the first one of which met in 1900; to promote philosophical education, to prepare publications of global interest and to contribute to the impact of philosophical knowledge on global problems.

The Newsletter of FISP appears twice a year, including information concerning its activities and contribution to the universal role of philosophy, the activities of its members, as well as all available information concerning philosophical activities and global prospects from all over the world.

Among the available publications of FISP are «Philosophy and Cultural Development» (1993); «The Idea of Development. Between its Past and its Future » (1993); «The Idea and the Documents of Human Rights» (1995); «Teaching Philosophy on the Eve of the Twenty-first Century» (1998); «Philosophers and machinery» (2003); «Socrates for Everybody. Teaching Philosophy to Non-Philosophers» (2003); «The Idea of Values» (2003); «A Short History of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies (FISP)» (2003).

The Past World Congresses of Philosophy took place at: Paris, August 1-5, 1900; Geneva, September 4-8, 1904; Heidelberg, August 31-September 5, 1908; Bologna, April 5-11, 1911; Naples, May 5-9, 1924; Boston, September 13-17, 1926; Oxford, September 1-6, 1930; Prague, September 2-7, 1934; Paris, August 1-6, 1938; Amsterdam, August 11-18, 1948; Brussels, August 20-26, 1953; Venice, September 12-18, 1958; Mexico, September 7-14, 1963; Vienna, September 2-9, 1968; Varna, September 17-22, 1973; Dusseldorf, August 26-September 2, 1978; Montreal, August 21-27, 1983; Brighton, August 21-27, 1988; Moscow, August 22-28, 1993; Boston, August 10-15, 1998; Istanbul, August 10-17, 2003; Seoul: July 30-August 5, 2008; Athens, August 4-10, 2013; Beijing, august 13-20, 2018. Next 25th World Congress of philosophy will take place July 2023 in Melbourne, Australia and will be hosted by the Australasian Association of Philosophy.

<p><b>The logo of The International council for philosophy and human sciences (ICPHS)</b></p> <p>www.cipsh.net [5]</p>	
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**The International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (ICPHS)** is a non-governmental organisation within UNESCO, which federates hundreds of different learned societies in the field of philosophy, human sciences and related subjects.

The ICPHS coordinates the international works and researches carried out by a huge constellation of centres and networks of scholars. It favours the exchange of knowledge among faraway scholars and fosters the international circulation of scholars, in order to improve the communication among specialists from different disciplines, enforce a better knowledge of cultures and of the different social, individual and collective behaviours and bring to the fore the richness of each culture and their fruitful diversity.

The history of ICPHS starts when The International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies was founded in January 18th, 1949 in Brussels, at the request of UNESCO and under its auspices, following a meeting organized by the Union Académique Internationale to bring together representatives of nongovernmental organizations. From January 1, 2011, it adopted the designation «International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences».

It was in September 1947 that Julian Huxley, the first Director-General of UNESCO, decided to ask a group of experts from different countries and from different fields of knowledge to investigate how UNESCO could comply with the duties laid down by its constitution in the domain of humanistic studies.

The preparatory committee of a common organism for humanistic studies met in 1948. Its task was to define the relationship of the organism-to-be with UNESCO, and its aims were to keep ICPHS's autonomy, to concentrate on tasks of international interest and insure that its character remained strictly scientific. The composition of the Council was to guarantee its Non-Governmental (NGO) nature.

Many European intellectuals and researchers felt the need to come out of the isolation to which they had been driven because of the war, and that certain ideological barriers were again creating. They hoped to leave the narrow sphere, in which they had been confined, mainly in the former occupied countries. They wanted to fight against massive specialisation and to create a permanent link between the organisations called to join the future Council, favouring their grouping by affinities. Moreover, it was felt that only an international structure with dimensions as large as possible could allow the renewal of the researchers' circulation, their coming together, and their possibility of exchanging ideas. The first general assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies met in January 1949. A supporting organ for a multi-disciplinary and international vocation, ICPHS was conceived as the intermediary between UNESCO on one hand, and learned societies and national academies on the other. Its aim was to extend UNESCO's action in the domain of humanistic studies.

Its status of non-gouvernemental organisation in UNESCO granted the advantage of freeing it from sometimes insurmountable political matters. Hence scientists from



countries that were not represented at UNESCO could make themselves heard and be kept informed of worldwide works thanks to ICPHS.

The Board of the Assembly shall exercise the functions of the governing body of the Council between sessions of the General Assembly. It consists of President, who is also President of the ICPHS, two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer, the immediate Past President, and four to six Members. Board of the CIPSH (2017-2020) consists of President CHAO Gejin (Institute of Ethnic Literature, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Secretary-General Luiz Oosterbeek (Polytechnic Institute of Tomar, Portugal), Treasurer Franco Montanari (University of Genoa, Italy), Past-President Adama Samassékou (African Academy of Languages (ACALAN), and global MAAYA Network for Linguistic Diversity), Vice-President Rosalind Hackett (University of Tennessee, USA), Vice-President François Djindjian (University of Paris).

### **Conclusions and prospects**

The history of scientific societies as a form of research shows that the tendency of formation of professional communities of scientists has existed since ancient times. The societies for the history and philosophy of science and technology, which were established in the XX-XXI centuries, were intended to unite researchers around specific tasks and to broaden the community by generalizing various aspects of the subject. Characteristic was also the creation of societies by geographical principle - regional, continental, worldwide. Among reputable unions of scientists from all over the world are The European Philosophy of Science Association (EPSA), The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS), The International Federation of Philosophical Societies (FISP) The International council for philosophy and human sciences (ICPHS). It should be stressed on the different kind of members in it – as individual scientists, as societies.

Except for the organizations considered, there are many national scientific unions and societies in the field of history and philosophy of science and engineering, whose activities requires further study and synthesis. Among them Ukrainian Philosophical Foundation and numerous national units on the the history and philosophy of science and technology from different countries.

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