



ACADEMY for
CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

Cultural Diplomacy DICTIONARY

of
The Academy for Cultural Diplomacy

“The Cultural Diplomacy Dictionary is aimed at introducing governmental & diplomatic officials, academics & scholars, young professionals & students, artists, civil society & private sector representatives, to contemporary and evolving concepts of cultural diplomacy.”

Edited by
Dr. Kishore Chakraborty

Introduction

“The Cultural Diplomacy Dictionary is aimed at introducing governmental & diplomatic officials, academics & scholars, young professionals & students, artists, civil society & private sector representatives, to contemporary and evolving concepts of cultural diplomacy.”

The Cultural Diplomacy Dictionary items have been gathered from a diverse range of literature, including English, American, French, Spanish, Chinese and German. The essential idea was to compile a list of terms that do not already possess a precise definition, and describe them in a way that is more relevant to global politics today.

This Cultural Diplomacy Dictionary also contains references to influential people and organizations that have made significant contributions to cultural diplomacy and related fields, including Cultural Studies, International Relations, Sociology and Anthropology.

Scope & Limitations

One of the major challenges faced when researching terms was finding accurate and consistent information. Many of the websites, although initially appearing to be reliable, contain information that was either inaccurate or out of date. This led to some inaccuracies in the initial drafts. Some of the very specific or more basic terms also lacked information, which is one of the reasons why some definitions are shorter than the rest.

A further challenge was trying to write definitions from an entirely neutral perspective, since several terms were often associated with positive or negative connotations. Moreover, in an attempt to provide readers with up-to-date definitions of terms and concepts referring to current issues, developments, and events, we encountered the challenge of researching on-going academic debates. The analysis and synthesis of different perspectives and approaches on very complex issues often led to fields of knowledge not directly relevant, but highly interconnected with social sciences and cultural studies, highlighting the multifaceted nature of global systems and structures.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned limitations, steps were taken to ensure that information was collected from at least 2-3 reliable sources. The definitions have been written as concisely as possible and examples have also been provided in relevant cases. Where certain concepts are linked to various fields of study, they have only been defined in light of their relevance to culture, development, and international politics.

Acknowledgments

The Cultural Diplomacy Dictionary is edited by Dr. Kishore Chakraborty (Director of Research, The Center for Cultural Diplomacy Studies) who also provided guidance and support for the project. A dedicated team from the ICD Academy consisting of Danielle May, Davide Rastelli, Elsa Crowther, Giovanni Tonutti, Jakub Cywin'ski, and Vicky Ramsden, under the supervision of Umamah Basit & Katie Dickmeyer that has been responsible for the entries, the research and the writing for the individual entries. Elvira González-Valles has been responsible for the Book Design.

The project has also had help from Ambassador Karl-Erik Norman (Professor at the Center for Cultural Diplomacy Studies) Ana-Maria Bell, Eunyoung Kang and Olli Suominen (M.A. students at the Center for Cultural Diplomacy Studies). The dictionary is aimed at introducing students, academics, and civil society representatives to contemporary and evolving concepts of cultural diplomacy.

The Dictionary is a project conceived by Riman Vilnius, one of the founders of the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy (ICD). This current document is the result of his continuing enthusiasm and interest in seeing such a dictionary to publication.

Index

A

Acculturation
Acoustic barrier
Adenauer, Konrad (January 5, 1876 - April 19, 1967)
Adorno, Theodor (September 11, 1903 - August 6, 1969)
Affirmative Action
Air Pollution
Airport Tax
All-Under-Heaven
Alliance Francaise (French Alliance)
Alterity
Alternative Dispute Resolution
Americans for the Arts
Amerika Haus (America House)
Anarchism
Anderson, Benedict (August 26, 1936 -)
Anholt, Simon
Annales School (The Annales School)
Annan, Kofi (April 8, 1938 -)
Anthropology
Anti-Semitism
Apartheid
Aquifers
Arab Spring
Arendt, Johanna "Hannah" (1906-1975)
Arndt, Richard
Arts
Assimilation
Austerity

B

Balance of Power
Baltic Cooperation
Barenboim, Daniel (November 15, 1942 -)
Beijing Consensus
Berger, Peter (March 17, 1929 -)
Bilateralism
Biodiversity
Biotic
Black Arts Movement (BAM)
Black Power
Blue Plan (or Plan Bleu)
Bourdieu, Pierre (August 1, 1930 - January 23, 2002)
Brandt Report
Brandt, Willi (December 18, 1913 - October 8, 1992)
Braudel, Fernand (August 24, 1902 - November 27, 1985)
Brezhnev, Leonid (December 19, 1906 - November 10, 1982)
BRICS
British Council
Bureaucracy
Buzan, Barry (April 28, 1946 -)

C

Canada Council (The Canada Council for the Arts)
Cap and Trade
Capacity Building
Capital – Cultural
Capital – Intangible
Capital – Social

Carbon Footprint
Carrying Capacity
Carrying Capacity (Tourism Sites)
Center-Periphery Relations
Cervantes Institute (Spanish Cultural Institute)
Chechnya
Citizen Diplomacy
Civil Rights Movement
Civil Society
Civilian Power
Clash of Civilizations
Climate Change
Coase, Ronald (October 29, 1910 -)
Cold Peace
Cold War
Collective Action
Colonialism
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
Common Pool Resource (CPR)
Commons (The Commons)
Communal Conflict
Complex Interdependence Theory
Confucius (551-479 BC)
Confucius Institute
Constantinescu, Emil (November 19, 1939-)
Constructivism
Consumer Culture
Copenhagen School (Intl. Relations)
Copyright
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
Corrupting Sea (The Corrupting Sea)
Counter Culture
Creative Class
Creative Ecology
Creative Economy
Creative Industries
Creative Industry Mapping
Critical Race Theory (CRT)
Culinary Diplomacy
Cultural Anthropology
Cultural Assets
Cultural Citizenship
Cultural Clusters
Cultural Convergence
Cultural Democracy
Cultural Democratization
Cultural Dimensions
Cultural Diplomacy
Cultural Diplomacy under the Ottoman Empire
Cultural Domain
Cultural Expansionism
Cultural Hegemony
Cultural Heritage
Cultural Imperialism
Cultural Invention
Cultural Liberty
Cultural Materialism
Cultural Occupations
Cultural Pluralism
Cultural Policy
Cultural Relativism
Cultural Reproduction
Cultural Revolution (China)
Cultural Studies
Cultural Tourism
Cultural Transfer (or Cultural Transmission)
Cultural Universalism
Culture
Culture as Social Reconstruction
Culture Cycle
Culture Gap
Culture Industry

D

Dante Alighieri Society
Darfur
David-Fox, Michael
DCMS Model
de Beauvoir, Simone (1908-1986)
De Klerk, F.W. (March 18, 1936 -)
Deforestation
Department of Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS), UK
Détente
Deutsche Akademische Austausch Dienst (DAAD)
Deutsche Kultur International (German Culture International)
Dialogos
Diaspora Diplomacy
Digital Diplomacy
Diplomacy
Documentation of Intangible Cultural Heritage
Doha Development Round
Donfried, Mark (1978 -)
Dragomans

E

Eco-commerce
Ecology
Ecosystem
Effluent
Emissions
End of History
Enlai, Zhou (March 5, 1898 – January 8, 1976)
Enlightenment
Environmental Degradation
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Environmentally Protected Areas

Erasmus Programme (European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students)
Ethnocentrism
Euro-Mediterranean Agreement
Euro-Mediterranean Countries
Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (or Barcelona Process)
European Capitals of Culture
European Commission
European Cultural Parliament
European Parliament
European Union
Europeanization
Evidence-Based Policy
Experience Economy
Extinction
Extraterritoriality

F

Feminism
First World
Florida, Richard (1957-)
Food Culture
Food Security
Foreign Affairs
Foundation for Art and Preservation in Embassies (FAPE)
Frames
Frankfurt Book Fair
Free Trade
Friedan, Betty (1921-2006)
Fukuyama, Francis (1952 -)

G

Galtung, Johan (October 24, 1930 -)
Gastrodiplomacy
Genocide

German Book Trade
German Book Trade Peace Prize
Giddens, Anthony (January 8, 1938)
Gienow-Hecht, Jessica (1964 -)
Glasnost
Gleichschaltung
Global Culture
Global Village
Global Warming
Globalization
Glocalization
Goethe-Institut
Gorbachev, Mikhail (March 2, 1931-)
Great Depression
Green
Green Economy
Green Energy
Green Strategies
Greenhouse Effect
Greenhouse Emissions
Greenwashing
Gross Domestic Product
Gross Value Added

H

Habitat
Habitus
Hardin, Garrett
Harrison, Lawrence. E
Hegemony
Heritage Site
High Culture
Historical Linguistics
Hofstede, Geert (October 2, 1928-)
Holocaust
Horkheimer, Max (February 14, 1895 - July 7, 1973)
Human Civilization

Human Development Index
Human Rights
Human Rights Diplomacy
Human Security
Humanitarian Intervention
Huntington, Samuel P. (April 18, 1927- December 24, 2008)
Hutu
Hybridity

I

Identity as a Social Construction
Identity Politics
Indigenous & Traditional Knowledge
Industrialization
Information & Communication Technology (ICT)
Information Revolution
Infotainment
Input-Output Analysis
Institut du Monde Arabe (The Arab World Institute)
Institute for Cultural Diplomacy (ICD)
Institute for Cultural Relations Policy (ICRP)
Instituto Camões
Intangible Cultural Heritage
Integrated Coastal Zone Management
Integration
Intercultural or Cross-Cultural Communication
Intergovernmental Organization (IGO)
Internal Colonialism
International Criminal Court (ICC)
International English
International Institutions
International Labour Organization (ILO)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Organization
International Political Economy (IPE)

International Relations
International Security
International Standard Industrial Classification
Intifada
Irenology
Iron Curtain
Islamophobia

J

Japan Foundation
Jazz Ambassadors
Jihad

K

Keohane, Robert (October 3, 1941 -)
Kirsch, Philippe (April 1, 1947-)
Kissinger, Henry (May 27, 1923-)
Knowledge Economy
Kristallnacht

L

Land Cover
Land Erosion
Landry, Charles (1948-)
Leipzig Book Fair
Leitkultur (Core Culture)
Levant
Lévi-Strauss, Claude (November 28, 1908 -
October 30, 2009)
Lingua Franca
Littoral
Lisbon Treaty
Low Culture
Luckmann, Thomas (October 14, 1927 -)

M

Madame Bensouda (January 31, 1961-)
Malta Conference

Mandela, Nelson (July 18, 1918 -)
Mansel, Philip (1951-)
Marine Pollution
Marine Reserve
Market Fundamentalism
Marshall Plan
Marx, Karl (May 5, 1818 - March 14, 1883)
Marxist Theory
Mass Media
Mass Tourism
Master Kong (551 BC-479 BC)
Mearsheimer, John (December 1947 -)
Mediation in Conflict Resolution
Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)
Melting Pot
Microenterprise
Migration (Human)
Millennium Development Goals, The (MDG)
Milosevich, Slobodan (August 20, 1941 -
March 11, 2006)
Modernization Theory
Monnet, Jean (1888-1979)
Moreno Ocampo, Luis (June 4, 1952 -)
Multiculturalism
Multilateralism
Multiplier Coefficients
Multipliers (Economic)
Multipolarization
Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)

N

Nation Branding
National Parks
National Security
Nationalism
Negative peace
Neorealism (International Relations)
Networks

New School of Cultural Diplomacy
Niche Tourism
Nixon, Richard (January 9, 1913 - April 22,
1994)
Nobel Peace Prize
Non-Aggression Pact
Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)
Nordpolitik
Norms
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
North, Douglass (May 11, 1920-)
Nuclear Proliferation
Nuremberg Trials
Nye, Joseph

O

Obama, Barack (August 4, 1961-)
Olympic Games
One-World Culture
Organization for Economic Co-operation
and Development (OECD)
Orientalism
Oslo Peace Accords
Ostpolitik
Ostrom, Elinor (August 7, 1933- June 12,
2012)
Otherness
Ottoman Empire

P

Patent
Peace and Conflict Studies
Peacebuilding
Peaceful Coexistence
Peacekeeping
Peacemaking
Peer-to-Peer Diplomacy
Perestroika

Polemology
Pollution Abatement
Popular Culture
Positive Peace
Post-Colonial Studies
Post-Colonialism
Post-Industrialism
Postmodernism
Power Distance
Power Politics
Power Relations
Power - Collaborative Power
Power - Hard Power
Power - Hegemonic
Power - Smart Power
Power - Soft Power
Power - Virtuous Power
Propaganda
Psychological Warfare
Public Diplomacy
Pussy Riot
Putin, Vladimir (October 7, 1952 -)

Q

Quotas

R

Rapprochement
Reagan, Ronald (February 6, 1911 - June 5,
2004)
Realism
Red Crescent
Red Cross
Regionalism
Religious Fundamentalism
Rome Convention
Rome Statute
Rwanda

Russische Haus (Russia House)
S
 Said, Edward (November 1, 1935- September 25, 2003)
 Sanctions
 Schein, Edgar (March 5, 1928 -)
 Schneider, Cynthia P. (August 1, 1953-)
 Second World
 Secularism
 Security Dilemma
 Sen, Amartya (November 3, 1993-)
 Shuttle Diplomacy
 Sierra Leone
 Silk Road
 Social Constructivism
 Social Media
 Social Networks
 Social Perception
 Socialism
 Socio-demographics
 Sociology of Culture
 Soil Degradation
 Son of Heaven
 Sovereignty
 Sowell, Thomas (June 30, 1930-)
 Spillover Effects
 Spivak, Gayatri C. (February 24, 1942 -)
 Strategic Culture
 Strategic Environmental Assessment
 Strodbeck and Kluckhohn Framework
 Structural Analysis
 Subaltern
 Subaltern Studies
 Subsector Analysis
 Sudan
 Suffrage
 Supranationalism
 Sustainability

Sustainability Indicators
 Sustainable Tourism
T
 Tacit Understanding versus Explicit Understanding
 Tao or Dao
 Technocracy
 Thailand's Cuisine Diplomacy
 The Hague
 The Social Construction of Reality
 Third World
 Tingyang, Zhao
 Tokyo Trials
 Toynbee, Arnold J. (14 April 1889 - 22 October 1975)
 Tragedy of the Commons
 Transaction Cost Economics
 Transculturation
 Transnationalism
 Tutsi
 Tutu, Desmond (October 7, 1931 -)
U
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
 United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
 United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)
 UNESCO Universal Declaration of Cultural Diversity
 UNESCO World Heritage Site
 US Foreign Policy
V
 Value Chain Analysis
 Values

Venetian Cultural Diplomacy
 Vertical Integration
 Vienna Convention
 VOKS
W
 Waltz, Kenneth (June 8, 1924 -)
 War Crimes
 Warsaw Pact
 Washington Consensus
 Water Catchment Area
 Water Pollution
 Water Security
 Weber, Max (April 21, 1864 - June 14, 1920)
 Weltanschauung (World view)
 Wendt, Alexander (1958 -)
 West-Centrism
 West-Eastern Divan Orchestra
 Wiesenthal, Simon (1908-2005)
 WikiLeaks
 Williamson, Oliver (September 27, 1932 -)
 World Bank
 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
 World Oral Literature Project
 World Society Perspective
 World-Systems Theory
 World Trade Organization (WTO)
X
 Xenophobia
 Xiaoping, Deng (August 22, 1904 - February 19, 1997)
Y
 Yalta Conference
 Yellow Peril
Z
 Zapatista Movement
 Zedong, Mao (December 26, 1893 - September 9, 1976)

A

Acculturation: The process of understanding and coming to terms with changes in one's socio-cultural environment, by making adjustments to one's cultural identity. Acculturation is also associated with intercultural sensitivity, which allows someone to function in a bi-cultural capacity by adopting values from a second culture, while retaining one's own cultural identity.

Acoustic barrier: An acoustic barrier, also sound barrier or sound wall, is an exterior barrier set up to protect inhabitants who live in sensitive areas from noise pollution. Acoustic barriers are most effective when used to mitigate noise from roadway, railway or industrial sources and are often used around motorways or industrial estates.

Adenauer, Konrad (January 5, 1876 - April 19, 1967): German politician and the first post-war Chancellor of Germany (West Germany) from 1949-1963. During his time as Chancellor, Germany went through a post-war transition to achieve prosperity, democracy, stability. He was also the first leader of the Christian Democratic Union, still one of the most important political parties in Germany today. Under the rule of Adenauer, Germany managed to slowly rebuild its position within Europe and the world.

Adorno, Theodor (September 11, 1903 - August 6, 1969): German philosopher, sociologist and musicologist, leading member of the "Frankfurt School" of social research, famous for his critique of society which finds its roots in the works of Marx, Hegel and Freud. In his major writings, *Dialectic of Enlightenment* (1947), *Minima Moralia* (1951) and *Negative Dialectics* (1966), he strongly criticizes fascism

and the culture industry. After a period of exile coinciding with the Second World War, Adorno returned to Germany where he contributed to the reconstitution of post-war German intellectual life. Along with Max Horkheimer, he wrote a very influential critique of the culture industry.

Affirmative Action: Refers to policies which favour people from different areas of society in order to increase representation, taking factors such as race, religion, gender and sexual orientation into account in order to increase the presence of such groups in business, education and other areas. Affirmative action policies usually rely on quotas, designating that a certain percentage of participants in business, government or educational establishments must be of a certain race, gender, etc. Affirmative action is a controversial practice, with opponents arguing that it devalues the accomplishments of "minorities". Some view affirmative action as reverse discrimination. Others see this as a way of preserving minority cultures.

Air Pollution: Air pollution is the introduction into the atmosphere of substances in the form of particles, gases, etc. that are harmful to the environment, humans or other living creatures. Major pollutants introduced by humans into the environment are sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide. Many policies have been introduced by governments to limit the damage air pollution is causing in our societies. However, one of the major pollutants is the industrial sector, which is unwilling to limit its environmental impact as it could have negative economic results.

Airport Tax: A duty levied on passengers for passing through an airport and is included in the air ticket fare. The amount of tax depends on a number of factors including the popularity of the airport, the size of the aircraft, and whether it is an international or domestic flight. Airport taxes represent the main opposing factor to further decreases in airline ticket prices. Airport taxes are deemed to be one of the ways of reducing the environmental carbon footprint, greenhouse-based warming and the environmental degradation attendant to increased tourism, particularly to scenic and heritage sites.

All-Under-Heaven: All-Under-Heaven is a Chinese Confucian term that originated approximately three thousand years ago but is still largely unknown in the Western world. The concept originated from the Zhou leaders in China, especially the Duke of Zhou, and embodies some major political ideas. These include the belief that a successful solution to the problems of world politics should revolve around a universally-accepted system instead of the use of force, and that such a system is justified politically if it consists of a political institution that benefits the people of all nations. This universal system should produce the greatest possible level of common well-being and create harmony between all nations and cultures.

Alliance Francaise (French Alliance): Established in 1883, with headquarters in Paris, Alliance Francaise is an international organization aimed at promoting the French language and culture in numerous countries around the world. Through facilitating cultural and linguistic exchanges, the Institute plays a significant role

in fostering mutual dialogue, and enhancing the understanding of French/Francophone perspectives globally.

Alterity: A philosophical term meaning "otherness". In anthropological and sociological studies, alterity has come to be used to describe the inevitable process through which divisions are created in society, when particular people are excluded on the basis of class, ethnic, religious and individual differences.

Alternative Dispute Resolution: Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is the act of settling a matter between two parties without the involvement of a third legal party. This can be achieved by various methods of dispute resolution techniques, usually mediation, negotiation, arbitration and collaborative law. ADR has become increasingly popular in recent years, partly due to the rising litigation cases overloading judicial systems, and many courts now require some form of ADR to be undertaken before a case can be brought before a magistrate.

Americans for the Arts: A not-for-profit organization focused on cultivating, promoting and sustaining the arts in the United States. The Americans for the Arts has served local communities for over 15 years and remains dedicated to creating opportunities for Americans to participate in all forms of the arts. The organization also partners with a number of local and national arts organizations, government agencies, business leaders and individual philanthropists across the country to try and generate meaningful policies in the creative industry sector. It has published several comprehensive studies of the

US cultural industries and their contribution to the economy. The President and CEO is Robert L. Lynch.

Amerika Haus (America House): An institution developed immediately after the end of the Second World War, with the fundamental objective of strengthening the German-American relationship. Amerika Haus is based in Berlin, and serves as a platform for intercultural exchange and transatlantic dialogue, by providing local citizens opportunities to learn more about American culture, history, and politics. Over the last few years, the institute has hosted various lectures, discussions, and cultural events organized by the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy, in collaboration with different actors of civil society.

Anarchism: A political and social philosophy that sees the state as undesirable, oppressive, and unnecessary. Anarchism is centered on the belief that no man has the power or right to control the action of another; anarchists, therefore, reject all forms of coercive control and authority and claim that societies should be based on voluntary cooperation and free association of all members. Those who oppose this theory argue that an absence of law would automatically lead to chaos and disorder; in other words, some form of government is necessary in order to maintain an egalitarian and civil society. French politician and socialist, Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, was the first person to label himself an “anarchist”. He developed this theory in his book *What is Property?* (1840), in which he argued that ownership of land by government and society was a form of theft, and that workers continue to possess a right of property even after receiving remuneration for their labour.

Anderson, Benedict (August 26, 1936 -): Professor Emeritus of International Studies, at Cornell University, and head of its Indonesian program. Professor Anderson is best known for his extensive writings on nationalism, in particular his book, *Imagined Communities*, which was first published in 1983. In this book, he argues that our ideas of national boundaries are elastic and based on various perceptions of political community. Furthermore, Anderson claims that a nation is a socially constructed community, imagined by the people who perceive themselves as part of that group.

Anholt, Simon: British independent policy counselor involved in advising governments on how to apply and develop strategies for improving the economy, political institutions, and cultural relations with other countries. Strategies within his interest include national identity and reputation, tourism, security, foreign direct investment, sustainability, talent attraction, public diplomacy, economic competitiveness, cultural relations, regional integration, export promotion, and international events. Anholt is known for his efforts in shaping the image and reputation of countries. He is usually called the “founder”, “champion” and “instigator” of Nation Branding.

Annales School (The Annales School): A group of French historians gravitating around the journal *Annales d'histoire économique et sociale* and associated with the socioeconomic focus of French historiography in the first half of the 20th Century. The School was founded by Lucien Febvre and Marc Bloch and subsequently led by prominent figures such as Fernand Braudel. The Annales School focuses on pre-modern history and emphasizes social and economic themes rather than diplomatic

and political ones, viewing actual events as less fundamental than the mental frameworks that shaped decisions and practices. It has had a great impact on the practice and analysis of history, providing a more geographical and popular accent to history.

Annan, Kofi (April 8, 1938 -): Diplomat from Ghana and the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations (1st of January 1997-31st December 2006). While in this position he, alongside the United Nations, received the 2001 Nobel Peace Prize for the founding of the Global AIDS and Health Fund which aimed to support developing countries to provide successful health care. Annan also acted as the UN Arab League Joint Special Representative for Syria (23rd February-31st August 2012), which tried to find a resolution to the civil conflict there. However, he resigned his post due to frustrations about the lack of progress. Annan has also won countless awards and honours, from institutions and states around the world.

Anthropology: The multidisciplinary study of the nature of man, focusing on the comparison of cross-cultural differences and human behavior. Anthropologists place particular emphasis on participant observation and surveying, in order to collect and compare a wide range of research data. Cultural anthropology, which is one of the largest branches of anthropology, is the study of cultural variations and the impact of socioeconomic factors on cultures, comparing regional cultural practices with universal human nature.

Anti-Semitism: The term anti-Semitism, originating from German journalist Wilhelm Marr in 1879, describes a prejudice against and/or a hatred of Jews. Anti-Semitism is

commonly manifested through pogroms which can be described as violent riots against Jewish property and often the Jewish population itself. Pogroms have frequently been promoted by governments, as was the case during the Nazi regime in Germany. An example of a pogrom during the Nazi regime in Germany is ‘Kristallnacht’, a series of coordinated attacks against Jews that took place throughout Germany and Austria on the night of 8 November 1938.

Apartheid: Apartheid is an Afrikaans word meaning ‘the state of being apart’. The term is mainly used in reference to the apartheid in South Africa, where racial segregation laws were used to promote white supremacy and the power of the white minority by suppressing the rights of the majority black South African population. Apartheid in South Africa officially began in 1948 and lasted until 1994, during which time black South Africans suffered widespread abuse from the white Afrikaans government and police forces and were stripped of many of their rights, including their citizenship, property and political representation rights. Nelson Mandela was the renowned African freedom fighter and leader of the African National Congress (ANC), the rebel group that was instrumental in overthrowing the apartheid government in the country.

Aquifers: Aquifers are underground layers of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated materials holding groundwater that can be extracted using a water well. Most land areas on Earth have some form of aquifer, however, these sources of fresh water are rapidly being depleted by the human population, causing serious problems, especially in coastal areas, where the wells are replenished by salt water after reaching a certain level of depletion.

Arab Spring: The spontaneous revolutionary uprisings across the Arab World, propagated by a number of different factors including authoritarianism, political corruption, human rights violations, inflation, and sectarianism. The pro-democracy/anti-dictatorial movement originated in Tunisia in 2010, and spread to other countries including Egypt, Libya and Syria. Protests and demonstrations have also occurred in Jordan, Algeria, Lebanon, Oman, and Iraq. Syria has been one of the most affected countries of the Middle East, with a full scale civil war between two factions – the Syrian Opposition Forces and the presiding government of President Assad and the Syrian Army. Even in those countries where governments have been overthrown i.e. Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia, political chaos and civil unrest continues.

Arendt, Johanna “Hannah” (1906-1975): German-American political theorist. Although she rejected the label, she is also thought of as a philosopher in some circles. She taught at several universities and her work is centered on anti-Semitism, freedom, democracy and the totalitarian state and mind. While covering the Adolf Eichmann trial in Israel she used the phrase “the banality of crime” to describe the criminality of Eichmann and his ilk and this phrase has now passed into common currency as a description of totalitarian horrors. The *Origins of Totalitarianism* (1951) and *The Human Condition* (1958) are two of her most famous books.

Arndt, Richard: A renowned American cultural diplomat, currently residing in Washington D.C. Arndt took up cultural diplomacy in 1961, and worked for the US Information Agency (USIA) for 24 years before retiring in 1985. Upon retirement, he served

as Diplomat in Residence at the University of Virginia, and later taught at George Washington University. Arndt has served on boards of many different organizations including the National Peace Foundation (NPF), Americans for the Universality of UNESCO (AUU), the Fulbright Association (FA), the Council of International Programs, and the International Society for Educational, Scientific and Cultural Interchange (ISECSI).

Arts: In the context of Cultural Diplomacy, art can be a medium through which intercultural relations can be shaped. Art can provide a way by which cultural heritage and identity can be experienced and interpreted and can also provide a unique space for artists, audiences and other stakeholders in cultural management to come together on a neutral platform. The usage of art as a Cultural Diplomacy tool can include raising awareness of different cultures, promoting social cohesion and strengthening intercultural relations. Despite its importance, it is the subject of little research and is often undervalued as a tool for Cultural Diplomacy.

Assimilation: In sociological and cultural studies, assimilation describes the process whereby a subordinate group or culture forsakes its own customs, values and identity to become part of the dominant culture. France, for instance, supports a model of assimilation which is very similar to the American “melting pot” theory. Immigrants are expected to subscribe to the political values of French society in order to become part of a harmonious whole. This is very different to what you will find in Britain, where different cultural groups exist alongside each other and continue to retain their individual identities and customs.

Austerity: Austerity measures are policies used by governments to reduce deficit in times of economic hardship. These policies are usually either tax increases or spending cuts, or a combination of both. They tend to be implemented after economic crises such as recessions when it is likely a government will not be able to honor its debt repayments. Austerity measures are sometimes used as a condition for an organization or country to lend a government facing financial difficulties bail-out money. For example, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the EU made it a requirement for Greece to impose austerity measures before it loaned money to help it recover. If austerity measures are too focused on short-term growth, they can in fact slow economic growth and reduce employment. They can also lead to a decline in the standard of living, which occurred in Greece and led to widespread protests.

B

Balance of Power: In international relations and diplomacy studies, balance of power defines the equilibrium of power that prevents one nation or party from dominating another. The idea is that when weaker nations are confronted with a significant external threat, they seek to protect themselves by forming alliances with stronger countries, or employ other tactics to match the power of the other side. According to the theory, national security is increased when military capabilities are distributed equally, so that no one party is able to override the interests of another. The term first came into use to define the European power structure and series of shifting alliances during the Napoleonic Wars up until the First World

War. Another example is the Cold War period, when the US and the Soviet Union established their own spheres of influence, and the nuclear threat maintained a balance of power between the two super powers.

Baltic Cooperation: The governments of the three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, have in recent decades established formal systems of cooperation to facilitate economic, political and social cohesion in the region. In 1991, the Baltic Assembly was created to promote active cooperation among presidents, heads of government, foreign ministers and parliament speakers. All three Baltic countries are also members of the Nordic-Baltic Eight, or NB8, which works to achieve parliamentary cooperation between the Baltic States and the Nordic countries Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

Barenboim, Daniel (November 15, 1942 -): Israeli-Argentine born pianist and conductor. Throughout his career he has served as the music director of several major symphonic and operatic orchestras and has made numerous recordings. He is the current music director of the Berlin State Opera, the Staatskapelle Berlin, and La Scala in Milan. Barenboim is known for his work with the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra, which is an orchestra made up of young Israelis and Arab musicians. He is also a critic of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories. He has won numerous prestigious prizes for his work.

Beijing Consensus: An economic development framework that represents an alternative to the Washington Consensus (see Washington Consensus). The Beijing Consensus contains a mixture of state-capitalism and free market policies, and acts as a guideline for

economic reform for developing countries. The framework is mainly supported by China and to some extent Singapore. In January 2012, the British economist, John Williamson, described the Beijing Consensus as consisting of five elements, namely incremental reform, innovation and experimentation, export-led growth, state capitalism, and authoritarianism.

Berger, Peter (March 17, 1929 -): Peter Ludwig Berger is an Austrian-born American sociologist. His best known book, co-authored with Thomas Luckmann, *The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge* (New York, 1966), is considered one of the most influential texts in social constructivism – one of the schools International Relations theory – and was named by the International Sociological Association as the fifth most influential book written in the field of sociology during the 20th century. Berger has made many notable contributions to the study of modernization, laying the foundation for the exploration of the interplay between political ideology and social criticism and the importance of this connection in understanding modern life.

Bilateralism: Bilateralism is comprised of relations between two sovereign states, and normally refers to political, economic, or cultural ties. Other forms of relations between states are unilateralism and multilateralism, which refers to the execution of diplomacy by a single state or multiple states, respectively. An example of a bilateral relationship is that of Australia and Canada, which share similar governments and values and have fought alongside each other on a number of occasions since WWII as well as having strong trade and economic relations. In the same way, India and

Nepal have had a bilateral relationship since ancient times, a friendly relationship that has been consolidated by a number of treaties.

Biodiversity: Biodiversity describes the variation of life forms within a given species, ecosystem, or planet. The biodiversity of Earth tends to be highest near the equator as a result of the warm climate and high primary productivity in these areas. Rainforests are an example of this phenomenon. The period since the emergence of humans has displayed an ongoing reduction in biodiversity, called the Holocene extinction. At the same time, biodiversity affects human health in a number of ways, and the destruction of the planet's resources could lead to a negative trend in human health.

Biotic: The term biotic describes systems consisting of living organisms, or something that is associated with or comes from a living organism. As well as organisms, the word biotic covers aspects of a biotic community such as predatory practices, competition and relationships. Plants, animals, fungi, protist and bacteria are all example of biotic or living factors.

Black Arts Movement (BAM): The Black Arts Movement (BAM) was the artistic branch of the Black Power movement, and was started in Harlem by writer and activist Amiri Baraka. The Black Arts Repertory Theatre is a key institution of the BAM. This can be considered one of the most important times in African-American literature due to the fact that it inspired black people to establish their own publishing houses, magazines, journals and art institutions as well as leading to the creation of African-American studies programs within many universities and influenced the world of literature by portraying different ethnic voices. The movement made

African-Americans become recognized in the area of arts and literature, restoring diversity in the arts world.

Black Power: Black Power is a political slogan derived from the name given to various analogous ideologies aimed at attaining self-determination for people of African descent. The movement was especially prominent in the late 1960s and early 1970s and emphasized racial pride as well as the creation of black political and cultural institutions to promote black collective interests. The Black Power movement also produced and developed artistic and cultural products that embodied and generated pride in “blackness” and helped to define an African-American identity that remains contemporary.

Blue Plan (or Plan Bleu): An environmental regional cooperative framework within the United Nations Environmental Programme's (UNEP's) Mediterranean Action Plan, between the 21 states bordering on the Mediterranean and the European Union. One of the main aims of this framework is to provide information and knowledge about common environmental risks and sustainable development issues in the area, so that informed decisions can be made to combat climate change and promote environmentally sustainable policies in the region.

Bourdieu, Pierre (August 1, 1930 - January 23, 2002): A prominent twentieth century French sociologist and anthropologist, who developed the terminologies of social, cultural, and symbolic capital. Bourdieu's main subject of interest was power relations, and the impact of historical and social structures on worldview construction and dialogue. He is best known for his book, *Distinction: A Social Critique*

of the Judgment of Taste (1984), in which he argues that our tastes are largely influenced by social dynamics including our social position. Bourdieu was a staunch critic of world politics and the media.

Brandt Report: The Brandt Report was written in 1980 by the Independent Commission chaired by former German Chancellor Willy Brandt to provide a deeper understanding of international development. The main finding of the report was the conclusion that there are drastic differences in standards of living between countries in the Northern hemisphere and countries in the Southern hemisphere and the recommendation that more goods and services should be transferred from developed nations to developing ones to address this imbalance. The report led to the Brandt line, which is an imaginary line used to illustrate the North-South divide.

Brandt, Willi (December 18, 1913 - October 8, 1992): German statesman and politician, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany from 1964 to 1987 and Chancellor of Western Germany from 1969 to 1974. Brandt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971 for his efforts towards achieving peace between West Germany and East Germany, often called ‘Ostpolitik’ which improved West Germany's relations with East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Braudel, Fernand (August 24, 1902 - November 27, 1985): French historian and a leader of the Annales School, which is regarded as the most influential institution of historical research in France after 1950. Braudel is one of the few modern historians who has consistently emphasized the determining role of socio-economic factors in the making

B

 Cultural Diplomacy Dictionary
 Edited by Dr. Kishore Chakraborty

and shaping of history. His most renowned publications include *The Mediterranean in the Age of Philip II* (1972), and *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th–18th Centuries* (1979). He was instrumental in orienting history to take into account the impact of geography and an account of everyday life, as opposed to only being a record of important historical events and the lives of kings and political personages.

Brezhnev, Leonid (December 19, 1906 - November 10, 1982): The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, presiding over the country from 1964 until his death. The Soviet Union's global influence grew dramatically during the 18 years he was in power, but his grip on power has often been described as the cause for the era of economic stagnation that began during his presidency, in which serious problems were overlooked, eventually leading to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

BRICS: The term 'BRICS' refers to the developing or newly industrialised countries of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Particular emphasis is on these countries' large and rapidly growing economies, as well as their increasing influence on the global stage. These countries presently represent about 3 billion people, almost half of the world's population. The group was established in 2009 as BRIC and South Africa was officially welcomed in 2010. One of the main objectives of BRICS is to promote global economic stability and reform financial institutions.

British Council: Founded in 1943, the British Council focuses on bringing British language and culture abroad. The institute is involved in four main activities: teaching English, offering international education opportunities,

promoting dialogue through the arts, and sharing the overall British experience. The British Council has over 75 years of experience in cultural relations, and is one of the largest cultural and language institutions in the world today, with centers in over 100 countries. In 2005, the organization received the Prince of Asturias Award for outstanding achievements in communications and the humanities. This award was shared with five other national cultural agencies namely Alliance Francaise, the Dante Alighieri Society, the Goethe-Institut, the Instituto Cervantes, and the Instituto Camões.

Bureaucracy: The term bureaucracy comes from the French word bureau, meaning desk or office, and refers to an unelected group within an office or institution that implement that institution's rules, laws and ideas. It can also refer to an administration defined by extreme amounts of 'red tape' or strict and complex procedures that need to be circumnavigated in order to achieve anything and can sometimes be a hindrance to progress within the institution.

Buzan, Barry (April 28, 1946 -): Barry Buzan is associated with the Copenhagen School of Security Studies, which emphasizes the social aspects of security. He has written many books on the subject including *People, States & Fear: The National Security Problem in International Relations* (1983;1991) and *Security: A New Framework for Analysis* (1997) with Ole Waever and Jaap De Wilde. Buzan is also known for the development of the Regional Security Complex theory alongside Ole Waever – a concept that highlights the regional or geographic nature of security concerns. Buzan was also the director of the Copenhagen Peace Research Institute between 1988-2002.

C

 Cultural Diplomacy Dictionary
 Edited by Dr. Kishore Chakraborty

C

Canada Council (The Canada Council for the Arts): A Crown Corporation created in 1957, whose main priority is to promote the study, enjoyment, and production of art-based projects in Canada. In addition to providing grants and endowments, The Council undertakes research, communication, and promotion activities to support the work of celebrated artists and arts organizations in the country.

Cap and Trade: A market-based approach aimed at constraining the aggregate emissions of pollutant by creating a number of tradable emissions allowances. These allowances are then allocated among firms and businesses, with the possibility for companies that keep their emissions below the level allotted, to sell their surplus to the ones which require a greater level of pollution in their production process. It is argued that this system of tradable emissions allowance represents an economic incentive for companies to reduce their negative environmental impact, as well as to develop more sustainable production technologies.

Capacity Building: The strengthening of skills, competencies and abilities of a country, which includes improving its institutional, resource, human, scientific, organizational, and technological capabilities. The goal of capacity building is to tackle problems related to policy and methods of development, at the individual, institutional, and societal levels. Capacity building requires sensitivity to potential limitations and the needs of a country and its people. The term capacity building can also encompass the strategic development of cultural skills in a country.

Capital – Cultural: The concept of cultural capital was articulated by Pierre Bourdieu in the 1970s. Cultural capital refers to non-financial tangible and non-tangible assets of a country that help to promote economic stability and social cohesion. Cultural capital also influences political decision-making.

Capital – Intangible: The definition of intangible capital has continued to evolve over the years. In economics, the term is used to describe the intangible assets and values that are the key drivers of economic growth and competition. The concept is closely related to the idea of a "knowledge-based economy", as intangible assets are often referred to as intellectual capital i.e. the collective knowledge or collective intelligence held by a society.

Capital – Social: Although the notion of social capital was created by Pierre Bourdieu, the theory was largely promoted through the works of the American political scientist Robert David Putnam. Social capital refers to the social institutions, values, customs, interactions, and relationships that construct a 'social unit'. When devising policies for economic and social development, decision-makers pay great attention to this concept as it is believed that a society can only prosper through sustainable social cohesion; in other words, our social ties form a vital element of the social fabric of our community.

Carbon Footprint: The concept of the Carbon Footprint was developed as part of the ecological footprint discussion commenced by Rees and Wackernagel in the 1990s and is the measure of the total sets of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an organization, event, product or person. Greenhouse gas is usually produced through transport, land clearance,

and the production and consumption of food, fuels, manufactured goods, materials, wood, roads, building and services.

Carrying Capacity: Carrying capacity is a term gaining prominence in the movement toward environmental sustainability. It relates to an understanding that the Earth has a limited amount of resources and thus society must recognize the productive capacity of different regions in an effort to ensure that production does not exceed environmentally sustainable limits. It measures how many people a land mass can support and also how lifestyle choices can influence standards and levels of land-use. Factors such as diet, agriculture practices and energy use all affect the carrying capacity levels of a given area.

Carrying Capacity (Tourism Sites): “Tourism Carrying Capacity” is defined by the World Tourism Organisation as “the maximum number of people that may visit a tourist destination at the same time, without causing destruction of the physical, economic, socio-cultural environment and an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors’ satisfaction”. However, there are no studies which support this approach to visitor management, as in most cases any number of visitors creates adverse or negative impacts.

Center-Periphery Relations: Theory pioneered by Norwegian sociologist, Johan Galtung. The Center-Periphery model describes the structural relationship between an advanced capitalist/colonial power and surrounding countries that are less developed. According to this theory, resources are constantly transferred to the center in order to ensure that the colonies are always at the same economic level.

Cervantes Institute (Spanish Cultural Institute): A not-for-profit organization established in 1991. The Cervantes Institute’s ultimate goal is to promote the Spanish language and Spanish and Hispanic cultures in non-Spanish-speaking countries worldwide. The Institute has teaching centers in twenty countries today. Resources and services are offered to students, teachers, young professionals, translators, travellers, and other individuals around the world who are interested in learning Spanish as a second language. The headquarters of the Cervantes Institute is in Berlin.

Chechnya: Chechnya, formally the Chechen Republic, is a republic in south west Russia, bordering Georgia. Its capital is Grozny and it has a population of just under 1,300,000 people, with Islam being the dominant religion in the area. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the newly established Chechen Republic of Ichkeria fought for independence from Russia in the First Chechen War of 1994-1996. The Russians were unable to gain effective control and a peace treaty was signed, giving the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria de facto independence. However in 1999, a Chechen Islamist separatist group invaded the Russian republic of Dagestan, prompting a Russian response leading to the Second Chechen War. This time, Russia was successful and the Ichkerian regime fell apart, allowing Russia to regain control over Chechnya. Today, Chechnya is a reasonably stable federal republic, although there are still some active separatist factions. Despite the state of relative peace, Chechnya has been widely criticized for its record of human rights abuses and corruption within the government.

Citizen Diplomacy: The phrase “citizen diplomacy” was first coined by American documentary filmmaker, David Hoffman, in 1981. It is based on the idea that average citizens have the right or even the responsibility to promote their country in a positive light, as well as contribute to the development of a cohesive global community. Citizen diplomats can include students, teachers, artists, professionals, sportsmen, travellers, and volunteers. These individuals engage in an unofficial capacity, and access indirect channels of influence to facilitate cross-cultural understanding and build bridges between peoples and societies.

Civil Rights Movement: Civil Rights Movement is the name given to a political movement for equality before the law. Many Civil Rights cases consist of non-violent resistance, while some cases are accompanied or followed by civil unrest or armed rebellion. An example of a Civil Rights Movement is the African-American Civil rights Movement in the United States in the second half of the 20th Century. It can be described as a social movement that aimed to outlaw racial discrimination against black Americans. Some of the successes of the Afro-American Civil Rights Movement include the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which banned racial discrimination in employment and public accommodation situations and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, restoring and protecting black Americans’ voting rights.

Civil Society: An aggregate of many elements including non-governmental organizations, advocacy groups, and the media. These institutions are usually independent of the government and seek to represent the interests of common citizens. Although civil society

generally refers to public participation in society, it also represents the national ethos, norms and values of a particular community. In a civil society, principles such as the rule of law, freedom of speech, and independent judiciary, are seen as vital for democracy.

Civilian Power: The notion of civilian power emerged in the 1970s to define Europe’s changing role in the international system. François Duchêne, an adviser to Jean Monnet, one of the major forces behind European unification, described the EU as an entity committed to protecting its national interests through economic, political, and cultural cooperation as opposed to the use of military force. In this context, “civilian power” means the extent to which a nation’s foreign and domestic policies are focused on strengthening human rights, democracy, and rule of law, as well as maintaining peacebuilding efforts through international cooperation. The concept is closely related to “soft power” as there is great emphasis on the role of non-state actors and the ability of nations to overcome international conflicts through integration and interdependence.

Clash of Civilizations: Theory presented by American political scientist, Samuel P. Huntington, in 1992. Huntington argued that in the post-Cold War era, conflicts will arise on the basis of conflicting cultural and religious identities among the world’s population. He thus identified eight “major civilizations” namely: the Western, the Latin American, the Orthodox, the Muslim or Great Middle East, the Sub-Saharan Africa, The Buddhist, the Chinese, the Hindu, and the Japanese. This theory, later expanded in the book, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order* (1996), was conceived in response to

Fukuyama's work, *The End of History* (1992), in which the western liberal values were celebrated as absolute, providing an unchallenged hegemonic ideology in the upcoming twenty-first century.

Climate Change: Climate change refers to significant and lasting changes in the statistical distribution of weather conditions over periods of time. Climate change can be caused by oceanic or biotic processes, variations in the solar system, plate tectonics and volcanic eruptions, as well as human-induced alterations of the natural world. These human-induced alterations are considered the current cause of global warming. Climate change is often used to describe human-specific impacts, but in fact it refers to a lot more than just human-induced alterations to climatic processes and also includes natural factors that affect these processes.

Coase, Ronald (October 29, 1910 -): British-born, American based economist and Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago Law School. Coase studied at the University of London External Programme and The London School of Economics. In 1991 Coase received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics. Ronald Coase is best known for his work on reform in the policy for allocation of the electromagnetic spectrum, the concept of transaction costs and property rights in relation to externalities.

Cold Peace: Cold peace denotes an interstate situation of relative peace with an undercurrent of tensions. The countries do not pursue an all-out active war but at the same time, diplomatic relations are strained by political tensions and mutual distrust. One example is the bilateral relationship of India and Pakistan. Although the countries have frequently engaged in cultural

diplomacy initiatives, and remain committed to the composite dialogue peace process, relations between the two sides have been sour since the countries gained independence in 1947. Another example is provided by the relationship that exists between Egypt and Israel. Peace exists between the two countries, but it has not been attended by warm relations involving extended cultural exchanges and trade.

Cold War: The term first originated following the Second World War, to describe the geopolitical and ideological tensions between the then Soviet Union (USSR) and the USA. The two countries were involved in warfare, however due to the deterrent of their nuclear arsenals this was not an active war as no weapons were used. The war was fought mainly through proxies, and the nations used a lot of propaganda to broaden their respective spheres of political influence, each propagating its ideological views.

Collective Action: The use of collective resources, knowledge, and efforts in pursuit of a goal or set of goals. In politics or economics, collective action is often related to the attainment of public goods and the influence of external factors on group behavior. In sociology, collective action can be used to explain the occurrence of social movements and the factors that cause social integration or nonconformity and conflict. Collective action is also increasingly being linked to climate change. According to the Stern Review, a report produced by the British Government, global collective action is the key to tackle climate change. As the effects of climate change will impact each country differently, joint programs are necessary to tackle the problem as a whole. International collective action to tackle climate

change can be facilitated through multinational frameworks, partnerships, networks, and organizations as well as mutual understanding of domestic policy goals.

Colonialism: The policy or practice of assuming complete control over a territory or people by an occupying force for a long period. The first use of the expression came during the European colonial period, when several European powers such as Spain, Britain, Netherlands, France, and Portugal, extended their national boundaries to geographically distant countries in Africa, Asia and the Americas. These foreign powers dominated and exploited the weaker nations, which had a different culture and dominant racial or ethnic group. An example of colonialism is the British control of the Indian subcontinent from the eighteenth century to 1947. One result of colonialism has been language acquisition. In many former French colonies such as Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ivory Coast, French is either the official language or widely spoken across the country. Similarly, in former British colonies such as India and Pakistan, one of the official languages is English.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR): A group of leading analysts and experts, who monitor the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Committee was established in 1985, and monitors the safeguarding of rights such as the right to participate in cultural life, the right to social security, the right to education, housing, food and water, and the right to nondiscrimination in economic, cultural and social rights among others.

Common Pool Resource (CPR): A natural or human-made resource whose benefit can be enjoyed by an extended number of consumers and beneficiaries due to the size or characteristic of the good. Unlike public goods, CPRs can face the problem of congestion or overuse because they can dwindle. Examples of CPRs include irrigation systems, fishing grounds, pastures, forests, water, and atmosphere. The social agreements established to regulate the consumption of this type of resource are known as common property regimes.

Commons (The Commons): Traditionally, the commons have been defined as elements of the environment such as forests, the atmosphere, rivers, or grazing land that are shared, used, and enjoyed by all. In the cultural sphere, cultural commons refers to the cultural resources available to all members of a society, such as film, literature, music and art. Since these resources are not privately owned, they are accessible to all segments of society.

Communal Conflict: A communal conflict is a conflict in which groups that define themselves using ethnic, national or religious criteria make a claim against the state or other political actors. Sources of communal conflict might include a common homeland, religion, language, race etc. Communal conflicts differ in size and gravity, as it is a broad term used to cover many ethnic conflicts. An example of a communal conflict is that of modern Sri Lanka; since 1983, there has been simmering tension between the ethno-politically marginalized Tamils from the North and East, whose claim to a homeland has been rejected by the state and Sinhala-Buddhists from the South, who claim further territories.

Complex Interdependence Theory: The complex interdependence theory was developed by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye. It is based on the observation that countries that have strong economic and cultural ties tend not to go to war with each other, as has been seen in the increase of such interdependence between nations and the corresponding decrease in armed conflicts between developed industrialized nations. The complex interdependence theory therefore encourages foreign policy makers and governments to focus on building ties and connections through economic systems and other relationship-building strategies to increase interdependence between states, reducing the risk of war.

Confucius (551-479 BC): Confucius was a Chinese teacher and philosopher whose ideas and teachings still have widespread influence today and have spurred the creation of the Confucianism Movement. He was a leading figure in Chinese politics at the time, before his influence grew too great and threatened the Empire, leading to his exile. While in exile Confucius developed his ideals and began spreading them around the country during his travels. His principles are based around the importance of family, morality, relationships, justice and sincerity. Debate continues as to whether Confucianism is actually a religion or a philosophy.

Confucius Institute: China's main cultural organization, founded in 2004 with headquarters in Beijing. The programs of the Confucius Institute are overseen by the Office of Chinese Language Council International, a not-for-profit organization affiliated with the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. There are 386 Confucius Institutes around the globe, responsible for promoting the

Chinese language and culture, and contributing to cultural exchange. Since these institutes are aligned with the government, they usually operate with local affiliate schools, colleges and universities, providing funding and other teaching resources.

Constantinescu, Emil (November 19, 1939-): Emil Constantinescu was the third President of Romania from 1996 to 2000. He has had an illustrious career in both academia and politics, and is well known for his extensive contributions to the field of geology. During his period as President, Constantinescu went about quickly reforming the Romanian system and moving it towards a market-based economy. Furthermore, he attempted to improve Romania's global image and its relations with other countries, and opened the way for Romania to join the EU and NATO. Today, Constantinescu remains heavily involved in politics through work for many NGOs, both in Romania and internationally. He is the current president of the Association of Citizenship Education and the Romanian Foundation for Democracy, the founding president of the Institute for Regional Cooperation and Conflict Prevention (INCOR), and the president of the ICD Academy for Cultural Diplomacy. He has been a strong advocate of cultural diplomacy efforts between countries.

Constructivism: Constructivism is a theory within International Relations that attempts to illustrate that all concepts in International Relations are socially constructed and therefore capable of being altered by human practice. Constructivism is usually associated with Alexander Wendt, author of *Anarchy Is What the States Make of it: The Social Power Politics*

(1992) and since the late 1980s/early 1990s it has become one of the major schools of thought in the area of International Relations.

Consumer Culture: In a consumer culture, the economy is purely focused on the consumption of goods. According to consumer culture theory, our social arrangements and relationships are defined by our spending and buying behaviour; in such societies, people are taught to view products as part of their lifestyle and in this way, they are encouraged to spend more and more money. Consumer cultures, therefore, are driven by materialistic values and the belief that buying goods will bring ultimate happiness and satisfaction. In other words, economic growth is purely determined by consumer intentions and attitudes toward money.

Copenhagen School (International Relations): Associated with the academics Barry Buzan, Ole Waever, and Jaap de Wilde, the Copenhagen School theory emphasizes the social aspects of security. It focuses on key concepts such as the role of sectors, regional security complexes, and securitization. The Copenhagen School takes an analytical approach to security studies and focuses on the consequences of invoking security, particularly in relation to non-military issues.

Copyright: A legal concept concerning the exclusive right given to the owner of a product for a fixed number of years, allowing them to control the distribution, reproduction and access to the material. Copyright can cover literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, as well as broadcasts, recordings, layouts and typographical arrangements. Copyright does not necessarily cover ideas for a work.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): A form of corporate self-regulation aimed at managing the impact that business activities have on different stakeholders, in order to produce an overall positive impact on society. CSR strategies can be distinguished from mere profit-driven strategies, and are usually focused on the environment, the welfare of consumers, employees, and communities.

Corrupting Sea (The Corrupting Sea: A Study of Mediterranean History, 2000): A co-authored book by Peregrine Horden and Nicholas Purcell, analyzing the Mediterranean area as a whole over a long period of time. *The Corrupting Sea* focuses on the relationships between people and their environments in the region, drawing comparisons between Prehistory, Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

Counter Culture: A subculture whose values, principles, and behaviors contrast those of the so called "mainstream" culture. The term was coined and defined by Theodore Roszak in his book, *The Making of a Counter Culture* (1969), which refers to the cultural revolution that occurred in the Western World during the 1960s and 1970s. Many socio-political movements of the twentieth century can be identified as counter-culture, such as the Beat Generation, the Hippie movement and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender one. As the rise of globalisation has led to a multicultural global society and created more and more labile distinctions of mainstream cultures, it has become more challenging to identify clearly defined counter-cultures.

Creative Class: The concept of a creative class was developed by American social scientist Richard Florida. According to Florida, the creative class is the driving force for the

development of post-industrial cities in the United States, comprising about forty million workers that Florida divides in two broad sections, the super-creative core and the creative professionals. The super-creative core comprises around twelve percent of all US jobs, including science, engineering, computer programming, research, arts, design and media, while the creative professionals are knowledge-based workers, mostly university-educated.

Creative Ecology: A new approach that aims at stimulating creativity by looking at the local environment, and promoting ecological literacy and greater awareness of the role of the arts within society, while contributing to the development of more sustainable communities. According to J. Howkins (2009), creative ecology represents “a niche where individuals act in a systematic and adaptive way, using ideas to create ideas”.

Creative Economy: A classification focused on the dynamic processes of innovation and knowledge creation in certain areas related to business, technology, and marketing. Its main goal is to provide measurable and competitive results in the economic field. Two terms that are closely associated with Creative Economy are Cultural Industries and Creative Industries (see below).

Creative Industries: Businesses and economic activities which base their products and production processes on the generation of knowledge, information, and creativity. According to the UK Government’s Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), the sub-categories of these industries include advertising, architecture, design, music, radio, television, film, photography, and publishing, among others. The United Nations Conference

on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has recognized the creative economy as a driving sector for emerging countries to integrate with the high-growth market-areas of the world.

Creative Industry Mapping: Creative Industry Mapping is a tool used to give an overview of the competitive environment in the creative industry and traditional fields such as arts and crafts. Through strategic research and data collection, experts in the field are able to identify exogenous factors that are impacting creative businesses, and subsequently make recommendations for change in areas such as export promotion, skills training, and finance. Creative Industry Mapping also allows governments to investigate specific opportunities and threats to creative industries; in this way, governments are able to identify those enterprises which have the potential for wealth and job generation, and those that don’t. The United Kingdom’s Department of Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS) has been a primary source for this approach through its publications.

Critical Race Theory (CRT): Developed in the late 70s/early 80s, the Critical Race Theory is the critical analysis of race and racism from a legal point of view. It argues that racism is ingrained into American society and that liberalism and meritocracy, often used to disclaim racism, are still a problem as they are used as a vehicle for self-interest, power and privilege of the white sector of society. CRT doubts the constitutional and legal system’s capacity for change and agrees with critical theorists and feminists that the law is not equal but is instead part of the ongoing problem with racism in society.

Culinary Diplomacy: Culinary diplomacy is defined as “the use of food as an instrument to create a cross-cultural understanding in the hopes of improving interactions and cooperation.” Culinary diplomacy can be divided into public and private culinary diplomacy. Public diplomacy takes place at governmental level, as done in the White House when international guests are welcomed, or in Thailand’s “Global Thai” initiative. Private culinary diplomacy, on the other hand, refers to State Dinners and other forms of hosting, and gives a chance for influential leaders to see eye to eye after sharing the typical cuisine of a country. It may seem trivial, but the effects of private culinary diplomacy do have meaningful repercussions to world politics.

Cultural Anthropology: Cultural anthropology is a field within the discipline of anthropology which studies the various cultures of human beings. It analyzes how economic, political and social policies affect cultures differently and how these cultures have evolved over time. Most works of cultural anthropology involve an anthropologist spending prolonged periods of time with the culture being studied in order to gain a deep understanding of their way of life and the functions, values, norms and standards.

Cultural Assets: Cultural assets are the factors that contribute to the vibrancy and dynamism of a particular culture. The definition of a cultural asset is quite broad; they can be solid, material assets such as churches, galleries, halls and parks, or spiritual factors such as the varying religious practices of different cultures. The climate itself can be a cultural asset, as can stories passed down over time or the social

values of a culture. All of these elements are cultural assets as they are part of what makes each culture unique.

Cultural Citizenship: The notion of cultural citizenship developed in the 1980s as an approach with which to examine the socio-cultural identity, political will, and cultural creations of primarily Latino populations in the United States. The term was developed by the anthropologist Renato Rosaldo who first used it in the late 1980s to make a case for the democratization of institutions of higher education through diversity in the classroom, curricula, decision making and society in general. Cultural citizenship examines the colloquial meanings of alienation and belonging as they apply to marginalized groups with respect to the national community. In this context, claims to rights made against the state by subordinate communities arise as a consequence of degradation and exclusion in their daily environments but may also result from acts of self-definition and the search for affirmation. In the early years of the twenty-first century, cultural citizenship has been applied to modernizing efforts in an international context.

Cultural Clusters: A group of countries which share the same culture, values and beliefs. Over the years, a lot of research has been conducted to identify “cluster societies” sharing intercultural similarities. Based on results collected by GLOBE in 2002, there are 10 a priori cultural clusters in the world today namely: South Asia, Anglo, Arab, Confucian Asia, Germanic Europe, Latin Europe, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Sub-Sahara Africa, and Nordic Europe. Three factors are normally used to group countries in similar clusters: 1) geographic proximity 2) mass migrations and ethnic social capital 3) religious and linguistic commonality. Other

factors that may be considered include socio-political development, economic development, and degree of modernity.

Cultural Convergence: Refers to the growing cultural unity in today's world, or the idea that differences between national cultures become smaller over time and a single global culture is established. One could argue that cultural convergence is closely related to 'Americanization', since the US has had and continues to have a strong influence on the culture of other countries. We all watch the same movies, listen to the same songs, read the same books, and English remains the language of global business. In this sense, cultural convergence refers to the intermixing of local/national and international cultures, and how our own culture is influenced by the changing trends of globalization.

Cultural Democracy: A populist bottom-up approach to providing society with access to culture. Cultural Democracy can be defined as a philosophy of practice that recognizes and respects the existence of diverse cultural paradigms and is a more radical framework of cultural development. Democratization of culture is considered a more inclusive and broader conception of culture, in which all sectors of society are able to participate and exhibit their ethnic and cultural differences. The private commercial sector also plays a significant role alongside the government.

Cultural Democratization: A domestic cultural policy that explains the way in which culture is developed and defined. Cultural Democratization is often considered an elitist top-down approach to providing society with access to high culture. The strong sense of government involvement in Cultural Democracy is seen to promote a single

cohesive sociological culture, and usually involves increased government funding and subsidies for high culture. Another way in which governments promote the arts and increase local participation in cultural events is by lowering ticket prices for exhibitions and museums.

Cultural Dimensions: Psychological attributes or value constructs which characterize specific cultural groups. According to Geert Hofstede, there are four main dimensions in national cultures, namely: power distance, individualism, uncertainty avoidance, and masculinity.

Cultural Diplomacy: Although there is no set or commonly agreed upon definition of cultural diplomacy, it may be best described as the means through which countries promote their cultural and political values to the rest of the world. The essential idea is to allow people access to different cultures and perspectives, and in this way, foster mutual understanding and dialogue. Cultural diplomacy is practiced by a range of actors including national governments, public and private sector institutions, and civil society.

The Institute for Cultural Diplomacy's Dr. Emil Constantinescu, President of the Academy for Cultural Diplomacy (2011– current) and Former President of Romania (1996-2000) provides the following definition: "Cultural Diplomacy may best be described as a course of actions, which are based on and utilize the exchange of ideas, values, traditions and other aspects of culture or identity, whether to strengthen relationships, enhance socio-cultural cooperation or promote national interests; Cultural diplomacy can be practiced by either the public sector, private sector or civil society." (see www.culturaldiplomacy.org)

There are two main forms of cultural diplomacy: positive and negative. Positive cultural diplomacy involves the power of persuasion, when a state actively supports cultural exchange and the use of soft power initiatives to strengthen intercultural relations as well as promote national interests. On the other hand, the restriction or limiting of cultural interactions by the state to protect its national image or interests, characterizes negative cultural diplomacy.

Cultural Diplomacy under the Ottoman Empire: The Ottomans shared close cultural relations with European powers from the Middle Ages up until the end of the nineteenth century. In fact, during the eighteenth century, the Ottoman State sent the highest number of envoys and ambassadors to the European states, especially to the Imperial Court of Vienna and the Republic of Venice. These officials had a huge cultural influence on the Ottoman and European societies of their eras, particularly in terms of facilitating increased interaction across borders.

Cultural Domain: A set of items that are of the same kind, or have something in common which makes them "go together". Items may vary from countries to plants to animals. A cultural domain is not a consensual, but a cognitive one i.e. based on perceptions and not preferences. There is usually a general agreement regarding membership of most items in the domain.

Cultural Expansionism: Cultural expansionism is the practice of exporting a country's culture, values and norms to other parts of the world in an effort to get others to see the appeal of that particular culture. A clear example of this occurred during the Cold War, when the US, and to a lesser extent the UK, made active

pushes to promote their culture in the form of art, television, entertainment, clothes, food and other means to promote the Western way of life and thus combat the perceived threat of communism. These initiatives are usually taken by independent organizations but can be in collaboration with governments as part of their foreign policy strategy.

Cultural Hegemony: A sociological theory formulated by prominent Marxist philosopher, Antonio Gramsci (founder of the Italian Communist Party). The theory states that a culturally diverse society can be ruled or dominated through "implied means" as opposed to the use of force. In other words, the ideas of the dominant class automatically become the ruling ideas, and the way in which the society is run or constructed is determined by the ruling culture.

Cultural Heritage: Term that refers to the legacy of artifacts, monuments, and intangible cultural aspects inherited from the past and transmitted from generation to generation. The UNESCO definition of cultural heritage emphasizes the relevance of intangible cultural aspects as a key component of preserving cultural diversity in the face of increasing globalization. An understanding of intangible cultural heritage is necessary for successful intercultural dialogue and fostering mutual understanding and trust.

Cultural Imperialism: The theory of cultural imperialism gained prominence in the 1970s, when it was used to define the dominance of Western nations over less developed countries. Today, cultural imperialism refers to the ways in which powerful countries use culture as a means to execute political and economic domination. One can see why the US is the most powerful

country in the world – American food, TV shows, music, and films have had a very strong influence on consumer culture everywhere. Through using soft power initiatives, as opposed to military force or occupation, Americans have been able to spread their culture to nearly every corner of the globe, to become the “dominant” world culture of the twenty-first century.

Cultural Invention: Refers to any development created by people that is not physical in nature. Cultural inventions include constructs such as language, belief systems, and linguistic and political structures. These are normally passed down from generation to generation, as well as to others outside of the group in question. Studies focusing on the subject normally show how cultural inventions become embedded in the culture of a certain group, rather than discovering which sections of a culture are invented.

Cultural Liberty: Centered on the belief that all individuals have the basic right to choose as well as express their religious and cultural identities in a pluralistic society. Cultural liberty is considered an essential element of “human development”, because the freedom to choose one’s identity and manifest one’s beliefs openly, as long as they don’t impinge on the rights of others, allows a person to lead a more enriching life. Cultural liberty also encompasses the idea that citizens should not be excluded from the activities of mainstream society, and should be able to participate in society despite cultural differences.

Cultural Materialism: Anthropological theory first presented by Marvin Harris in 1968, which relates cultural aspects such as religion, beliefs, and traditions to physical and material conditions of life, whether

geographical, environmental, or demographic. Harris’ research methods relied on a scientific approach as opposed to the less demonstrable claims of structuralism or postmodernism. Cultural Materialism has been applied to a wide range of cultural phenomena such as the presence of male supremacy in many societies as well as the Jewish prohibition on eating pork.

Cultural Occupations: Professions which involve creative and artistic production, and heritage collection and preservation. According to the UNESCO and OECD definitions, the duties and tasks of such an occupation imply the generation, development, preservation, and reflection of cultural or spiritual meaning throughout the production of goods and services with the purpose of artistic expression.

Cultural Pluralism: Defines a condition where minority ethnic groups continue to retain their distinctive cultural identities and values, while coexisting peacefully with members of mainstream society. In our contemporary multicultural world, most societies exhibit cultural pluralism; however, countries are dealing with the challenges of cultural diversity in different ways. For example, Britain and Canada have supported multiculturalism as a state policy for a long time. On the other hand, in countries like the US and France, the governments have encouraged a model of assimilation, whereby ethnic minorities and immigrants are expected to subscribe to the practices and values of the dominant culture; by integrating themselves into the larger society, these groups slowly begin to lose their own language and customs, and cultural differences are reduced as a result.

Cultural Policy: Cultural policy provides guidelines for decision-making in cultural affairs to various institutions ranging from governments to local councils to private sector corporations. The cultural policy is a planned and organized activity designed to protect and promote diversity, accessibility, and distribution of culture and the arts.

Cultural Relativism: Although the theory of cultural relativism was developed by German-American anthropologist, Franz Boas early in the twentieth century, the term itself was coined by philosopher and social theorist, Alain Locke, in 1942. Cultural Relativism is based on the notion that all conceptions, customs, and ethics are relative to a person’s social context. In other words, the culture or society people belong to determines what people consider right or wrong. Since there is a diverse range of cultures, there are bound to be conflicting beliefs; hence, there is no universal standard of morality. However, theorists of cultural relativism do not view this as a problem – they believe that all cultures should be studied from a purely neutral perspective, as all cultures are thought to have equal value. Cultural relativists assert that no society has the right to impose its views on another, and we cannot expect societies to subscribe to one belief system because it is natural to have cultural differences.

Cultural Reproduction: The transmission process of certain existing values, norms, and ideas from generation to generation. Cultural reproduction finds its meaning in mechanisms which allow the continuity of particular cultural aspects across time. Cultural Reproduction may be the result of social reproduction, or transferring certain aspects of society from one generation to another. This phenomenon is usually expressed through concrete actions by

some parts of society, reproducing the previous social groups in order to preserve their advantage. In historical terms, it is obvious that Cultural Reproduction had a significant role in creating Cultural Diplomacy and generally speaking, modern society, especially by people who moved from other countries and passed their cultural norms and traditions to the citizens of host countries. Cultures transmit aspects of behavior which individuals learn in an informal way while they are visiting other countries and exploring other cultures. This interaction between individuals resulting in the exchange of cultural norms, values, ideas, and information is accomplished through a process known as socialization.

Cultural Revolution (China): The Cultural Revolution in China from 1965-1968 was Chairman Mao’s attempt at reasserting his power and ideologies after the weakening of his leadership in the late 50s. Mao feared that an elitist class was developing in China, including educated people like scientists, doctors and lawyers, who he believed were acquiring too much power in society. He encouraged youths to criticize anyone who didn’t support the Communist Party, resulting in a fundamentalist group called the Red Guards who enforced this policy. The aim of Mao and the Red Guards was to create a classless Chinese society; however, the violent extremism of the Red Guards pushed China into social and economic turmoil and resulted in the deaths of many thousands of people.

Cultural Studies: Academic field of critical theory and literary criticism initially introduced by British academics in 1964 and gradually adopted by other academics throughout the world. Cultural Studies is not a unified theory, rather a diverse field of study associating many

different approaches, methods, and academic perspectives. Cultural Studies consists of many different branches of knowledge, including feminist theory, social theory, political theory, history, philosophy, literary theory, media theory, film/video studies, communication studies, political economy, translation studies, museum studies, and art history/criticism to analyze cultural phenomena in various societies.

Cultural Tourism: Cultural tourism has become immensely popular in recent years. It defines the movement of people to cities and regions with a range of historical and cultural attractions, e.g. museums, theatre, galleries and national parks. Cultural tourism is seen as an important source of cultural consumption, which is why governments have started to pay more attention to this sector of the industry. The need to preserve cultural and historical heritage has been increasingly recognized by both developed and developing countries around the world.

Cultural Transfer (or Cultural Transmission): Refers to the export and import of cultural and literary information and ideas across different cultures and societies. Language translation is a popular means of cultural transfer. Cultural Transfer is similar to the concept of Cultural Convergence in the sense that it describes a process of concrete change, whether that takes place in the local, regional, or international context. However, unlike cultural convergence, cultural transfer does not result in the complete merging of cultures; rather, knowledge-sharing across cultural boundaries helps people from different cultures to better communicate with each other and leads to stronger relations.

Cultural Universalism: The belief that it is possible for certain values to transcend cultural and national differences. This term also claims that all cultures will develop to have the same system of law and rights as exists in western cultures. Cultural universalism is seen as necessary for integration, as well as the protection and promotion of fundamental principles such as human rights. To enable this protection, it is believed that basic human rights standards should be adopted by all cultures.

Culture: E. Adamson Hoebel, a leading anthropologist of the twentieth century, described culture as an integrated and complex system of learned behavior patterns which are characteristic to the members of a certain society and which are not a result of biological inheritance. The term is also used to define the capacity of an evolved human being to classify and express experiences with symbols (such as pieces of art, music, ideas), and to act in a creative way.

Culture as Social Reconstruction: The idea that cultures are predisposed to change as societies are constantly undergoing transformation. As new ideas enter society due to the influence of mass communication and spread of knowledge, trends begin to change and people develop a different cultural mindset. In some cases, this might lead to a “cultural loss”, as old cultural patterns are replaced by new ones. In this sense, culture not only responds to changes in the social and natural environment, but in turn, reconstructs the social system.

Culture Cycle: A flexible model that lays out the five possible stages for the process of producing, disseminating, and highlighting cultural expressions, as well as how to receive,

use, and understand them. The five stages are: creation, production, dissemination, transmission and consumption. Creation refers to the invention of raw cultural materials, such as the production of a script for a play or melody of a song. The production stage refers to the assembly of the different elements needed for the creation of cultural expressions, such as books and music. The dissemination process occurs when mass-produced cultural expressions are brought to an audience, either through a performance, exhibition, or sale of the product. The transmission stage is the process of facilitating understanding of a cultural work or the marketing methods used to capture an audience. The final stage of consumption is when the audience is experiencing the culture itself, for example through reading the book, or listening to a particular type of music.

Culture Gap: A concept used to describe the differences existing between cultural groups which hinder mutual understanding or relations. Differences exist in values, beliefs, behaviors, and customs of different cultures. Cultural diplomacy practices aim at smoothing the cultural gap in order to facilitate a greater mutual understanding.

Culture Industry: A concept introduced by Max Horkheimer and Theodor W. Adorno in the book *Dialectic of Enlightenment* (1944). It refers to the process of mass production of standardised cultural goods such as films, records, radio and television programs which, as a consequence, leads people and society into so-called “intellectual passivity”. High arts on the contrary, by preserving the prerequisites of creativity and freedom of expression as their *raison d'être*, represent the antithesis to the Culture Industry.

D

Dante Alighieri Society: An institution focused on promoting Italian culture and language around the world. It was formed in Italy in July 1889, and was named after Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), a pre-Renaissance poet from Florence and the author of *The Divine Comedy*. The main purpose of the Dante Alighieri Society is to promote the study and dissemination of the Italian language and culture throughout the world. In 2005, the Dante Alighieri Society was awarded the Prince of Asturias Award for Communications and Humanities.

Darfur: Darfur is a region in western Sudan that has been in an official state of humanitarian emergency since 2003. Although tensions had already been rising in the region and conflict was rife, in 2003 two rebel factions, the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) revolted, accusing the Sudanese government of oppressing non-Arab Sudanese. The Sudanese government responded forcefully and violently, supporting the militant group, the Janjaweed, in their brutal destruction of hundreds of villages. The ensuing war led to severe human rights violations and ethnic genocide, claiming the lives of hundreds of thousands and displacing over two million people.

David-Fox, Michael: Historian of modern Russia and Soviet History, and professor at Georgetown University. His main publications focus on the interrelations between cultural, political and intellectual aspects in the early years of the Soviet Union. In 2011, David-Fox published the book, *Showcasing the Great Experiment: Cultural Diplomacy and Western*

Visitors to the Soviet Union, 1921-1941, analysing the first practices of Soviet Cultural Diplomacy to regain trust in the Western world.

DCMS Model: The DCMS Model is a model used to define the creative industry as defined by the UK government's Department of Culture, Media and Sport. The model classifies creative industries as being "those industries which have their origin in individual creativity, skill and talent and which have a potential for wealth and job creation through the generation and exploitation of intellectual property". The current DCMS model recognizes thirteen industries as 'creative': advertising; architecture; arts and antique markets; crafts; design; designer fashion; film, video and photography; software, computer games and electronic publishing; music and the visual and performing arts; publishing; television; and radio.

de Beauvoir, Simone (1908-1986): One of the founders of the French school of Existentialist philosophy along with Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre and Feminist, famous for her book, *The Second Sex*, a basic text of Feminism. She also wrote novels, essays, and an autobiography.

De Klerk, F.W. (March 18, 1936 -): Frederik Willem de Klerk was the last President while apartheid was still the official guiding principle in South Africa and is renowned for the role he played in putting an end to racial segregation laws in the country. Although he had supported segregation policies early in his political career, when he became President he lifted the ban on the African National Congress (ANC) and released Nelson Mandela from prison. He supported the transition of South Africa into

a multi-racial democracy and was a Deputy President during Mandela's presidency before retiring from politics in 1997.

Deforestation: Deforestation is the process by which rainforests are cut, cleared or destroyed entirely to make way for less bio-diverse ecosystems such as plantations or pastures. Deforestation is usually done through logging, mining and oil or gas extraction. A major environmental concern, many believe that deforestation continued at the current rate will lead to the earth being completely cleared of rainforests in a century. The most dramatic effect of deforestation is the loss of habitat for millions of species, as well as its significant contribution to climate change.

Department of Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS), UK: The Department of Culture, Media and Sports, previously known as the Department for National Heritage, was formed in 1997. The department has the responsibility for promoting culture and sport in England, and to some extent the media throughout the UK. It is also responsible for the tourism, leisure and creative industries, and was the coordinating body during the 2012 Olympics Games. MP Maria Miller is currently heading the Department.

Détente: Détente, a French word meaning relaxation, used in a political context means the easing of strained relations between two disagreeing parties. It became widely used in the Cold War to refer to the 'thawing out' of the relationship between the US and the Soviet Union. Détente was a policy tool advocated by Dr. Henry Kissinger in the Nixon and Ford administrations as a method of easing tensions during the Cold War and resulted in several significant negotiations and treaties, including

the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and the Helsinki Accords. These agreements led to a reduction in arms by both parties and the Soviet promise to hold free elections in Europe. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan led to the end of détente between the US and the Soviet Union and a reversion to Cold War tensions.

Deutsche Akademische Austausch Dienst (DAAD: German Academic Exchange Service): Founded in 1925, Deutsche Akademische Austausch Dienst is the largest institution funding and supporting the exchange of students and scholars. DAAD endorses internationalization of German universities and promotes the study of the German language abroad. In addition, the institution assists developing countries in establishing good universities, and advises decision-makers on cultural, education and development policy.

Deutsche Kultur International (German Culture International): A collaborative project-based organization aimed at promoting German culture in particular, but also other cultures at home and abroad. The DKI provides information on German language and literature, supports artists in the field of fine arts, music, dance, and theatre, and supports various projects promoting exchanges between students and scientists worldwide. Their work also contributes to the field of culture and development.

Dialogos: A bi-annual Journal, published by the ICD Academy for Cultural Diplomacy, aimed at providing students, researchers and academics with high-quality intellectual and critical content in the field of Cultural Diplomacy. Through incorporating a variety of perspectives ranging from Anthropology

to History, Cultural Studies and Art, Dialogos helps contribute towards enhancing understanding of the importance of Cultural Diplomacy in international relations, especially in the context of promoting global peace and harmony. Articles are written by both academics and practitioners representing outlooks from both developing and developed countries and societies. The Chairperson of Dialogos is the Hon. Emil Constantinescu, ICD Advisory Board Member and former President of Romania.

Diaspora Diplomacy: Diaspora diplomacy is similar to the concept of citizen diplomacy. It refers to diaspora communities coming together in their respective countries and seeking to build stronger connections with the mainstream population. These ethnic groups are also committed to the positive development of their countries of origin. They use their shared identity as an organizing force and lobby their diaspora governments to adopt policies and practices that are more favorable to the political, social, and economic conditions in their homelands. In this sense, members of the diaspora community act as "agents of change" by helping to shape domestic politics in their new home country.

Digital Diplomacy: A new form of public diplomacy, also called e-diplomacy, which uses the internet and new information and communication technologies as means for strengthening diplomatic relations. The main differences with the classical public diplomacy lie in a greater access to information, greater interaction among individuals and organizations, and greater transparency. The role played by social networks and digital media in the Arab Spring, pushed governments worldwide to focus on exploiting the potential

of such channels in their foreign relations. The USA and UK foreign ministries have opened specific units of digital diplomacy, namely the Taskforce on eDiplomacy and the Office of Digital Diplomacy.

Diplomacy: The practice of interaction among different actors to gain strategic advantage and pursue one's self-interest. In the field of international relations, diplomacy refers to the practices of negotiations conducted between representatives of nations or organizations on matters such as making peace, trade, war, economics, culture, the environment, and human rights.

Documentation of Intangible Cultural Heritage: Identifying those practices, expressions, traditions, and beliefs that communities and groups recognize as part of their cultural heritage. According to UNESCO, this act of documentation has the function of providing a record of intangible cultural heritage, as well as identifying the fragility of practices, thus enabling the development of effective safeguards. In 2003, the Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, was established.

Doha Development Round: The Doha Development Round commenced in 2001 and is the current trade-negotiation round of the World Trade Organization (WTO) aimed at lowering trade barriers to encourage the increase of global trade. There are many areas of major dispute in the negotiations, mainly between developed countries such as the US and the EU and developing nations including Brazil, China and India. Among the contentious issues are agriculture, industrial tariffs and non-tariff barriers, services and trade remedies. Negotiations are overseen by

the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) and address important trade issues such as market access, trade barriers and development.

Donfried, Mark (1978 -): Executive Director and Founder of the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy. Since the year of the ICD's foundation in 2001, Mark Donfried has addressed the importance of developing what he has defined as the New School of Cultural Diplomacy. His focus at the moment is fulfilling his role as director of the ICD in pursuit of its mission to extend research, programs and practices in the field of Cultural Diplomacy. Mark Donfried also teaches courses in Cultural Diplomacy for the Center for Cultural Diplomacy Studies.

Dragomans: Interpreters or guides between countries of Arabic, Turkish and Persian speaking populations who had particular importance during the Ottoman Empire. Dragomans were tasked with linguistic and diplomatic duties, particularly in establishing and maintaining dialogue with Christian European states. The majority of dragomans were of ethnic Greek origin.

E

Eco-commerce: Eco-commerce uses green trading and green finance in order to allow for the further development of clean technologies such as wind power, solar power, biomass and hydro-power whilst employing market-based solutions to balance the world's energy needs and environmental integrity. Eco-commerce also provides a means to account and value land management activities that improve the condition of natural capital and values the output of eco-services.

Ecology: Ecology is the interdisciplinary field that includes biology and Earth science. The word ecology was invented by German scientist Ernst Haeckel, although ancient Greek philosophers such as Hippocrates and Aristotle were to lay the foundations of ecology in their studies on natural history. The term ecology is not synonymous with concepts such as environment, environmentalism, natural history or environmental science although it is closely related to evolutionary biology, genetics, and ethology.

Ecosystem: A biological community of living organisms and their physical environment, functioning as an 'ecological unit'. Examples of ecosystems include ponds, grasslands, deserts, rainforests, and estuaries. The study of ecosystems mainly focuses on the interactions between the living members, and the processes that link the non-biological constituents to the biological constituents – in other words, how the system functions as a whole. Over the years, the study of ecosystems has become very instrumental in assessing and controlling the environmental effects of agricultural development and industrialization.

Effluent: Wastes discharged into surface water, sometimes considered to be water pollution. In physics/nuclear physics, effluent is the radioactive waste released from a factory or nuclear plant. In earth sciences, the term refers to a stream that flows out of another body of water. For example, the Mississippi River's effluent of fresh water is between 200, 000 to 709, 000ft³/sec), making a plume of fresh water detectable from space.

Emissions: In an environmental context, emissions are toxins or chemicals released into the atmosphere which cause air pollution

and consequently affect the health of humans, animals, plants and ecosystems negatively. The major pollutants caused by human activity are sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and ammonia, among others. Emissions may also refer to the emission of greenhouse gases, which are gases that absorb radiation and emit it in different directions. Although the Earth has natural greenhouse gases that allow human life as we know it, human activity has led to a massive increase in the production of greenhouse gases and contributes substantially to global warming.

End of History: Theory presented by Francis Fukuyama in his book, *The End of History and the Last Man* (1992). In this book, Fukuyama presents the new world order in the aftermath of the Cold War as a scenario in which the triumph of Western liberal democratic values signals the end point of humanity's sociocultural evolution, and the final form of human government. A distinction is made between history and events; if the world has in fact reached the end of history, this does not imply that events will stop happening in the future.

Enlai, Zhou (March 5, 1898 – January 8, 1976): Zhou Enlai was the first Premier of the People's Republic of China, serving under Mao Zedong or Chairman Mao. He was an influential figure in cementing the communist regime in China and played a key role in shaping the country's economic and foreign policies during his time in power (1949-1976). As foreign minister, Enlai encouraged positive relations with the West after the Korean War and arranged President Nixon's monumental visit to China, which marked the first time a US president had visited the country.

Enlightenment: The Age of Enlightenment, or simply the Enlightenment, began in Europe among intellectuals in the 17th and 18th centuries. Its aim was to challenge faith-based norms in society by using reason, science and logic. Many proponents of the Enlightenment were punished by the church and state as much of their ideas and teachings stood in stark opposition to the teachings of the church. Well known early leaders of the Enlightenment movement include Voltaire and Isaac Newton. Eventually, the ideological basis of the Enlightenment spread to America where it influenced revolutionaries including Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson and played a key role in deciding the principles of the US Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence.

Environmental Degradation: Environmental degradation is the deterioration or misuse of the environment through the depletion of Earth's natural resources, the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. The term environmental degradation can range to include anything from water pollution to desertification. The effects of environmental degradation usually disproportionately affect the poorest and underdeveloped areas of the world.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): An Environmental Impact Assessment appraises the possible positive or negative impact that a project could have on the environment by assessing the environmental, social and economic aspects of a project. It began to be used in the 1960s as part of a rational decision making process. An EIA is undertaken to ensure that decision makers consider ensuing environmental impacts when deciding whether to proceed with a project. They also ensure that if the project is carried out decisions can

be justified in light of detailed environmental studies and public comments on the potential environmental impacts of a proposal.

Environmentally Protected Areas: Areas protected solely because of their natural and environmental value, including both landscapes and seascapes. The degree of protection depends on the laws of the country and regulations of the international organizations involved. Most national and international conservation strategies focus on protected areas, in order to maintain the functioning of natural ecosystems and ecological processes that cannot survive in intensively managed landscapes. Protected areas usually act as safe havens for threatened or endangered species. According to statistics, there are over 161, 000 environmentally protected areas in the world, covering between 10-15 percent of the world's land surface area.

Erasmus Programme (European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students): A European Union student exchange program. One of its purposes is to foster cultural exchange and create a more European outlook in EU citizens. It has been a very popular and successful program.

Ethnocentrism: The term ethnocentrism has distinctly negative connotations and refers to the act of forming impressions or making judgements on another culture based solely on the norms or standards of one's own culture. Judgements could be made on various aspects of another's culture such as language, religion and customs and could be either obvious or subtle. The 'centrism' part of the word stems from the belief that one's own world is the centre of everything and other cultures exist outside it and are judged in relation to it.

Euro-Mediterranean Agreement: The Euro-Mediterranean Agreement established a partnership between the European Union and the seven countries in the southern Mediterranean. The agreements were signed between 1998 and 2005 with the core aims of strengthening the North-South dialogue, and removing barriers to trade and investment. Since 2005, there has been a significant increase in economic, social and cultural cooperation between the EU and the Mediterranean, and between the Southern Mediterranean countries themselves. Ongoing bilateral and multilateral negotiations are focused on further liberalizing trade in agriculture and services, and promoting regulatory convergence of industrial products.

Euro-Mediterranean Countries: Euro-Mediterranean countries are states that are members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership which began in 1995 as an effort for European countries to strengthen their relations with countries in the Arab region. Currently, these members include all 28 EU member states plus Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The three main objectives of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership are establishing a common area of peace and security, financial partnership and gradual establishment of a free-trade area, and the promotion of deeper cultural understandings between the countries.

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (or Barcelona Process): A Union launched in 1995 by the Foreign Ministers of the 15 EU Members at the time, and was conceived as the framework for further cooperation with all countries in the Mediterranean Sea. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership now consists of 44 members (28 EU members states and 16 non-EU countries) and

serves as a multilateral forum for cooperation within the framework of the European Neighborhood Policy (2004). The three main dimensions of the partnership encompass Political and Security Dialogue, Economic and Financial Partnership, and Social, Cultural and Human Partnership.

European Capitals of Culture: The European Capitals of Culture initiative began in 1985 with the aims of illustrating the richness and diversity of European cities, celebrating European cultural ties and uniting Europeans by emphasizing similarities and promoting a deeper understanding between cultures. The initiative also has the objective of raising the designated city's international profile and boosting tourism. The EU Commission is tasked with choosing two cities per year to be the European Capitals of Culture, based on specific criteria that judges what a city plans to do to make it exceptional in that year.

European Commission: The European Commission, established 1951, is in charge of representing the interests of the European Union as a whole. It proposes new legislation to the European Parliament as well as to the Council of the European Union. It also ensures EU law is correctly applied by member states. Each member state has a representative at the European Commission, although these representatives are obliged to keep the interests of the European Union as a whole in the forefront instead of those of their home country.

European Cultural Parliament: The European Cultural Parliament is a European body aimed at promoting the role of art, language and culture in discussions about the future of Europe. It is a forum for writers, artists, designers, philosophers, musicians, architects and others

active in culture and the arts to engage in vigorous debate about issues central to social cohesion, diversity and tolerance within Europe. The ECP was founded in Strasbourg in 2001 and since then, they have held annual sessions in different European cities to discuss key themes relevant to strengthening the role of cultural and artistic initiatives.

European Parliament: The European Parliament is the directly elected parliament of the European Union. All proposals made by the European Commission must be approved by both the European Parliament and the Council before they can be enacted. The European Parliament is made up of MEPs from each country in the European Union, elected directly by the citizens of each country every five years. It is the largest trans-national democratic electorate in the world. The European Parliament elects the president of the European Commission and shares equal control with the Council over the EU budget and other legislative issues. The European Parliament operates in three main locations, Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg.

European Union: The European Union (EU) is the economic and political union of 27 member states located in Europe that operates through a series of supranational independent institutions and intergovernmental negotiated decisions by the member states. The origins of the EU can be traced back to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), established 1951, and the European Economic Community (EEC), established 1958 to aid the reconstruction of Europe's economy after WWII and to guarantee the cooperation of European states in the future. The EU has developed a single market by standardizing laws that apply in all member states as well as by establishing a monetary union in 1999.

Europeanization: In political science, Europeanization refers to the process whereby national politics, policy-making processes and public choices are highly influenced by European political and economic dynamics. This definition emphasizes the top-down approach of European integration, with changes originating from European institutions and states being receptive. In contrast, the bottom-up approach of Europeanization stresses the impact that single member states have on the shaping of the EU's institutional structures and its policy-making processes.

Evidence-Based Policy: Evidence-based policy is public policy that has been informed by extensive collection and analysis of widely researched objective evidence. A defining characteristic of evidence-based policy is the regular and randomized use of scientifically controlled trials aimed at analyzing the effectiveness of a policy and identifying ways in which it could be improved to achieve the best outcome. This approach to public policy was popularized by Tony Blair's government in the UK when it made the decision to move away from ideology-based policy making which it argued often does not really tackle the roots of problems and is too focused on short-term solutions, as opposed to evidence-based policy which operates based on proven results.

Experience Economy: An economic and sociological concept coined by Josephine Pine II and James H. Gilmore in 1999. It refers to the idea that individuals will exhibit the tendency of spending an increasing amount of wealth to purchase what can be defined as "life experiences". This desire is linked to the consumption of creative products and services, which will be increasingly tailored around the needs and tastes of the consumers.

Extinction: Extinction is the end of life of an organism or organism group. Although the ability to repopulate or recover a species may have been long lost, the official extinction of a species is recognized by the death of the final organism of that species. It is estimated that 99.9% of all species that have ever existed are now extinct, with most species becoming extinct about ten million years after their first appearance. Scientists have become alarmed at the rate of recent extinctions, and some estimate that half of the species currently inhabiting the Earth will become extinct by 2100. While it is difficult to predict exactly how many more species would still be alive if it had not been for human intervention, most analysts agree that the world would be far more bio-diverse without human interference with nature.

Extraterritoriality: Extraterritoriality describes a state of being recognized as exempt from the jurisdiction of local law. This state is most often applied to heads of states, ambassadors and diplomats as a result of diplomatic negotiations, but can also be applied to physical places such as embassies, military bases, UN offices and ships in foreign waters. While an authority can theoretically claim extraterritorial jurisdiction over any area they wish, this must be agreed with the legal authority in the extraterritorial area or by a legal authority which covers both areas in order for the extraterritorial jurisdiction to be effective, with the exception of the use of force.

F

Feminism: A global social movement that seeks equal rights for women in both the public and private spheres. Feminism can be divided into three waves. The first wave which emerged in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, notably in the United Kingdom, Canada and

the United States, focused on de jure (official) inequalities, mainly women's suffrage and property rights. Second wave feminism became prominent in the 1960s and 1970s and focused on a broader range of issues including sexuality, reproductive rights, the workplace, family, and the media. Third-wave feminism refers to feminist activity which began during the early 1990s and is continuing till today. Third-wave feminists are mainly concerned with sexual harassment, domestic violence, sexual inequalities, and the wage gap.

First World: The concept of the First World developed during the Cold War and refers to the countries that the United States was aligned with during this period of time. During the Cold War period, the term First World consisted of mostly democratic and capitalistic countries. Since the end of the Cold War, the term First World developed a new meaning, becoming a synonym for highly developed countries. In this sense, the term can be considered to have a strong evolutionary bias as it is a very Western industrial and economic term.

Florida, Richard (1957-): Richard Florida is an American urban studies theorist and currently a professor and head of the Martin Prosperity Institute at the Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto. He is best known for his concept of the creative class and its implications for urban regeneration. Florida's best-selling books include *The Rise of the Creative Class*, *Cities and the Creative Class*, and *The Flight of the Creative Class*. His most recent publication titled *Who's Your City?* examines urban development and the economic effects of talent migration.

Food Culture: Food culture refers to the matrix of processes which relate to food within a given culture, including, but not limited to, its cultivation, preparation, presentation, consumption and the socialization which occurs around agricultural and culinary traditions. The concept of food embodying a culture of its own is based on the idea that when food becomes a conscious act, instead of a merely biological one, it takes shape as an element of human identity.

Food Security: Food security refers to the ease of access to food amongst a population. Food security assessment is the method by which food security is measured in terms of potentially disruptive factors such as wars, economic shortages, droughts, floods and other elements which have the potential to disrupt the availability of food in a region. There are three main aspects to food security: food availability – having a sufficient amount of food available on a consistent basis; food access – having sufficient resources to access the food; and food use – knowing how best to use the food available in a nutritious and sustainable way. Food-insecure people are those who are unable to access enough food to fulfill their recommended daily calorie intake or drink enough clean water.

Foreign Affairs: A bi-monthly American journal which provides an in-depth analysis of international relations and US Foreign policy. Foreign Affairs is published by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and its current editor is Gideon Rose.

Foundation for Art and Preservation in Embassies (FAPE): A non-profit organization dedicated to spreading American cultural understanding abroad through the arts. In

cooperation with the US State Department, FAPE provides US embassies around the world with examples of American fine art. Founded in 1986 by Leonore Annenberg, FAPE has thus far contributed art to embassies in more than 140 countries around the world and has raised more than \$60 million in contributions to date. Since 2008, FAPE has also presented the Leonore and Walter Annenberg Award for Diplomacy through the Arts to Americans who have excelled in spreading American culture abroad.

Frames: Frames are explanations put forward to make sense of the world and events. Governments, groups and individuals employ frames for themselves as well as to influence others.

Frankfurt Book Fair: One of the world's largest and oldest book trade fairs, the Frankfurt Book Fair is considered one of the most prominent book fairs in the world for international deals and trading. It is held annually in mid-October in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The Trade Fair enables negotiations on international publishing rights and licensing fees. The fair is organized in association with the German Publishers and Booksellers Association.

Free Trade: Free trade is a government policy whereby a state does not discriminate against imports or interfere with exporting goods by applying tariffs to imports or subsidies to exports. The law of comparative advantage holds that trading partners will achieve mutual gains from free trade. In a free trade market, prices are determined by supply and demand, whereas with other forms of trade policy price is determined by strategy. Free trade also involves free access to markets, market information and the absence of trade distorting policies.

Friedan, Betty (1921-2006): American writer and Feminist, famous for her book, *The Feminine Mystique*. She was founder and first president of the National Organization for Women (NOW) and championed the Equal Rights Amendment which enshrined women's rights in the US constitution.

Fukuyama, Francis (1952 -): American political scientist and political economist, famous for his theory and book *The End of History* (1992). He served as a professor of International Development at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University and is now a Senior Fellow at the Center on Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law at Stanford University. Fukuyama was considered as one of the most prominent figures in the rise of neoconservatism and he strongly advocated America's intervention after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

G

Galtung, Johan (October 24, 1930 -): Norwegian sociologist and mathematician, and founder of the discipline of peace and conflict studies. Galtung is most famous for developing the Center-Periphery model and the theory about the coexistence of both republic and empire within the United States political structure. Moreover, he developed the distinction between negative and positive peace and the concept of structural violence.

Gastrodiplomacy: Gastrodiplomacy refers to the idea that food is a vehicle and of cultural exchange, and as such, can be used as a cultural diplomacy tool. Proponents of the concept believe that the processes surrounding food can be helpful in creating common grounds

and fostering understanding between different parties. While gastrodiplomacy alone is unlikely to achieve positive diplomatic outcomes, it can be used as a tool to get different parties to the table and to a point where other diplomatic and policy measures can be discussed and implemented.

Genocide: The term genocide was coined by Raphael Lemkin in 1943 and is a combination of the Greek word 'genos' (meaning race or tribe) and the Latin word 'cide' (meaning to kill). The term was adopted by the UN at the Convention on Genocide in December 1948. Article Two of the UN convention defines genocide as "any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group". This includes killing members of the group, causing serious bodily or mental harm, deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part, imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group, forcibly transferring children of the group to another group. Furthermore, a general duty to "prevent and to punish" the crime of genocide was imposed on states who were party to the Convention. Arguably the most well-known cases of genocide in recent years have occurred in Rwanda, the Holocaust and former Yugoslavia

German Book Trade: An Association of German Publishers and Booksellers that unites publishers, bookstores, and book traders. Through the Frankfurt Book Trading Fair, the German Book Trade hopes to celebrate the cultural and societal aspects associated with the industry. The Association has been awarding the Peace Prize for German Books annually, since 1950.

German Book Trade Peace Prize: The German Publishers and Booksellers Association, the official representative of publishing houses and bookshops in Germany, has been awarding the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade since 1950. The award ceremony is held during the Frankfurt Book Fair, at the Church of St. Paul. The winner of the prize is awarded 25,000 euros, a prize fund made up entirely of donations. The 2012 winner was the Chinese writer, Liao Yiwu.

Giddens, Anthony (January 8, 1938): A British sociologist who is known for his theory of structuration. He has had a profound impact on both social research and politics, and is frequently referred to as Tony Blair's guru due to his strong influence on the evolution of New Labour and Third way politics in the UK. Giddens has written 34 books and 200 essays and reviews. Some of his major publications include *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory* (1971), *New Rules of Sociological Method* (1976) and *The Constitution of Society* (1984), and *The Third Way: The Renewal of Social Democracy* (1998). From 1997 to 2003, he served as Director of the London School of Economics, where he is currently Emeritus Professor.

Gienow-Hecht, Jessica (1964 -): Jessica Gienow-Hecht is a Professor of Modern History/International History at the University of Cologne. She has also been a Heisenberg fellow of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft at the Goethe-Universität in Frankfurt am Main, a John F. Kennedy Fellow at the Center for European Studies and a Visiting Fellow at the Charles Warren Center for American History, both at Harvard University. Most of her teaching and research has focused on the history of Europe, North America and the Atlantic Region. More recently, she

has expanded her interests to Asia, largely concentrating on the Middle East Conflict and Japanese foreign relations. Dr. Gienow-Hecht is particularly interested in the interplay between theatricality, culture and politics in international relations. Her recent publications include *Decentering America* (2007), *Sound Diplomacy. Music and Emotions in German-American Relations, 1850-1920* (2009), and *Emotions in American History: An International Assessment* (2010). Dr. Gienow-Hecht is also the co-editor of *Searching for a Cultural Diplomacy* (2010) along with Mark Donfried, and is currently writing a book on the history of nation branding since 1600.

Glasnost: Glasnost is the Russian term for 'openness'. This term was introduced as a policy in the Soviet Union in the second half on the 1980s by Mikhail Gorbachev, who called for increased transparency and openness in government institutions and activities within the Soviet Union. Glasnost also permitted criticism of government officials and allowed the media freer dissemination of news and information. Glasnost produced revelations about Soviet history, especially about former General Secretary Stalin's purges and other previously classified activities that had a devastating effect on people within the Soviet Union who had faith in Communism and had never been exposed to this information.

Gleichschaltung: Stemming from Nazi terminology, Gleichschaltung refers to the totalitarian control and coordination of civil society, in which non-Nazi organizations were replaced by Nazi equivalents. It refers to total control of cultural and social organizations and therefore the access and right to practice certain cultural and social practices within the context of an institution or organization.

Global Culture: The phenomenon that the inhabitants of the world will eventually lose their distinctive identities and cultures, leaving behind one global culture. In other words, people around the world will subscribe to the same values, traditions, and customs.

Global Village: Linked to Marshal McLuhan, the term 'global village' suggests that through the development of technology the world has become more like one village. The almost instant movement of information across the globe has brought together different political and social actors and consequently raised the human awareness and therefore responsibility to events occurring across the globe. McLuhan viewed the internet as an extension of consciousness, as news events are spread instantly. The term global village reflects the effects that increased interconnectedness and new sociological structures have within the context of culture.

Global Warming: The term global warming refers to the rise in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans since the late 19th century as well as its predicted continuation due to the increased amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The effects of this increase in worldwide temperatures include a rise in sea level, a change in the distribution and amount of rainfall as well as a probable expansion of subtropical deserts.

Globalization: The process of international integration which occurs as a result of transnational and transcultural integration of human and non-human activities through interchange and exchange of worldviews, products, ideas and cultures. It is facilitated through a greater access to information, sophisticated means of communication and transportation, increased trade, transaction,

migration, and the increased movement of people and capital. The worldwide movement towards the integration of economic, trade, financial and communication activities has enabled greater interconnectedness and interdependence.

Glocalization: A neologism combining the terms "Globalization" and "Localization", it describes the process whereby goods and services are transported globally, but adapted to the local standards of a particular community. It is believed that consumers will be more attracted to products if they are re-designed according to local customs, values, and interests. One good example is that of the global franchise McDonalds: in India, there are more vegetarian options on the menu to cater to the Hindu community. In this way, the global business market adapts to local market conditions.

Goethe-Institut: A non-profit German cultural organization promoting German language and cultural exchange around the world. Founded in 1951 as the successor to the "Deutsche Akademie", the Goethe-Institut receives the majority of its funding from the German government and offers a number of services, including language teaching, e-Learning courses, libraries, German language proficiency accreditation, and film screenings. There are currently 149 Goethe-Institutes in 93 countries around the world.

Gorbachev, Mikhail (March 2, 1931-): Mikhail Gorbachev served as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from 1985 to 1991. He was also the first and last Executive President of the Soviet Union from 1990 to 1991. Gorbachev graduated from Moscow State University with a degree

in Law in 1955, and became active within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during his time as a student. As General Secretary of the CPSU, Gorbachev attempted reforms within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) that greatly contributed to the end of the Cold War and the political supremacy of the CPSU. After a failed coup attempt to depose him in 1991, he effectively lost power as the old Soviet Union crumbled and Boris Yeltsin became the head of the new Russia. For his efforts to restore peace Gorbachev was awarded the Otto Hahn Peace Medal in 1989, the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990 and the Harvey Prize in 1992, as well as receiving honorary doctorates from the University of Calgary in 1993 and Trinity College in 2002, amongst others. He continues to be active in world politics and foundation and charity work.

Great Depression: The Great Depression was a period of severe economic turmoil in the 1930s and 40s, resulting in the worst depression of the 20th century. It originated in the US with the stock market crash of 1929 and quickly spread to rich and poor nations all over the world. It led to widespread and deep problems including a reduction in international trade, a rise in unemployment, a severe decrease in standards of living and the spread of poverty and famine. It is generally accepted that the Great Depression ended with WWII, as government spending on the war accelerated growth and created jobs. The effects of the Great Depression were devastating, and led to many deaths due to hunger and poverty. Politically, the Depression resulted in a general abandonment of economic liberal policies in favor of an increase in the prominence of federal governments in economics.

Green: The word 'green' is often used to refer to nature and the environmental movement, and covers a broad range of actions, policies and initiatives as well as attitudes of individuals or organizations. It is a color now used, for example, in logos and titles of political parties whose policies are geared towards environmental sustainability. Some such policies common to environmental political parties as well as environmental NGOs and individuals include animal rights, habitat conservation, ecocentrism, ecological modernization and environmental justice. 'Green' can also be used in terms of economic or social policies that are constructed with these environmental goals as a focus.

Green Economy: A green economy is one whose growth in income and employment is motivated by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. These investments also need to be supported by public expenditure, policy reforms and regulation changes. This path of development should maintain or even rebuild natural capital as an important economic asset to the local community.

Green Energy: Green energy, also called renewable energy, refers to energy that comes from resources which are replenished continually, for example sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves and geothermal heat. In this day and age, only about 16% of the world's energy consumption comes from renewable resources. Renewable energy can be used in rural and remote areas, where energy is often crucial for human development, as well as urban areas. Nowadays, climate change concerns paired with high oil prices and increased government

support are contributing to an increase in renewable energy legislation, incentives and commercialization. According to the International Energy Agency, solar energy will produce most of the world's energy in as little as half a century.

Green Strategies: Strategies and policies geared towards the protection of the environment. Given the devastating effects of climate change, due to global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, there is an ever crucial need for governments to integrate sustainable environmental solutions into decision-making and activities. Green strategies extend to all areas of environmental protection including air and water pollution, waste management, biodiversity protection, energy conservation, ecosystem management, and protection of natural resources and endangered species. Countries pursuing a "green agenda" also focus on raising environmental awareness in schools and making people conscious of their environmental rights and responsibilities.

Greenhouse Effect: The term 'greenhouse effect' refers to the process of thermal radiation from the surface of a planet being absorbed by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and then being re-radiated in different directions, including back towards the Earth's surface. This results in temperatures rising higher than they should. The natural greenhouse through which the earth operates makes life possible. Human activities, however, have resulted in the increase of some greenhouse gases, including water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane and ozone, leading to a greater greenhouse effect and thus an increase in global warming.

Greenhouse Emissions: Greenhouse emissions are the gases that, when released into the atmosphere, contribute to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation. The most abundant greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone. Human-sourced emission of harmful gases is limited by the Kyoto Protocol and the Cancun Agreement.

Greenwashing: A compound term referring to the attempts of companies and businesses to deceptively promote their efforts and practices as being environmentally friendly. The term is used when more is spent on the advertising of a company's 'green status' than on investment in the implementation of sustainable practices and policies, focusing on increasing profits rather than having a more positive impact on the environment.

Gross Domestic Product: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the official measurement of a country's goods and services production. While it is often used as an indication of a country's standard of living, it is not a measure of personal wealth or individual welfare standards. It is not to be confused with Gross National Product (GNP) which is a measure of production by enterprises owned by a country's citizens; foreign investment and ownership mean that this is not a reflection of a country's domestic production and thus differs from the GDP.

Gross Value Added: Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure in economics that refers to the grand total of all revenues compiled from a country's production of goods and services minus any intermediate consumption. The GVA is calculated by adding the Gross Domestic Product and subsidies received while

subtracting the taxes paid. The GVA is used to cover expenses such as wages, salaries and dividends, savings and indirect taxes.

H

Habitat: Habitat can refer to any area of land, sea or sky which is used by a living organism or species as its main place of living. It is the natural or physical environment that surrounds and is utilized by a species or combination of species. Habitat conservation has become an important field for environmentalists as practices such as deforestation have increasingly led to the destruction of vital habitats and the death of certain species. Conservationists therefore aim to promote sustainable environmental policies to preserve habitats and protect the creatures and organisms that inhabit them.

Habitus: A sociological concept that refers to the social contexts and orientations that characterize individual social groups as formed through life experiences. The concept of habitus has a lot in common with the sociological meaning of culture, although stronger emphasis is given to the day-to-day interpretation of reality. The idea of habitus runs counter to notions about freedom of choice as it implies that human activities are dictated by deeply-rooted societal structures. Habitus postulates that human responses are rooted in social structures. The concept of habitus is present in the works of many philosophers and sociologists, including Aristotle, Marcel Mauss, Max Weber and Pierre Bourdieu.

Hardin, Garrett: American ecologist renowned for his theories on human overpopulation and on *The Tragedy of the Commons* (1968), considered the theoretical

basis for the majority of the models of sustainable development. Other famous publications include *Everybody's guilty: The ecological dilemma* (1970) and *Lifeboat Ethics: the Case Against Helping the Poor* (1974).

Harrison, Lawrence. E: American academic and expert in the fields of international development and cultural studies. He is Senior Research Fellow at Tufts University and he was previously with Harvard University's Weatherhead Center for International Affairs. He is the author of the famous *Underdevelopment is a State of Mind: The Latin America Case* (1985) and *The Pan-American Dream: Do Latin America's Cultural Values Discourage True Partnership with The United States and Canada?* (1997). He also co-edited the book *Culture Matters: How Values Shape Human Progress* with Samuel Huntington.

Hegemony: A Greek term which defines dominance and imperial power. In the realm of International Relations, hegemony is exercised by a state (hegemon) which rules subordinate political actors through different means of power, be it military, economic or cultural influence. Throughout the history of humankind, hegemonic powers have always been present and in the contemporary global outlook it is widely agreed among scholars that hegemony is exercised by the USA, although challenged by the rise of new, emerging military and economic superpowers.

Heritage Site: A heritage site can be anything that a governmental agency registers as adding historical or cultural value to an area. By receiving the status of a heritage site, a certain level of protection is afforded to the sites that shield them from interference or degradation.

High Culture: High Culture is the academic term given to a set of cultural products, mainly in the arts, held in the highest esteem by a culture. The term was introduced into the English language with the publication of *Culture and Anarchy* by Matthew Arnold in 1869, although the term has a longer history in continental Europe. Although the Western concept of High Culture concentrates on the Graeco-Roman tradition, much of high culture nowadays consists of the appreciation of what can be denominated as "High Art", which is a slightly broader term than Arnold's, that besides literature also includes music, visual arts, and traditional forms of performing arts.

Historical Linguistics: The study of how language has changed throughout history. Historical linguists attempt to discover and describe changes in language, highlight similarities and relations in languages so as to be able to group them into language families, and understand how and why language changes. Through the analysis of word patterns and relationships, historical linguists can determine the roots of languages. Historical linguistics also comprises etymology, the study of the history of words, and dialectology, the study of differences in regional dialects, which varies greatly from culture to culture.

Hofstede, Geert (October 2, 1928-): Dutch researcher in the fields of organisational culture, cultural economics and management. His international recognition arises from developing the cultural dimensions theory, outlined in his work *Culture's Consequences and Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind* (2010). His work provides comparisons of national cultures. He is now Professor Emeritus of Organisational Anthropology and International Management at the University of Maastricht.

Holocaust: The Holocaust is the mass murder of six million Jews and millions of others by the National Socialist Party (Nazis) during 1933-1945. The victims of this genocide were targeted due to their racial, religious or social groupings. During the Second World War the Nazi Party sought to systematically destroy particularly the Jewish race and its culture, but also other groups that it considered a threat to the Aryan population, including disabled people and homosexuals. 'The Final Solution to the Jewish Question' was the intensification of Nazi action after 1942, and led to the extermination of millions of Jews in death camps around Europe.

Horkheimer, Max (February 14, 1895 - July 7, 1973): German philosopher and sociologist, member of the "Frankfurt School" of social research, famous for his work on society and culture as well as his close collaboration with Theodore Adorno (see entry). He is the author of *The Eclipse of Reason* (1947), *Between Philosophy and Social Science* (1930-1938) and co-author of the *Dialectic of Enlightenment* (1947).

Human Civilization: Concept which defines the collectivity of human beings in relation to the development of their environmental adaptability and to their technological advances. Paleontologists, historians and archaeologists still debate as to when and where precisely the history of human civilization began, but if the starting point is considered to be the emergence of the first planned cities, organized governance and writing, then it is possible to fix a date at approximately 3,000 years B.C. Although humans developed thereafter in varying societies and social systems, anthropologists consider human civilization as a "single organism capable of remarkable complex collective actions in response to environmental challenges".

Human Development Index: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a system devised to rank countries into four categories of human development, created by economist Mahbub al Haq in 1990. It takes into consideration measures of life expectancy, income and education with the explicit purpose of steering development economics away from solely national income calculations toward more people-centric policies. The HDI has been adopted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which now publishes an annual Human Development report using the HDI.

Human Rights: Human Rights are basic rights which apply to all humans equally. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: All human beings are born free and equal in human dignity and rights. Despite what would seem to be simple and elementary truths regarding human rights, it continues to be a contested arena with different nations and cultures parsing and shading the meaning of human rights according to their own lights.

Human Rights Diplomacy: A diplomatic field encompassing policies and strategies directed toward promoting and protecting human rights. Many international organizations today have human rights at the core of their agenda, and national governments have also been under increasing pressure to incorporate human rights considerations into their foreign policy. Over the years, emerging democracies have put great emphasis on human rights policy and the willingness to engage in this type of diplomacy can be witnessed on all levels: local, regional, national and international.

Human Security: Human security is an emerging theory that challenges the traditional assumption that security should be considered in terms of a nation, asserting that in order to be effective security concerns need to be addressed in the framework of individual citizens. Two main strains of thought are developing in the field and differ slightly in the way they tackle the issue of human security. First is the 'freedom from fear' approach, which aims to focus on stopping violence, war and conflict to improve human security in a manageable way. Second is the more holistic 'freedom from want' approach which expands on the first theory by including tackling poverty, hunger and disease which they argue endangers many more people than conflicts alone.

Humanitarian Intervention: Humanitarian intervention involves the use of military force to intervene in a conflict situation. The intervention is not necessarily motivated by state interests and objectives, but is primarily motivated by humanitarian concerns. Humanitarian intervention is often criticized or hindered by objections citing its violation of state sovereignty. Although UN Security Council authorization is ideal in these instances, humanitarian intervention operations have certainly been carried out without such authorization, as for example with NATO's intervention in Kosovo. The UN initiative Right to Protect, or R2P, was developed for giving clearer guidelines on humanitarian intervention. It outlines the responsibility of states to protect their citizens, the responsibility of the international community to assist other states with their primary responsibility, and the responsibility of the international community to intervene if the state does not uphold their responsibility to protect.

Huntington, Samuel P. (April 18, 1927-December 24, 2008): American political scientist, co-founder and co-editor of the influential academic journal "Foreign Affairs". He taught as associate professor at Columbia University, where he was also Deputy Director of The Institute for War and Peace Studies and later appointed professor at Harvard University's Department of Government where he served until his death. His major publications include Political Order in Changing Societies (1968), The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century (1991) and The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order (1996).

Hutu: The Hutu people originate from the Great Lakes Region of Africa, particularly from Burundi and Rwanda. Hutus make up the ethnic majority of Rwanda while the largest minority ethnic group are Tutsi. The two ethnic groups experienced a brutal conflict resulting in genocide in the last half of the 20th century in both Rwanda and Burundi. There are many theories that explain the differences between the two ethnic groups, including genetic differences and physical appearance, however, the most common explanation is that the conflict and distinctions occurred due to social constructions of difference. During the 1994 Rwandan Genocide up to three quarters of the Tutsi population were killed, as were thousands of Hutus who opposed the violence against the Tutsi population.

Hybridity: A term which generically refers to mixture. It is used in many different academic realms and in the field of Cultural Diplomacy refers to the opportunity for cultural diplomacy to be practised by different agents cooperating together, such as the public and private sector and civil society, i.e. a hybrid form of cultural diplomacy.

I

Identity as a Social Construction: The idea that human identities are shaped by the social norms, values, language, and structures of a particular society. The notion is centered on the belief that as humans, we are naturally inclined towards change and our ways of thinking and behaviours are highly influenced by our experiences and interactions with other members of a social unit. Identities, therefore, are not static; they are constantly evolving in response to changes in our physical environment.

Identity Politics: The phrase "identity politics" came into being in the second half of the twentieth century. The term can be found in a vast body of literature relating to feminism, post colonialism, nationalism, and other social or class movements. Identity politics differs from mainstream political discourse: it contains political attitudes and positions that solely concern social groups, identified on the basis of gender, race, ethnic or social orientation. Political entities involved in identity politics seek to secure the political freedom of a particular social group that is marginalized or has limited representation in society.

Indigenous & Traditional Knowledge: According to Article 31 of the UN Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. These may take the form of manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions,

literatures, designs, sports and traditional games, and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

Industrialization: A process of technological, economic and social transformation which coincides with transition from an agriculture-based to an industry-based economy. Industrialization is a consequence of technological innovation in the means of production which leads to a reduction in production costs and the possibility for goods to access large-scale markets. Economic development also accompanies industrialization, with rising income levels being recorded in each country undertaking a shift in its economic production. Drastic social changes are another factor deriving from industrialization as rural workers begin to be employed in factories, causing the rise of large towns and cities (urbanization). The first wave of industrialization, the Industrial Revolution, occurred in Great Britain in the 19th century and soon expanded to the rest of Western Europe and the United States.

Information & Communication Technology (ICT): The term describes the convergence of audiovisual, telephone and computer networks to a single system. With an exponential expansion of its capacity in the past two decades, this technological development has led to huge reductions in the costs of communication and represents one of the most significant features in the increasingly interconnected globalized world.

Information Revolution: Term describing current economic, social and technological trends in the post-industrial era as result of the development of Information and Communication Technologies. In the second half of the 20th century the digitization of information vehicles led to dramatic reductions in the cost of obtaining, processing, storing, and transmitting information in all forms. The Information Revolution is considered to be one of the main determining factors in the process of globalization.

Infotainment: A neologism which refers to the media tendency to merge information with entertainment. The term was first conceived with a negative connotation as the “seriousness” of journalism is seen as contaminated with the market-driven logic of entertaining the audience. Nowadays, however, different websites define themselves as “infotainers” with a specificity in the functions and services provided.

Input-Output Analysis: Input-output analysis is an economic model that represents how different branches of a national economy or different regional economies are interconnected. It was developed by Russian-American economist Wassily Leontief and the development of the input-output model won him a Nobel Prize in Economics. The model is useful for illustrating relationships between industries within an economy and depicting how output from one industrial sector can be transferred to input in another. It has been incorporated into the accounting system of many developed nations and is used to calculate important measures such as the GDP.

Institut du Monde Arabe (The Arab World Institute): An institute founded in Paris in 1980 by 18 Arab countries and France. Institute du Monde Arabe aims to facilitate research and distribute information about the Arab world, its values, and culture. The three main objectives of the organization are: to develop and foster the study, knowledge, and understanding of the Arab world, its language, its civilization, and its relationship with France; to support cultural exchange, communication, and cooperation between France and the Arab world, especially in the field of science and technology; and finally, to strengthen the relationship between France and the Arab world, while helping to advance relations between Arab countries and the rest of Europe.

Institute for Cultural Diplomacy (ICD): An international NGO based in Berlin. Founded by Mark Donfried, Rosie and Riman Vilnius in 1999, the ICD aims to promote global peace and stability by strengthening and supporting intercultural relations at all levels. Over the past decade the ICD has grown to become one of Europe’s largest independent cultural exchange organizations, hosting programs that facilitate interaction among individuals, groups and nations of all cultural, academic, and professional backgrounds, from across the world.

Institute for Cultural Relations Policy (ICRP): A non-governmental organization engaging political actors, diplomats, and young intellectuals from around the world in public discourse regarding cultural relations policy. The institution was founded in 2012 and is based in Budapest, Hungary. Its activities are centered on the core belief that international peace and stability are only possible through the preservation of cultural diversity and a

common cultural heritage. ICRP’s ultimate goal, therefore, is to enhance cross-cultural understanding and cooperation between different peoples and societies as a means to achieve greater global unity. Over the years, the organization has dedicated much of its efforts to international human rights protection and conflict resolution.

Instituto Camões: Institution founded in 1992 for the global promotion of Portuguese language and culture. It is named after the well-known Portuguese author Luís de Camões and counts over 60 language and cultural centers around the world.

Intangible Cultural Heritage: Parts of culture not covered by tangible Cultural Heritage, such as traditions, practices, cultural spaces and expressions communicated through means such as music, drama, rituals, skills and crafts. UNESCO aims to safeguard the transmission of knowledge, meaning and skills from one generation to the next, as well as support contemporary practices. Intangible Cultural Heritage is important to humanity’s sense of identity and continuity.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) is a system that attempts to promote coastal well-being and sustainability by using an approach that integrates all aspects of the coastal zone, including geographical and political boundaries. Natural processes that occur within the coastal zone (broadly defined as the points of interaction between the land and the ocean) are responsible for creating and nurturing diverse forms of life, which account for over 25% of global productivity with valuable resources such as fish and minerals found in these areas. Due to overexploitation

of coastal resources, the coastal zone has come under severe stress, warranting a new approach to manage human behaviour in coastal regions.

Integration: The process of moving from a state of isolation to that of integration. Integration can encompass a large variety of social, economic and legal fields. Racial or social integration refers to the bringing together of people from different racial, religious, social and ethnic groups into unrestricted and equal association in a society or organization.

Intercultural or Cross-Cultural Communication: A form of global communication based on interactions between people from different cultural, religious, social and ethnic backgrounds. Through such communication individuals are able to develop a common understanding of each other's cultures and perspectives. The concept is of growing significance to the field of global business, as organizations have to rethink their strategies to manage cross-cultural diversity in the workplace. Other areas of relevance include politics, education, health, and tourism.

Intergovernmental Organization (IGO): An intergovernmental organization, sometimes referred to as an IGO, is an organization made up of sovereign states or sometimes multiple IGOs. They are established by treaties that are formed by the lawful representatives of the sovereign states involved after a ratification process, and are an important component of international law. IGOs have different functions, purposes and membership requirements. They can be global, cultural, religious, economic or educational organizations, among others. Some examples of current IGOs include the World Trade Organization, the United Nations, the

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Internal Colonialism: Internal colonialism is a notion of structural, political and economic inequalities between regions within a nation state due to the uneven effects of economic development on a regional basis, the area around the capital mostly being the one to benefit the most from the economic development the state may be undergoing. The term was first used by Leo Marquard in South Africa's Colonial Policy (1957) and later, by Pablo Gonzalez Casanova for a series of articles about Mexico in 1965.

International Criminal Court (ICC): The International Criminal Court (ICC) is a permanent tribunal established on July 1, 2002 to prosecute individuals who have committed (after that date) the following crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression. Its official Court is in The Hague, Netherlands. 122 states are 'state parties' to the Statute of the Court, which means that they have ratified or acceded to the Rome Statute that established the ICC. These states are obliged to refrain from acts which are not consistent with the purpose of the treaty and to turn over any of its citizens wanted for trial by the ICC. The court has jurisdiction over any state party or national of a state party suspected of committing any of the above crimes.

International English: Refers to the English language's status as an international, global means of communication. English is spoken by approximately 375 million people as a mother tongue, with three times this number speaking English as a second language. Due to colonialism, English is spoken as a first language in many countries worldwide and this linguistic

distribution has facilitated the spread of English as an international language. English has therefore become the world's most widespread lingua franca. However, the continuing growth of English as an international language has been criticized by some who see its spread as a sort of cultural imperialism. Opponents argue that English is only so widespread today due to former Britain imperialism.

International Institutions: Connected sets of rules or norms that prescribe behavioral roles, constrain activity, and shape expectations which can comprise of informal or formal entities. Institutions can range from formal international organizations, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and NATO, to more informal agreements such as the Millennium Development Goals.

International Labour Organization (ILO): The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency which deals with matters of equality and justice in labour. It aims to ensure that international labor standards and fair working conditions are met for all employers and workers. The ILO was established after WWI and has since won a Nobel Peace Prize for its work in pursuing decent working standards for citizens of all countries and assisting developing countries in labor matters. Almost all countries are members of the ILO (185 out of 193). Issues that the ILO focuses on include forced labor, fair minimum wage, HIV/AIDS (in terms of for example how employers should care for workers with HIV/AIDS), and rights for both migrant and domestic workers.

International Monetary Fund (IMF): The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization established at the

Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 in an effort to help rebuild the world's payment system following the economic turmoil of World War II. It functions by member countries (initially 29 nations, now 188) contributing money to a pool from which countries in economic need can borrow temporarily when they are unable to make repayments. These loans often come with the condition that the recipient government make policy changes, called structural adjustment, to stabilize its economy. Structural adjustment can include reforms such as austerity measures, devaluation of currencies, trade liberalization, balancing budgets, removing price controls, privatization, enhancing rights of foreign investors and fighting corruption within the government. The stated goals of the IMF are to promote international trade and economic cooperation, increase employment and stabilize exchange rates. There are many ways it aims to achieve these objectives, for example, by giving policy advice and finance to countries with economic problems as well as working with developing nations to help them stabilize their economic systems.

International Organization: A leading academic journal in the field of international affairs. Subject areas which are covered by the journal include foreign policy, international relations, international and comparative political economy, conflict resolution, sustainable development and European integration. The first edition of International Organization was published in 1947. Its current editor is Jon Pevehouse, Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

International Political Economy (IPE): Also referred to as global political economy, international political economy (IPE) is an

interdisciplinary academic field which analyzes the connection between international relations and political economy. IPE studies how international actors such as states, institutions and individuals influence the shaping and functions of economic structures of the world, and vice versa. Scholars are concerned with issues such as international trade, development, global markets and the structural balance of power between states and institutions.

International Relations: The interdisciplinary study of relations between members of the international community, including the role of states, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and multinational corporations. The history of international relations, based on the modern sovereign states system, can be traced back to the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. International Relations as a theory, however, was not developed until after World War I and emerged as an academic discipline in Aberystwyth in 1919. Key to International Relations is the relationships and discourses between actors within the international community and the effect that the relationships and actions of these actors have on the world.

International Security: When interstate relations are governed by universal norms and laws in order to maintain peace and security in the global arena. A key doctrine of the UN peacekeeping framework is “collective security” which states that an attack against any UN member country is considered an attack against all member states. The concept of international security is also based on the idea that powerful states must not resort to force and exploit weaker nations through employing harmful economic and military strategies.

International Standard Industrial Classification: The Industrial Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) is a system used by the UN for classifying data. It is used nationally and internationally to classify, in terms of economic activity, data for GDP, employment, production and other areas. It is used as a fundamental tool for studying economic trends and as it is designed for international use, facilitates the comparison of economic data between nations. The ISIC therefore promotes the development of functioning statistical systems and provides a framework for the development of national classifications.

Intifada: Intifada refers to a rebellion or uprising and is largely used in relation to the Palestinian uprisings against the Israeli military occupation of Palestinian territories. The first Intifada lasted from 1987-1993 and the second Intifada began in 2000. Actions under the Intifada have included violent and nonviolent means of protests, such as the boycotting of Israeli goods, violent attacks, demonstrations, bombings and barricades.

Irenology: The study of peace and of the mechanisms that may be employed in order to prevent and resolve conflicts (see Peace and Conflict Studies).

Iron Curtain: The Iron Curtain was a term made famous by former UK Prime Minister Winston Churchill during the Cold War. It was used to describe both the ideological and physical boundaries between the Soviet Union and the West in Europe. The Iron Curtain represented the divide in economic, military and social policies of communist and non-communist European areas, and in a physical sense, referred to the controlled borders between countries, in

particular the Berlin Wall. The dissolution of the Iron Curtain started with social revolts in Poland which spread to other eastern European nations and has come to be symbolized by the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

Islamophobia: Refers to the growing anti-Islamic sentiment in the West. Following the violent attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11th, 2001, Western media have frequently tended to portray Islam as a religion that promotes hostility, aggressiveness, and is supportive of terrorism. Islamophobia is thus centered on the irrational fear and belief that all or most Muslims are “Islamic” fundamentalists. Over the last few years, Islamophobia has risen significantly in Europe, where discriminatory practices and the exclusion of Muslims from mainstream society have become common.

J

Japan Foundation: Founded in 1972, the Japan Foundation focuses on cultural exchange in Japan and aims to promote Japanese culture around the world. The foundation is involved in three areas: arts and cultural exchange, Japanese-language exchange, and Japanese studies and intellectual exchange. The Japan Foundation works in over 20 countries, with its headquarters in Tokyo.

Jazz Ambassadors: Professional Jazz musicians who were sent on diplomatic missions by the United States State Department, throughout the cold war period. The scope of such missions was to promote a more positive image of America, especially in those countries which were ideologically hostile to the US. Jazz, in fact, proved to be a very successful tool in breaking the cultural and ideological barriers which

prevented productive diplomatic cooperation. Some of the musicians who collaborated with the State Department include Louis Armstrong, David Brubeck and Duke Ellington, among others.

Jihad: According to the Quran and Hadith, all Muslims have the religious duty to defend their Islamic faith, a duty which can be fulfilled in four ways - by the heart, tongue, hand or sword. Although Jihad is generally translated as ‘Holy War’ in the West, it must be noted that such a war can only be undertaken at the state level. At the individual level, Jihad essentially refers to an internal spiritual struggle. Modern writers and scholars have interpreted it as a struggle against all evil desires to stay on the course of Islam and practise your faith as well as possible. Many have also come to view the Jihadist ideology as a weapon in the fight against Western and secular influences in order to build a good Muslim society.

K

Keohane, Robert (October 3, 1941 -): An American academic who gained immense popularity for his book, *After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy* (1984). Keohane is widely associated with the theory of neoliberal institutionalism in international relations. He was listed as the most influential scholar in this discipline in a 2005 Foreign Policy poll. Keohane has served as the editor of *International Organization* and president of the International Studies Association and American Political Science Association. Currently he is a Professor of International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University. His other works include *Power and Interdependence in a Partially Globalized World* (2002),

Humanitarian Intervention: Ethical, Legal, and Political Dilemmas (2003), and The Regime Complex for Climate Change (2010).

Kirsch, Philippe (April 1, 1947-): Philippe Kirsch is a Canadian lawyer who served as a judge of the International Criminal Court from 2003-2009 and was the Court's first president. Kirsch was born in Belgium but moved to Canada in 1961. Kirsch has a Bachelor in Civil Law and an LLM Degree from the University of Montreal. He has extensive experience in the field of international criminal law and international humanitarian law.

Kissinger, Henry (May 27, 1923-): Dr. Henry Kissinger is a Nobel Peace Prize winner and former National Security Adviser and Secretary of State in the Nixon and Ford administrations of the US government. He was a key figure in US foreign policy in the 1960s and 70s, playing a decisive role in many important events including the US-Soviet Union relations during the Cold War, the ending of US involvement in the Vietnam War, encouraging the broadening of relations with China, and negotiating an end to the Yom Kippur War which paved the way for peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt. Kissinger is still considered an influential figure in international policies and is often asked to consult in foreign policy matters.

Knowledge Economy: In a knowledge-based economy, society's resources are largely channeled toward innovation and the creation of knowledge. Given recent technological advances and the development of new products and processes, developed countries have experienced an increase in intellectual capital, leading to higher economic growth and productivity. This emerging "information" society is the result of countries investing a large

amount of their intangible assets in research-intensive industries. On the other hand, many developing nations are still undergoing a shift in their economic activity, which remains heavily concentrated on agriculture and industrial labour.

Kristallnacht: Also known as the 'Night of Broken Glass', Kristallnacht occurred throughout Nazi Germany from the 9th-10th of November 1938, and was a set of coordinated attacks by the SA and civilians against Jewish people and their property. Synagogues were burnt down and over 7,000 Jewish businesses destroyed. The attacks were carried out in response to the assassination of Ernst von Rath, a member of the German embassy in Paris. Kyoto Protocol (The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change): An international environmental treaty that lays out binding obligations to industrialized countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. 190 countries as well as the European Union have agreed to the treaty. The Kyoto Protocol was enforced in 2005 and was the first instance that developed countries accepted their obligation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with explicit and binding stipulations within the treaty.

L

Land Cover: Land cover is a broad term used to describe all physical matter that covers the Earth's surface, including natural as well as man-made substances. Grass, forest, asphalt, water and sand are all examples of land cover. The mapping of land cover can be important in collecting data and information on the

ecological state of the Earth and therefore can be instrumental in affecting environmental policies and decisions.

Land Erosion: Land erosion is the process by which land – for example, rocks or sand – are picked up by processes such as wind or water flows and deposited in another place. While land erosion is a natural process, human activities, including harmful agricultural practices, deforestation, roads, urbanization and human contribution to climate change have increased erosion substantially. These activities have had serious environmental ramifications including desertification, land degradation, ecological collapse and sedimentation of waterways. All of these factors make land erosion one of the most pressing environmental concerns of today.

Landry, Charles (1948-): Charles Landry coined the term 'the creative city' in the late 1980s. He has placed great emphasis on the need for cities to adapt to urban changes and the forces of globalization. In his view, cities need to embed a culture of creativity and harness opportunities for more creative thinking and idea generation. In 1978, Landry founded the think tank Comedia which focuses on interconnections between culture, arts, creativity and city transformation. He is currently a Master of International Urban Creativity at the Beijing DeTao Masters Academy (DTMA) in Shanghai, China. His most recent work, The Intercultural City, explores the advantages of cultural diversity and whether cultural differences can lead to innovation and wealth creation.

Leipzig Book Fair: The Leipzig Book Fair is the second largest book fair in Germany after the Frankfurt Book Fair. The Fair is held over four days at the Leipzig Trade Fair Ground,

and is often where new publications are first presented. The Leipzig Book fair focuses mainly on the general public, rather than purely those involved in the industry.

Leitkultur (Core Culture): Politically controversial term originally associated with German-Arab socialist Bassam Tibi, although now often linked with the contemporary political debate on national identity and immigration. Tibi defines Leitkultur as a set of binding European values such as democracy, modernity, human rights, etc. that determine the behaviour and perceptions of civilizations.

Levant: The eastern Mediterranean area now covered by Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Palestine, Cyprus, southern Turkey, northwestern Iraq and the Sinai Peninsula. Archaeologists and historians frequently use the term when referring to the prehistory and ancient and medieval history of this geographic and cultural region.

Lévi-Strauss, Claude (November 28, 1908 - October 30, 2009): An internationally recognized French anthropologist and ethnologist, who is often cited as the "father of modern anthropology". He was one of the founding figures of structuralist thought, his ideas reaching into fields including humanities, philosophy and sociology. Claude Lévi-Strauss received numerous awards by universities across the world and also held the Chair of Social Anthropology at the College de France between 1959 and 1982. His first major work, Les Structures élémentaires de la parenté (The Elementary Structures of Kinship) was published in 1949. His most popular publications include Tristes tropiques (1955;

A World on the Wane), *La Pensée sauvage* (1962; *The Savage Mind*), and *Le Totémisme aujourd'hui* (1962; *Totemism*).

Lingua Franca: A language used to make communication possible between individuals or groups who do not share a mother tongue or common language. Traditionally established to facilitate trade, the use of lingua franca has also become common in diplomacy and as a means of information exchange between individuals of different nationalities. Lingua francas are similar to international auxiliary languages, languages used for communication between people without a common native tongue. The most well-known constructed international auxiliary language is esperanto, which was designed to transcend nationality and allow better understanding between people from different cultures.

Littoral: The littoral zone is the part of a water mass, ocean, river, or sea that is close to the shore. There are varying definitions of the littoral zone depending on the type of water mass and also the context of its use, for example it would be used differently in a military as opposed to a marine biology scenario. In marine biology, the littoral zone extends roughly to the edge of the continental shelf, where it divides into subregions known as the supralittoral zone, the eulittoral zone and the sublittoral zone.

Lisbon Treaty: A legally binding agreement signed by all EU member states in 2007, which amended the two previous treaties constituting the legal framework of the European Union, those being the Treaty of Rome (1957) and the Maastricht Treaty (1992). Brought into force in 2009, the Treaty of Lisbon introduced structural reforms within the Union's decision-making structures as well as extending areas of

legislation and intervention of the EU. Changes included the move from unanimity to qualified majority voting in several policy areas within the European Council, an extension of the legislative power of the European Parliament, and the creation of figures such as a long-term President of the European Council and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy heading the European External Action Service.

Low Culture: The concept of low culture refers to entertainment or art that may be less sophisticated or avant-garde than forms of art that are considered richer in artistic value, or as high culture. Broadly speaking, low culture can be defined as culture appealing to a lower class and uneducated demographic. Low culture can also be described by the term 'kitsch', meaning entertainment that does not require a high level of thought for one to enjoy.

Luckmann, Thomas (October 14, 1927 -): German sociologist, best known for his contributions to the field of sociology, particularly in relation to communication, knowledge, religion and the philosophy of science. Luckmann studied at the University of Vienna, the University of Innsbruck and at the New School for Social Research in New York. He has worked as a professor in New York State, Constance, Harvard, and Frankfurt. Luckmann is known for his development of the theory of social construction.

M

Madame Bensouda (January 31, 1961-): Madame Fatou Bensouda is a Gambian lawyer who is currently serving as the International

Criminal Court's (ICC's) chief prosecutor. Her international legal career began with her work on the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, an international court established by the UN to investigate war crimes in the Rwandan Genocide of 1994. She then progressed to the role of deputy prosecutor at the ICC before being formally elected as chief prosecutor in December 2011 and entering the role in June 2012. She is the first African to hold the prestigious post. It is hoped her influence will help strengthen relationships with African nations and the African Union (AU), who believe the ICC has unfairly targeted African countries in its criminal prosecutions.

Malta Conference: The Malta Conference was held from January 30th to February 3rd 1945 and was attended by the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in order to plan the final campaign against Germany. At this Conference both parties agreed on the undesirability of the Red Army marching into Central Europe, and so can be seen as the beginning of the tensions between the Western and Eastern blocks, although all three powers did meet at Yalta later on that year.

Mandela, Nelson (July 18, 1918 -): Nelson Mandela, born in South Africa, is an anti-apartheid revolutionary politician who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999 and was the first black person to serve as President in South Africa. The election was also the first fully representative, multiracial election in South Africa. Nelson's government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by tackling institutionalized racism, poverty and inequality as well as fostering racial reconciliation. Mandela became involved in anti-colonial politics from a young age and

rose to prominence in the African National Congress (ANC) Defiance Campaign. Mandela was often arrested for civil disobedience and other unlawful activities and was eventually sentenced to life imprisonment in the Rivonia Trial after leading a bombing campaign against government targets, and ended up serving 27 years in the infamous Robben Island Prison. Nelson Mandela was a controversial figure for most of his life, with right-wing critics categorising him as a terrorist and communist sympathiser. He has nevertheless received international acclaim for his anti-apartheid efforts, having received over 250 awards, including the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mansel, Philip (1951-): A British historian of France, the Ottoman Empire and the Middle East. Phillip Mansel has published eleven books of history and biography and has also contributed to several journals and newspapers, including *History Today*, *The English Historical Review*, the *International Herald Tribune*, and the *Daily Telegraph*. Some of his publications include *Sultans in Splendour* (1988), *Constantinople: City of the World's Desire 1453-1924* (1995), *Paris Between Empire 1814-1852* (2001), and his latest book, *Levant: Splendour and Catastrophe on the Mediterranean* (2010). Mansel was appointed Chevalier de L'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres in 2010 and received the annual London Library Life in Literature Award in 2012.

Marine Pollution: Marine pollution takes place with chemicals, particles, industrial, agricultural and residential waste, noise, or the spread of invasive organisms producing effects when released into the ocean. Most sources of marine pollution are land based. The pollution often comes from non-point sources such as agricultural run-off and wind-blown debris

and dust. In order to diminish our impact on the planet, it is necessary to shift awareness so more people respect the environment and are less disposed to abuse it. At an operational level, regulations and international government participation is needed. It is often very difficult to regulate marine pollution because pollution spreads over international barriers, thereby making regulations hard to create as well as enforce.

Marine Reserve: A marine reserve is a coastal area that has been protected by law to avoid the further depletion of the coastline or fishing in many regions. Politically, these reserves are important as they protect our environment even if economic interests speak against the non-exploitation of a certain area.

Market Fundamentalism: Market Fundamentalism is a derogatory term referring to the absolute belief in the capability of free market economies to solve economic problems without outside interference. Market Fundamentalism has been a key feature of US economic policy since the 1970s, although it is increasingly coming under scrutiny for its perceived drawbacks and the staunch, sometimes unjustified ideological determination displayed by its supporters.

Marshall Plan: The Marshall Plan, officially the European Recovery Programme, was an American financial aid plan whereby the United States gave economic support to European states after the Second World War in order to rebuild their economies and prevent the spread of Soviet Communism. Beginning in April 1948, the plan was in operation for four years. The initiative was named after US Secretary of State at the time, General Marshall, who pointed out the need for such financial

support to Europe in June 1947 at an address to Harvard University. The Soviet Union and its allies did not accept such help as to do so would have meant allowing the US control over Communist economies.

Marx, Karl (May 5, 1818 - March 14, 1883): Karl Marx was a Prussian-German economist and philosopher, whose ideas and teachings played an important role in the development of socialism. Marx's political, economic and social theories are derived from the belief that society experiences distinct class struggles between an elite ownership which controls production and a proletariat class which provides the labour for production, a system seen as inherently unfair and flawed. He fought for the introduction of a classless, stateless society called communism and along with Fredrick Engels wrote seminal communist works including The Communist Manifesto.

Marxist Theory: The Marxist theory of international relations, rather than focusing on conflict or cooperation between states as realism and liberalism do, focuses on economic aspects. Marxist theorists believe that economic and material elements are of primary concern in international relations and that current global structures have created a classist system. Critics of the Marxist approach claim that it focuses too narrowly on economic aspects and does not place enough importance on other ideas.

Mass Media: Term covering a range of media technologies that are used to reach large audiences. The different forms include broadcast media, print media, digital media, internet media, and outdoor media. Mass media plays a huge role in shaping our behavioral attitudes and influencing public opinion. It is often perceived as the main channel of

communication in a democracy; the greater the access to media outlets, the more information we are able to obtain, and this helps to create a knowledge-based and more open society.

Mass Tourism: When large amounts of people visit a special destination on a frequent basis. Mallorca, Pattaya, and Cancun are commonly regarded as destinations with a high influx of tourists. Mass tourism may also refer to the leisure tourism boom in the 1960s and 1970s in southern Europe and North America. The study of mass tourism focuses on the effects that tourists have on a particular place and their interactions with local conditions. When it comes to developing countries, there is more emphasis on the impact of tourists in relation to the site's carrying capacity, i.e. how large-scale tourism affects consumption of social, ecological, and economic resources.

Master Kong (551 BC-479 BC): Literal translation of 'Confucius'. Confucius was a prominent Chinese philosopher and educator, who developed one of the main foundations of classical Chinese thought. The teachings of Confucius (or Master Kong) have come to be known as 'Confucianism'. His doctrines were compiled after his death under the title, The Analects of Confucius (see Confucius).

Mearsheimer, John (December 1947 -): A renowned international relations theorist and proponent of the neorealist school of thought. Mearsheimer is best known for his book, The Tragedy of Great Power Politics (2001), in which he elaborates the concept of offensive realism, focusing exclusively on the future of US-China relations. His research interests cover international security, deterrence theory and balance of power. Mearsheimer is the author of five books including Conventional

Deterrence (1983), The Israel Lobby and US Foreign Policy (2007) co-authored with Stephen Walt, and Why Leaders Lie: The Truth about Lying in International Politics (2011). He is a Professor of Political Science and co-director of the Program on International security at the University of Chicago.

Mediation in Conflict Resolution: Usually defined as the use of an impartial third party to facilitate direct negotiations, with the key aim of achieving peace through conflict resolution. The traditional outsider-neutral model uses a mediator who has no connection or commitment to any of the conflicting parties. The professional distance and the lack emotional connection that are provided by an unbiased mediator create legitimacy and authority. An example of the outsider-neutral model can be seen in Sri Lanka, with the use of a Norwegian Mediator for negotiations between the Tamil rebels and the Sri Lanka government. Another type of mediation is the insider-partial model, which is considered more relevant when complex norms, values, and beliefs play a dominant role in the conflict. The success of this model is dependent on cultural and normative closeness and therefore some involvement in the conflict environment.

Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP): The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was adopted in 1975 by 16 Mediterranean countries and the European Community under the framework of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The regional agreement was devised with the key objective of enabling the contracting countries to better assess and control marine pollution as well as identify better solutions for effective development planning and sustainable resource management. Today,

the MAP consists of 21 Mediterranean countries and the EEC who are committed to addressing the pressing environmental challenges in the region including air and land-based pollution, environmental degradation, conservation and climate change. Although environmental protection forms the main component of the Action Plan, over the years there has been a greater focus on national and regional policies geared at sustaining and fostering social and economic growth in the region.

Melting Pot: In cultural anthropology, the metaphor of the melting pot is used to describe a society in which the mixing of heterogeneous peoples leads to a common culture; that is to say, the various elements of different cultures 'melt' into one culture. The melting pot metaphor was traditionally used to describe American society and the assimilation of a diverse range of immigrants into one cultural group. In recent years, however, the concept of the melting pot has been contested, with critics arguing that cultural variation within a society should be preserved. Proponents of multiculturalism have thus proposed the alternative metaphors of the "salad bowl" and the "mosaic" to highlight the juxtaposition of differing components and cultures in society.

Microenterprise: An enterprise qualifies as a microenterprise in the US if it is registered as having five or fewer employees and requires a seed capital of not more than \$35,000. In Australia, the term is used to refer to businesses with a single owner and up to 20 employees. The European Union defines a microenterprise as a company that has fewer than 10 employees, a balance sheet total below 2,000,000€ and a turnover below 2,000,000€, and has met these requirements for at least 10 years. Microenterprises add value

to a country's economy by adding jobs and providing services. In developing countries, microenterprises comprise the vast majority of the small business sector as there are few formal sector jobs available, and are often supported by microfinance programmes that provide small loans to people attempting to set up such a business.

Migration (Human): Human migration refers to the movement of people from one area to another. Human migration can occur nationally or internationally, can be voluntary or involuntary, in small or large numbers and has many different definitions and connotations, none of which has been chosen as a universally accepted definition by the International Organization for Migration. The oldest form of migration recorded is nomadic migration, although few nomadic people have retained this form of lifestyle in modern times. Nowadays many people migrate to find better opportunities in more developed countries or for political reasons, in this case becoming refugees.

Millennium Development Goals, The (MDG): A United Nations agenda outlining development targets aimed at tackling extreme poverty to be achieved by 2015. There are eight Millennium Development Goals in total: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensuring environmental sustainability; and developing a global partnership for development. There has been significant progress made in achieving

these goals, although the project has received criticism due to the lack of uniformity in the advances thus far.

Milosevich, Slobodan (August 20, 1941 - March 11, 2006): Slobodan Milosevich was President of Serbia from 1989-1997 and President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 1997-2000 and was therefore President during the Yugoslav wars and consequent dissolution of Yugoslavia. He is notorious for the crimes against humanity he allegedly committed, crimes for which he was tried in The Hague. After five years on trial no verdict was reached as Milosevich died in his cell in 2006. While the International Court of Justice did not find enough evidence to link Milosevich directly to acts of genocide, they did rule that he did not do enough to prevent genocide from occurring.

Modernization Theory: Used to analyze and explain the process of modernization in societies. Modernization theory attempts to identify the variables which have led to socioeconomic progress in societies in the past in order to formulate plans for their implementation in current developing countries. Proponents of modernization theory attest that developing countries can achieve progress and development in the same way that more developed countries have done. Traditions are viewed as obstacles to socioeconomic progress, and modernization theorists believe that the eradication of said traditions is worthwhile if this leads to greater economic prosperity.

Monnet, Jean (1888-1979): French political scientist and diplomat thought of as Father of the European Union and one of its founding

fathers. He helped create the European Coal and Steel Community in 1950, the precursor to the European Union.

Moreno Ocampo, Luis (June 4, 1952 -): Luis Moreno Ocampo is an Argentine lawyer and the first prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. He is known for his efforts in combating corruption and human rights abuses. Moreno Ocampo has also been an Associate Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Buenos Aires and a visiting professor at both Stanford University and Harvard Law School. He has worked as a consultant with the World Bank, the Development Bank and the United Nations.

Multiculturalism: A particular social condition of racial, ethnic, religious or cultural diversity resulting from immigration. This societal vision aims to treat all members of a society as equal citizens and accommodate their differences. Multiculturalism supports the acceptance and promotion of different cultures to function alongside each other in society. The term can also be considered a descriptive tool, used to refer to the demographic makeup of a society, as well as applied normatively as a political theory, ideologically or as a description of policies or programmes.

Multilateralism: Multilateralism is characterized by multiple countries cooperating on an issue. Some international organizations operate multilaterally, including the United Nations. Regional or military alliances such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are also multilateral in nature. Although larger countries often act unilaterally, as interconnectivity between countries increases, so does the use of multilateral policies and initiatives. Multilateralism is however more difficult to achieve than bilateralism or unilateralism as it

involves reaching agreement between different states on a number of issues which can be divisive and therefore more complex.

Multiplier Coefficients: A multiplier coefficient is a multiplier of a variable or expression, usually depicted as a number.

Multipliers (Economic): A multiplier, in economics, is a factor of proportionality that measures the change of an endogenous variable in response to the change of an exogenous variable. In macroeconomics, there are two main forms of multipliers. The first is a money multiplier, which is used in banking and finance to measure how much the monetary supply increases in response to a change in the monetary base. The second is a fiscal multiplier, which is calculated to analyze the effect of fiscal policy.

Multipolarization: Describes the changing global trend in international relations. As countries become more interdependent, both politically and economically, it becomes difficult for world powers such as the US and China to act solely within their own spheres of influence. In a multipolar system there are multiple centers of power, and countries' foreign policy strategies are dependent on political, diplomatic, social, and cultural factors. The idea is that all countries are global players in the international arena, despite the differences and disparities that do exist between developed and developing nations. This "new world order" offers increased opportunities for dialogue and cooperation, thereby promoting international peace and security.

Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD): The notion of mutually assured destruction (MAD) refers to a national security policy whereby

two opposing countries using weapons of mass destruction against each other would result in the irreversible annihilation of both parties. MAD is a component of the theory of deterrence, which holds that it is necessary for countries with nuclear weapons capabilities to threaten their deployment against a country threatening them with the same use of nuclear force in order to ensure that no attacks are carried out as such an attack would result in mutually assured destruction.

N

Nation Branding: Practice of cultural and public diplomacy which aims to shape the image of a country, both externally and domestically, in order to attract tourism receipts, investment capital and talented workforce, expand exports, and foster the country's cultural and political standing in the world. Simon Anholt is considered the founder of this practice and in 2005 he developed the Nation Branding Index, which measures global perceptions of countries in different dimensions (culture, exports, tourism, governance, investments and immigration).

National Parks: A national park is an area of land reserved for conservation purposes. Individual nations can designate their national parks as they like, but it is usually done with the express purpose of preserving a natural habitat for environmental reasons and also often as a statement of national pride. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has several defining criteria for an area to qualify as a national park, including the presence of one or more ecosystems without interference from human activity, official steps being taken to prevent the exploitation or occupation of

the area, visitors being allowed to enter for education and recreation, legal protection of the area, sufficient staff and budget to provide protection to the area, and a prohibition on the exploitation of natural resources in the park.

National Security: Refers to the safety of a nation and its people and institutions from external threat. This may comprise of military threat, terrorism and espionage. National security policies and measures often include a mixture of economic, political and diplomatic power. The term came into common usage after the Second World War and initially referred primarily to military might, but has since developed to include a diverse range of aspects including public diplomacy.

Nationalism: A nation can be distinguished from a state by the fact that a nation is often considered an ethnic or cultural community, whereas a state is considered a political entity. The concept of nationalism is based on the assumptions that humankind can be naturally divided into distinct nations and that each of these nations is comprised of a political community. Membership of this political community is often linked to a strong sense of identity, frequently defined by common origin, ethnicity or cultural ties. The concept of Nationalism is often linked the idea of legitimacy and a consequent desire for self-determination. Cultural nationalism emphasises the need to defend and strengthen cultural heritage, such as a national language, religion or a way of life.

Negative peace: In opposition to positive peace, negative peace only promotes a lack of violence and doesn't involve certain peaceful social and cultural laws, norms, and habits essential for positive peace. Usually, negative peace occurs when ceasefire is enacted. The term "negative" refers only to the fact that an

undesirable situation has ceased (violence, war, etc.), while positive peace refers to the restoration of relationships and the creation of social and economic systems that serve the needs of involved parties and the constructive resolution of conflict. The "Cold War" between the Soviet Union and The USA is an example of negative peace.

Neorealism (International Relations): Neorealism or Structural Realism was first outlined by Kenneth Waltz in Theory of International Politics (1979), in which Waltz argues in favour of a systematic approach to International Relations by which the international structure is seen to act as a constraint on state behaviour. Neorealism dismissed classical realism's use of essentialist concepts such as "human behaviour" to explain international politics and believes that the international system is inherently conflict-ridden as when one state achieves gains, others will immediately feel threatened, which is known as the security dilemma. Peace, for neorealists, is only reached when a certain balance of power is reached between states.

Networks: Systems facilitating the exchange of information and services between individuals and/or groups, which share a mutual interest. Networks may take many forms, from face-to-face gatherings, to meetings, to online social networks. The development of digital networks has led to an unprecedented expansion in the capacity of information transmission, sharing, and storage, with the internet representing the biggest network in the world.

New School of Cultural Diplomacy: An innovative academic and applied approach to the analysis of practices of Cultural Diplomacy. This vision implies broader participation by

different agents through a larger variety of vehicles than the “classic” approach which prominently sees governments as the key proponents of Cultural Diplomacy. The New School of Cultural Diplomacy promotes the exchange of ideas, values and cultural aspects as a two-way stream and sees the participation of not just governmental institutions but of the private sector and civil society as vital.

Niche Tourism: Niche tourism focuses on areas of interest that are attractive to a relatively small number of people, therefore being able to maintain its uniqueness. Niche tourism includes culinary tourism, cultural tourism, ecotourism, geotourism, heritage tourism, religious tourism, war tourism and wildlife tourism amongst others. In recent years there has been a dramatic rise in ecotourism, for example, that involves visiting fragile, pristine and relatively undisturbed areas intended as a low-pact and small-scale alternative to standard, mass tourism.

Nixon, Richard (January 9, 1913 - April 22, 1994): Richard Nixon was the 37th president of the United States, serving from 1969 to 1974. As a Republican, Nixon soon established a reputation as an anti-communist, a reputation that elevated him to national prominence. Nixon is famous for his visit to China in 1972 that signified an important step in formally normalizing relations between the United States and the People’s Republic of China due to the fact that it was the first time a U.S. President had visited China in 25 years. This event is considered by many to be the most successful diplomatic achievement in Nixon’s political career.

Nobel Peace Prize: The highly prestigious Nobel Peace Prize is one of the five Nobel Prizes set up after instructions left in the will of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish scientist who invented dynamite. Since 1901, the Prize has been awarded almost every year to those who have contributed the most or the best work in the field of Peace. The winner of the Prize is chosen by 5 representatives selected by the Norwegian Parliament. Prominent figures and institutions have been awarded the prize, such as Nelson Mandela, Mother Teresa, Martin Luther King, Jr. Barack Obama and the European Union.

Non-Aggression Pact: National treaty between two or more countries or states for the avoidance of armed conflicts and the resolution of conflicts in a peaceful manner. It is acceptable for the pact to include a pledge of avoiding armed conflict even if participants are in the state of war against third countries, including allies of one of the participants. In the 1920s and 1930s non-aggression pacts were a popular form of international agreements, but their popularity decreased after World War II. The execution of a non-aggression pact depends largely on the good faith of the parties involved. That is why the international community after World War II implemented multilateral collective security agreements, such as the treaties establishing NATO, ANZUS, SEATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs): The concept of NGOs was developed by the United Nations and refers to organizations created independently of governments working on a not-for-profit basis. An NGO’s decision making bodies must be independent of that of the government authorities. NGOs usually have social or political objectives such as the promotion of human rights, alleviation of poverty, etc.

Nordpolitik: Nordpolitik is a term used to describe South Korea’s efforts to reach out to North Korea, officially beginning in 1988. It was an attempt to normalize relations between the two countries as well as to ease military tensions, which they hoped would in turn stabilize their relations with China and Russia. Nordpolitik takes its name from the German term Ostpolitik which describes the process of reunification between East and West Germany. Nordpolitik efforts did not have a great deal of success, and were followed by the Sunshine Policy initiative of the South Korean government, which had more in common with Ostpolitik actions.

Norms: Customary rules influencing behavior and perceptions and forming the basis of collective expectations. Norms act as guidelines to which people, communities, states, etc. are expected to conform. Norms tend to reflect values which lead to expectations of acceptable behavior. Norms are sets of evaluative criteria that allow for the judgement of correct versus incorrect behaviour. A prescriptive norm indicates what should be done, while a proscriptive norm indicates what should not be done. As norms provide behavioural frameworks, they produce feelings of obligation which in turn increase the chances that the norms will be followed. The values attached to a norm determine the importance of compliance; therefore norms attached to ideas of aesthetics produce less of a sense of obligation than those attached to conceptions of morality. Norms are also arguably the foundation of behaviour at the international level, with the majority of actors abiding by international laws due to the existing norms of compliance and respect for the values attached to these laws.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): Founded in 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a political and military alliance of 28 North American and European countries that are committed to the principles of democracy, collective security and defense. NATO member countries include Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. Following WWII, NATO played a key role in maintaining peace and security in the transatlantic area during the Cold War period. Over the years, the Alliance has engaged in numerous humanitarian relief efforts around the world. Presently, NATO has military operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, Kosovo, Libya.

North, Douglass (May 11, 1920-): American economist best known for his work in the field of economic history and the economics of institutions. He received the 1993 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, alongside Robert William Fogel. Douglass North attended the University of California, Berkeley where he received a PhD in economics. He has been a professor at the University of Washington, Washington University in Saint Louis, and Cambridge University. North currently holds a position at the Washington University in St. Louis.

Nuclear Proliferation: The dissemination of nuclear weapons, nuclear technology and information to nations not recognized as “Nuclear Weapon States” under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). Countries opposed to proliferation fear that as more

and more countries acquire the technology to develop nuclear weapons, the probability of nuclear warfare will increase. Furthermore, nuclear development may destabilize international or regional relations and violate the national sovereignty of states. For instance, Iran is a party to the NPT, however there are claims that the country is seeking to develop weapons of mass destruction. This could potentially trigger an arms race across the Middle East. North Korea is another example. Although the country has not signed on to the Treaty, there are deep concerns over its military capabilities and nuclear program.

Nuremberg Trials: The Nuremberg Trials were a series of International Military Tribunals held by the Allied forces after World War II. The Trials were held in order to try over 20 prominent members of the Nazi leadership, who were indicted for aggressive war, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Representatives from the United States, The United Kingdom, The Soviet Union and France presided over proceedings and passed judgements and sentences. The Nuremberg Trials marked the first international criminal tribunal and set the precedent for the new concept of international criminal law. The Nuremberg Trials also provided a definition for crimes against humanity and allowed for individuals to be recognized as being responsible for these crimes.

Nye, Joseph: (January 19, 1937-): American political scientist, best known for his contributions to the theory of neoliberalism. He is currently a professor at Harvard University and has been the Dean of John F. Kennedy School at Harvard University. Nye has gained recognition for his extensive works on 'Soft Power' and 'Smart Power'.

O

Obama, Barack (August 4, 1961-): The 44th and current President of the United States of America. Barack Obama assumed office on January 20, 2009, and was elected for a second time in November, 2008. He is the first African-American in the history of the country to serve in this position. Obama completed his Bachelors at Columbia University and earned his law degree from Harvard Law School. Prior to joining politics, he worked as a civil rights attorney in Chicago and taught constitutional law at the University of Chicago Law School for 12 years. As President, Obama has largely focused on education, health care, gun control, and US foreign policy. In fact, just 9 months after coming into power, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of his efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples and societies across the globe. Obama has also made efforts to reach out to the Islamic world. During his presidency, the US was engaged in six Muslim countries. Obama has written three books, namely: *Dreams from my Father* (2004), *The Audacity of Hope* (2006), and *Of Thee I sing* (2010).

Olympic Games: The Olympic Games is the world's leading sporting event, held every four years in different locations across the globe. Thousands of athletes, from over 200 nations, participate in a variety of competitions in both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games. Host countries usually start preparations 2-3 years in advance as the Games provide them the biggest opportunity to showcase their culture to the

entire world. The first ever ancient Olympic Games can be traced back to 776 BC in Greece. Although the modern Games have been modified a great deal since then, they continue to retain a unique historical legacy. The last Summer Olympics was held in London in July-August 2012. The next Games will be hosted in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

One-World Culture: Theory related to the phenomenon of globalization, whereby the increasing interconnectedness of the modern world will lead to a homogenization of the different cultural aspects into a single global culture. The socioeconomic evidence underpinning this thesis is the worldwide consumption of the same goods and services together with the exponential use of Information and Communication Technologies. The biological argument standing behind this idea is the cumulative cultural adaptation of human beings, the characteristics which allowed human kind to evolve and produce technologies suitable to different environments.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): Founded in 1961, the OECD is an international economic organization aimed at promoting the economic and social well-being of countries around the world. The OECD consists of 34 countries, including those characterized as 'emerging economies'. Through sharing experiences and identifying common challenges in the areas of social security, trade, investment, labour and agriculture, the OECD seeks to help governments develop innovative solutions for sustainable economic growth and development. The OECD is headquartered in Paris, France.

Orientalism: A term coined by Edward Said, referring to the ideas of the Middle Eastern and East Asian cultures held by Americans and Europeans. The term criticizes the division between 'East' and 'West', 'us' and 'them' and the ignorant and essentialist 'Western' connotations of 'Eastern' cultures. These connotations have influenced literary, art and dramatic works as well as scholarly work.

Oslo Peace Accords: The Oslo Accords, officially the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements or Declaration of Principles (DOP), signed in 1993, were an attempt to set up a framework that would lead to the resolution of the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict. It was also the first face-to-face agreement between the government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The negotiations were held secretly in Oslo and later officially signed in Washington, D.C. on September 13, 1993, in the presence of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as well as United States President Bill Clinton.

Ostpolitik: Ostpolitik refers to the normalization of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and Eastern Europe, particularly the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). It was first implemented by Willi Brandt, the fourth Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1969 to 1974, who went on to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971.

Ostrom, Elinor (August 7, 1933- June 12, 2012): American political economist involved with the work for new institutional economics and the resurgence of political economy. She received the 2009 Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences, i.e., the Nobel Prize, for "her

analysis of economic governance, especially the commons”, becoming the first and only woman so far to win this award.

Otherness: The concept is used in the social sciences to determine how and why societies and groups exclude others whom they wish to subordinate or believe that they do not fit into their society (see Alterity). Someone defined as an “other” is perceived as lacking essential characteristics possessed by the group. The term ‘other’ is a core concept in Continental philosophy; it opposes the ‘same’. The Other refers to that which is opposite to the primary idea being taken under consideration (same, same as...). The concept of ‘othering’ was used by Edward Said in his book, *Orientalism*, as a means of comprehending people as similar or different to oneself. It can involve demonizing and dehumanizing groups, which leads to viewing them as inferior.

Ottoman Empire: Founded in the late 1200s the Ottoman Empire was an imperial state. The empire grew to become one of the largest and most powerful empires in the world. Territory ranged from the Middle-East, all the way to what is now part of modern-day Europe. The Ottoman Empire had an advanced military organization and a centralized political structure, which allowed it to expand so rapidly. The Ottoman Empire also used a system of ambassadors, transactions and relations under the rule of the empire that is often considered one of the origins of cultural diplomacy. After the end of World War I, the Ottoman Empire officially came to an end with the Treaty of Sevres.

P

Patent: A right or a title of intellectual property conferred by a sovereign state or regional organisation (e.g. EU) to an individual or organisation in exchange for the disclosure of their invention. According to the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, patents should be available in every WTO member state in all fields of technology.

Peace and Conflict Studies: Branch of social sciences concerned with the investigation of violent and nonviolent conduct and with understanding how and why conflicts develop. Peace and conflict studies comprise an array of other academic disciplines, including politics, international relations, sociology, anthropology and economics. The discipline also aims to define what is meant by peace. Peace and Conflict Studies are both analytical and normative, in that actions can be classed as good or bad based on their conformity with the ideal, i.e. peace.

Peacebuilding: An attempt to implement long term measures that try to reduce the risk of an area lapsing or relapsing into conflict. The range of measures attempt to strengthen national capabilities and aim to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. Peacebuilding addresses the deep-rooted and structural causes of conflict and ultimately attempts to enhance the capacity of the state to legitimately carry out its core duties in a peaceful way.

Peaceful Coexistence: Peaceful coexistence is a theory developed by the Soviet Union at various points during the Cold War and

solidified by Soviet leader Krushchev as a concept in Soviet foreign policy in 1956 at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party in order to decrease tensions between the Soviet Bloc and the Western world in the face of a possible nuclear war.

Peacekeeping: The non-violent intervention on behalf of those who have little or no political voice themselves, to ensure peace and security. The intervention with a neutral observer status allows intervening forces to monitor the facts, mechanisms, dynamics and results of violence and oppression. The intervention may use passive resistance to attempt to stop the violence and oppression. The United Nations Security Council has the right to authorize and therefore legitimize peacekeeping missions.

Peacemaking: Action “to bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter” and is fundamentally an attempt to facilitate conflict resolution and bring to two conflicting parties into negotiations.

Peer-to-Peer Diplomacy: Peer-to-Peer Diplomacy, also abbreviated P2P, describes the recent notion that civilians, by virtue of the internet and more specifically social media, are producers as well as consumers of government information, with the potential to bypass official Government bodies if necessary. Public Diplomacy nowadays is therefore about more than just governments employing ‘soft and smart’ power, but increasingly also about dealing and collaborating with a public that can produce and distribute information themselves.

Perestroika: Perestroika is the Russian term for ‘restructuring’. This term was introduced, along with Glasnost, as a policy in the Soviet Union in the late 1980s by Mikhail Gorbachev, who called for reformation within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Perestroika allowed more independent actions from various ministries within the CPSU as well as introducing some market-like reforms. Perestroika also attempted to make socialism show more economic efficiency in order to meet the needs of the Soviet consumer. Ultimately it has been said to have, along with Glasnost, exacerbated existing political, social and economic tensions within the Soviet Union in the late 1980s.

Polemology: The academic study of human conflict and war and of the often-violent mechanisms through which victory can be attained in a conflict situation (see Peace and Conflict Studies).

Pollution Abatement: Pollution abatement refers to technology applied or measures taken to reduce pollution and/or its impacts on the environment. The most commonly used technologies are scrubbers, noise mufflers, filters, incinerators, waste-water treatment facilities and composting of wastes.

Popular Culture: Term was coined in the 19th century denoting the amalgamation of ideas, perspectives, values, and customs that form the mainstream culture of any particular society. Western culture is perceived to be the “global” popular culture of today given the strong American and European influences in nearly every corner of the globe.

Positive Peace: A concept, originally associated with Johan Galtung, that conceptualizes peace as more than just the absence of direct violence. Positive peace includes the absence of structural violence, that hinders people from realizing their full potential. It involves the coexistence of peaceful social and cultural laws, norms, and habits. Positive peace is a non-violent way of existing, with assurance of ubiquitous justice, and power-sharing at a democratic level.

Post-Colonial Studies: Academic discipline examining the cultural legacies of colonization and imperialism. The discipline provides criticisms of mainstream post-colonial knowledge and perceptions by analysing the political and social power structures that enable the continuation of colonialism and neo-colonization. It also examines the identities of the colonized and colonizers. The aim of the discipline is to unearth and combat the remaining effects of colonization.

Post-Colonialism: Refers to a period in the mid-20th century after which countries which had formerly been under the control of empires gained their independence. Post-Colonialism relates to the both the time of colonization as well as the period of time after independence. It examines the literature, politics, culture and identity of the colonizers and the colonized.

Post-Industrialism: Post-industrialism refers to a society in which more wealth is generated from the service sector than from manufacturing. The term originated from American sociologist Daniel Bell in 1973 and embodies several key themes used to describe a post-industrial society, including: the economy transitioning from the production of goods to production of services; knowledge becoming a valued form of capital; ideas being

considered an important method of economic growth; decline in the importance of blue-collar workers and growth in the prevalence of white-collar workers; and a rise in behavioral and information science and technology.

Postmodernism: Postmodernism is the period following modernism and is based on proponents, or postmodernists, adopting a largely skeptical view of commonly held ideas in many areas including art, culture, literature, economics, philosophy and architecture. In the field of political science, post-modernism refers to the belief that political issues cannot be discussed only in the framework of traditionalist approaches to politics such as liberalism and realism as these theories provide too narrow a definition of values and meanings to accurately analyze political issues.

Power Distance: One of the original four dimensions of Geert Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory. Put simply, it refers to an index that measures the attitude of a culture to a hierarchy; it is a measure of the degree to which the less powerful members of social establishments accept the uneven distribution of power. In high power distance countries, the less powerful members of society are more willing to accept a more authoritarian power distribution, whereas in countries with a low power distance, society expects greater input and democracy.

Power Politics: A term used to define the state of world politics today: countries competing with each other for world resources, and placing their national interests over the interests of the international community. Power politics consists of a variety of techniques that countries use either to further their own interests, or demonstrate their economic, military, or political might over another party.

Some of these strategies include the imposition of sanctions, pre-emptive strikes, nuclear development, and 'smart power' diplomacy.

Power Relations: The concept of power relations was first proposed by Karl Marx, who sought to overthrow the existing social structures and create a new world order. The term refers to a matrix of possible actors (and their interactions), who determine the nature and content of social interactions on the basis of hierarchical arrangements in a society. Power relations can thus be seen as one of the most relevant targets of change in any political or structural process of social reform.

Power - Collaborative Power: The use of a mass of people to achieve an objective that an individual would be incapable of achieving alone. Collaborative power normally refers to a group of individuals with a common interest acting in unison in order to promote or force change. Collaborative power can either be voluntary, as in the case of protests and demonstrations, or involuntary, as with wars when conscription is enforced. The potential of collaborative power was most recently seen during the Arab Spring (see definition above).

Power - Hard Power: The use of military and economic force to influence and coerce other political or social groups. Hard Power does not involve actual physical conflict but rather stresses the threat of action in order to achieve an objective. Among cultural diplomacy academics, hard power is looked upon in a negative light as it does nothing to promote trust and mutual understanding between the parties involved; rather, it forces a party to comply with the demands of an aggressor,

potentially igniting feelings of resentment and anger which could have long term negative consequences for both parties.

Power - Hegemonic: Hegemony is a form of leadership or dominance in which the ruling state enforces its own cultural, economic and political systems upon its client states. This can either be accomplished by coercing the subordinate state's government into cooperation or by installing an exterior government.

Power - Smart Power: Smart power is the combination of hard power and soft power policies. Smart power strategy involves the employment of a powerful military force while also implementing cultural and diplomatic initiatives in order to establish influence while maintaining integrity. Joseph Nye (see entry above) argues that the sole use of either hard or soft power will normally be futile, and that a mixture of the two is required in order to achieve success.

Power - Soft Power: The use of diplomacy, culture and history in order to attract and cooperate with another political or social group. Cultural diplomacy academics stress the advantages and utility of soft power in promoting positive international and intercultural relations as it promotes trust and mutual understanding. Furthermore, unlike hard power, the employment of soft power extends beyond the government: individuals and private sector corporations are able to contribute to the improvement of relations just as effectively as the government. The disadvantage of soft power is that its employment can be futile in severe situations such as war. It is thus generally agreed that a combination of hard and soft power, known as "Smart Power", is often more effective than the sole employment of just one means of power.

Power - Virtuous Power: Notion of power which implies a full commitment to the safeguard of human rights and justice and whose objectives should be pursued and achieved by mutual cooperation, even in cases of military intervention. Virtuous power is not ambitious or expansionist in any sense and it is a power that knows what is wrong and what is right and is capable of standing behind it. In April 2012, the Turkish President Abdullah Gül gave a speech in front of the country's highest military functionaries on the need for Turkey to become a virtuous power in a region whose fragile equilibrium is threatened by sociopolitical instability.

Propaganda: A communication tool employed in order to influence the perceptions or beliefs of an individual or a group of people by presenting a one-sided argument. As propaganda is based on biased information, it is not generally an informative tool, but rather an emotional one, cleverly twisting situations to instil a certain distorted belief in an individual or group. Propaganda is used by governments, religious organizations and mass media to promote an agenda. The term was first associated with the Catholic Church during the 17th Century, but became more associated with politics in the mid-1800s. Propaganda tools were perhaps most infamously used during the Second World War.

Psychological Warfare: Psychological Warfare (PSYWAR) is one of the basic aspects of modern psychological operations (PSYOPS) and refers to the use of various techniques aimed at influencing a target audience's value systems, belief systems, emotions, motives, reasoning, or behaviour to make them more

favourable to the originator's objectives. Target audiences include governments, organizations, groups, and individuals.

Public Diplomacy: Public Diplomacy is the term given to the influence of public attitudes on the formation and execution of foreign policies. Reaching beyond traditional diplomacy, Public Diplomacy encompasses the cultivation of public opinion by governments, the interaction of private groups and interests within a given country and the process of global communication. In recent years, the internet and social platforms have begun to play a major role in Public Diplomacy.

Pussy Riot: Pussy Riot is a Russian feminist punk-rock collective founded in February 2011 and based in Moscow that stages unauthorized, provocative guerilla performances in unusual locations, which are then edited into music videos and posted on the internet. Themes that Pussy Riot present include feminism, LGBT rights, and opposition to Vladimir Putin, who is regarded by Pussy Riot as a dictator. When three of their members were sentenced to two years prison for hooliganism in 2012, the case was taken up by many human rights organisations, including Amnesty International, which designated the women as prisoners of conscience, as well as by Madonna, Sting and Yoko Ono. Their sentencing attracted a lot of criticism from the West.

Putin, Vladimir (October 7, 1952 -): Vladimir Putin served as President of Russia from 2000-2008 and was reinstated in 2012, serving as Prime Minister for the period between 2008 and 2012. Putin was a KGB agent for 16 years before entering professional politics. Putin's first presidency was characterized by strong economic growth which saw income and wages

increase and unemployment and poverty halved. Putin founded the political party United Russia, a centrist conservative party which is the current ruling party in Russia. He has generally high approval ratings in Russia, however, critics accuse him of undemocratic governance and leading the state towards an authoritarian dictatorship system.

Q

Quotas: Mechanisms used by governments to impose numerical limit thresholds. Quotas can be applied to a vast number of fields such as fishing, political representation, and trade. In politics, quotas are used to increase the number of minority groups and women represented in governing bodies. Although female participation in politics has increased significantly, the gender gap still poses a significant problem. In order to rectify this, many countries have implemented quotas. One case where this approach has proved to be a major success is Rwanda where, in recent years, women have constituted over half the members of the Chamber of Deputies. Quotas are also vital in multicultural societies, ensuring the inclusion of minorities.

R

Rapprochement: Derived from the French world 'rapprocher' meaning 'to bring together'. It denotes the establishment or reestablishment of harmonious and friendly relations between two former foes or two countries which have had political disagreements in the past. Many countries today are involved in a process of rapprochement – some examples include US & Cuba, US & Iran, Israel & Palestine, and India &

Pakistan. The deepening dialogue between the West and the Muslim world, more generally, can also be seen as a form of rapprochement.

Reagan, Ronald (February 6, 1911 – June 5, 2004): Former President of the United States of America (1981 -1989), who served for two terms. Reagan is considered one of the key actors who facilitated the collapse of the Soviet Bloc and consequently the end of the Cold War. His frequent summits and good relations with President Mikhail Gorbachev eased the political and economic transactions that occurred in Eastern countries shortly after his presidency. In terms of domestic policies, he implemented a series of controversial reforms with the aim of boosting the productivity and competitiveness of the country's economy.

Realism: Realism is a theory of International Relations that stresses the competitive and conflict-ridden nature of the anarchic state system. Realists believe that power and self-interest often lead to ethical norms amongst states being neglected. The roots of Realism can be traced as far back as Thucydides (460 - 411 B.C.E) and his explanation of the Peloponnesian War, as well as to Machiavelli (1469 - 1527) who challenged the well-established concept of moral tradition in politics. Usually contrasted with Idealism or Liberalism, which tend to emphasize cooperation, realism encompasses a variety of other approaches and claims a very long theoretical tradition.

Red Crescent: The term 'red crescent' usually refers to the humanitarian effort known as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, an international movement with almost one hundred million volunteers. The purpose of the movement is to prevent human suffering with no discrimination based on

religion, race, sexual orientation, culture or any other factor. There are several independent organizations that make up the movement, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies that exist in most countries of the world. The movement focuses mainly on four core areas: promoting humanitarian values, disaster response, disaster preparedness, and health and community care.

Red Cross: The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an organization providing humanitarian assistance to those affected by conflict and armed violence around the world. The Red Cross was established in 1863 and is an independent, impartial, and neutral organization. The Red Cross is based in Geneva, Switzerland and is largely funded through voluntary donations. The permanent international mandate for the Red Cross is derived from the 1949 Geneva Convention, which has been agreed to by every state in the world.

Regionalism: Regionalism is a complex of attitudes, loyalties and ideas which individuals and collective groups of people have over what they perceive as 'their' region. Regionalism exists both within states and between states and is a means of collective organisation. A prominent example of regionalism is the European Union which facilitates economic and political interaction and integration.

Religious Fundamentalism: Religious fundamentalism has been prevalent in society since the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and is a response to increasing globalization and modernization. Religious

fundamentalism developed as a result of a fear of external infiltration and annihilation due to an increase in information and cultural exchange resulting from societal progression and development. It is an attempt to 'protect' religion by imposing a traditional black and white or strict interpretation of religion based on religious texts. Religious Fundamentalism is intolerant of more moderate interpretations of religious texts.

Rome Convention: The United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, took place from the 15th to the 17th of June 1998 in Rome, Italy. 120 of the 160 states in attendance voted in favour of the establishment of an International Criminal Court, and only seven voted against it. The seven countries that voted against the treaty were, Iraq, the United States, Israel, Libya, People's Republic of China, Qatar and Yemen.

Rome Statute: The statute that created the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 1988. The statute establishes the Court's jurisdiction, structure and functions. The statute also lays out four crimes that the ICC may preside over – these include genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes of aggression. According to the statute the ICC may only investigate cases in which the country where the offences occurred is unable or unwilling to complete the investigations themselves.

Rwanda: Rwanda is a small African nation which was colonized by both Germany and Belgium after power was handed to these countries during the colonization of Africa. Rwanda comprises of three main ethnic groups: Tutsi, Hutu and Twa. The Germans and the Belgians advocated Tutsi supremacy and made identity cards for each citizen, in

order to distinguish them by ethnic group. This perpetuated the already deep divide between Tutsis and Hutus, eventually culminating in the 1994 Rwandan Genocide. Over a period of approximately 100 days, between 500,000-1,000,000 Tutsis were tortured and slaughtered by Hutus. The response of the international community to the atrocities has been widely criticized for being slow and ineffective.

Russische Haus (Russia House): A cultural center based in Berlin that represents the Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States, compatriots living abroad, and international humanitarian cooperation. The key purpose of the institution is to provide a forum for Russian and German cultures to foster their bilateral relations. The Russia House offers language courses and hosts numerous cultural events, art exhibitions, film screenings, concerts, conferences and debates, representing a concrete example of cultural diplomacy in practice.

S

Said, Edward (November 1, 1935- September 25, 2003): Palestinian-American literary theoretician and one of the founding fathers in the field of Postcolonialism. Born in Palestine, Said strongly supported the establishment of an independent Palestine state. He is best known for his 1978 book *Orientalism*, which critiques Western attitudes towards Eastern culture and history and which was highly influential in revolutionizing Middle Eastern studies. In his seminal work, he argued that Western perceptions of Eastern culture are biased and based largely on stereotypical beliefs. Said's work has gone on to influence a vast array of individuals, including prominent writers such as Robert Fisk and Hamid Dabashi.

Sanctions: Sanctions are restrictions placed upon a country by another country, a group of countries, or an international organization. They vary in nature, and can be economic, political, international or trade related. Economic sanctions include trade barriers or financial restrictions, and are often imposed in an effort to encourage a country to conform to democratic ideals or uphold human rights standards. Trade sanctions arise more often as a result of trade or economic policy dispute and are usually implemented in the form of tariffs or other administrative regulations. International sanctions can be taken unilaterally or multilaterally and include, as well as economic sanctions, diplomatic sanctions (the removal of diplomatic ties or embassies), military sanctions (ranging from arms embargoes to military intervention) and sports sanctions (prohibiting a country's athletes from competing in international events). Sanctions generally serve one or more of three purposes; enforcing compliance with international law, containing a threat to peace, or as a condemnation of actions by the sanctioned country.

Schein, Edgar (March 5, 1928 -): Former MIT professor and inventor of the term "corporate culture", the culture of business. Corporate culture is a component of organizational culture, a general term referring to the collective behaviour of humans in an organization and the value that employees attach to their actions. Corporate culture is often defined as the "character of an organization", and embodies ethical, behavioural and managerial aspects of the company.

Schneider, Cynthia P. (August 1, 1953-): An American diplomat, and former Ambassador to the Netherlands. She is currently a professor in the Practice of Diplomacy for the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University. Her fields of expertise include public and

cultural diplomacy, military affairs, arts, the media, international affairs education, and biotechnology.

Second World: During the Cold War, countries were divided into three 'worlds' based on their lines of allegiance. The First World refers to countries aligned with the United States which were mostly capitalist and democratic, the Third World was made up of neutral and non-aligned countries, and the Second World comprised those countries allied with the Soviet Union. The term initially referred to nineteen communist countries, but since the fall of the Soviet Union, the term Second World has largely fallen out of use. The meaning of the Three World Model has changed over time from political to economic, with First World referring to developed countries, Third World being developing countries, and Second World countries lying between these two extremes.

Secularism: Secularism is a political movement which promotes the separation of church and state. Secularists are not necessarily atheists - many are in fact religious - but they share the common belief that religion should not play a part in government policies. There are many state issues which secularists believe religion is too instrumental in shaping, for example abortion laws and education policies. Secularism also asserts the principle that people have the right to live in a state which protects freedom of religion while at the same time ensuring that religion is not imposed or enforced upon the public.

Security Dilemma: The Security Dilemma, or Spiral Model, states that both the strengths and weaknesses of states within the international system can be provocative to other nations. If one of the states in the international system is

stronger, others will feel suspicious toward the intentions of this state; on the other hand, if one of the states becomes significantly weaker than the rest, there will be a sense of opportunity to change the status quo. Therefore, in both situations the balance of power is upset and security within the international system is diminished.

Sen, Amartya (November 3, 1933-): A renowned Indian philosopher and economist, who was awarded the 1998 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for his contribution to welfare economics. Sen is currently the Thomas W. Lamont Professor and Professor of Economics and Philosophy at Harvard University. He has contributed extensively to the field of development, often emphasizing the importance of culture. The capability approach, developed alongside Martha Nussbaum, emphasizes the right to certain freedoms and opportunities which enable the attainment of a quality of life that allows human beings to function. This approach moves away from the traditional monetary conception of poverty, and adds value to cultural freedoms when considering development.

Shuttle Diplomacy: Practice which involves a third party carrying on negotiations among the two principals of a dispute so that they never directly confront each other. This process usually entails considerable travelling (shuttling) by the intermediary. The term was originally used to describe US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to mediate for a peace agreement between Israel and Syria and Israel and Egypt after the Yom Kippur War.

Sierra Leone: Sierra Leone is a small West African coastal nation, made up mostly of Muslim inhabitants but with a powerful

Christian minority. Sierra Leone is widely regarded as one of the most religiously tolerant countries in the world, as religious violence is very rare in the country. Diamond exports make up a huge percentage of the country's economic base, and Sierra Leone is widely known for 'blood diamonds', the diamonds they smuggled and sold in order to fund the atrocities committed in the Civil War. The Civil War was a result of the Revolutionary United Front's attempt to overthrow the government in 1991 and lasted over 11 years, leaving over 50,000 people dead.

Silk Road: A former trade route linking China to Europe and the Middle East. The trail had a length of about 6,500 km (4,000 miles) and was used from the third century BC to the seventeenth century AD till the discovery of a sea route to China. The importance of the trail declined in the sixth century AD, when it lost some significance due to the influx of Turkish people in Central Asia. The term Seidenstrasse (German "silk road") was first used by the German traveler and geographer Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen in 1877. The Silk Road initially ran from Xi'an, the ancient capital of China (later extended further East to Luoyang) to Anxi, where it split into three, continuing on through Arabia and as far as Alexandria and Rome. Trade on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of the civilizations of China, India, Persia, Europe and Arabia. Silk was a major trade item from China, but many other goods were also traded. The massive exchange of technologies, religions and philosophies, as well as the bubonic plague (the "Black Death"), was due to the huge usage of the Silk Route. It was often called "a gift from the gods".

Social Constructivism: A broad school of thought that emphasizes the impact of ideas, identities, norms, and culture in world politics. This political approach emphasizes the social construction of knowledge and the construction of social reality. The theory opposes traditional realist perceptions of politics claiming that the political world is neither an inevitable consequence of human nature, nor the reflection of the anarchic political system itself, rather that it can be understood from its socio-historical context. Constructivists argue that political motivations are influenced by perceptions of reality and behavioural norms. Alexander Wendt, a key theorist in this field, argues that human interaction is determined by cultural phenomena, shared ideas which shape our identity and interests.

Social Media: Virtual media used primarily as a means of social interaction. Social media is driven by the creation and sharing of user-generated content, and has in recent years become an integral aspect of marketing strategy. There are several different kinds of social media sites: social news sites allow interaction through commenting and voting on articles; social networking sites are primarily driven through friend-to-friend interaction and discussion; photo and video sharing sites are also examples of social media, allowing users to upload, share and comment on user-generated photos and videos; finally, wikis are sites which allow users to create, edit and delete content. Social media is a useful tool in the field of Cultural Diplomacy due to the ease with which individuals can contact and interact with people from other countries and cultures, permitting cultural and social exchange and facilitating greater mutual understanding.

Social Networks: Social structures created by sets of actors (organizations or individuals) and certain dyadic ties between those actors. A social network is a theoretical creation used by social scientists to study and understand relationships between individuals, groups, gatherings, organizations and societies. A social network can provide a useful method of analyzing the structure of whole social entities.

Social Perception: Social perception refers to a person's ability to make judgments and form impressions of others and determine how others affect them and vice versa. One aspect of social perception involves theories of implicit personality, which assert that once a person distinguishes specific character traits in another individual, assumptions follow – with other character traits linked automatically to these assumptions – and so serve to categorise the person in particular ways. Social perception also refers to how one perceives their own social function and effects, for example, self-image, self-esteem and self-worth.

Socialism: Socialism is both an economic system and a political theory which promotes the social ownership of the means of production. There are many different variations of socialism which differ in the extent to which the state should be involved in the creation of socialist institutions and practices and what role the state should play in controlling the means of production. Modern socialism stems from the 18th century political movement which fought against problems encountered by industrialization and private property ownership. Socialism in the 19th century came to mean any opposition to capitalism, when it evolved into the intent to combat what it sees as capitalist problems by pursuing social ownership. Marx was one of the key

thinkers who developed this theory, and the idea of socialism can now refer to libertarian, democratic and religious socialism among other forms of the concept.

Socio-demographics: Refers to the social makeup and characteristics of a given population. A quantitative analysis is normally used to collect data related to gender, ethnicity, age, education, religion, employment, mobility, and household and family structure. Such analysis allows researchers to understand how social actors and processes change over time, and is particularly useful for businesses to identify markets for their goods and services. National governments also carry out a demographic census every year to measure the inflow and outflow of populations, and other demographic trends that are having an impact on the social and political environment.

Sociology of Culture: The term “cultural sociology” first emerged in Weimer Germany. In the sociological field, culture can be defined as the social behaviors, ways of thinking, norms, languages, and material objects that shape a people's way of life. Cultural sociologists, therefore, tend to reject scientific methods, and instead use theoretical, qualitative analysis to explore the socio-cultural forces, institutions, phenomena and symbols manifested in a particular society. They seek to understand how culture impacts social organization, and influences social behavior at both the individual and collective levels. Some of the major concerns in this field include democratic governance, criminal justice, social stratification, social networks, and popular culture.

Soil Degradation: Soil degradation is a process describing the loss of equilibrium in stable soil, usually as a result of a change in climate or vegetation of the area by the replacement

of a primary plant community by a secondary community. This change in climate results in a change in composition, amount and formation of the soil. The main cause of soil degradation is erosion (see land erosion). Soil degradation can have many negative consequences including natural disasters such as mud flows and floods, a decrease in water quality, and the loss of biodiversity in impacted regions.

Son of Heaven: Son of Heaven is a term used to refer to Emperors of China, Japan and Vietnam within a certain time period. In China, it relates to Emperors who reigned between the founding of the Qin Dynasty in 221 BCE and the fall of Yuan Shikai's Empire in 1916, a total of 557 Emperors. Emperors from the same family are usually described as a dynasty. The Emperor is still apparent as a figurehead in modern Japan, although his role is symbolic, and he is called the Tenno which means ‘heavenly sovereign’ in Japanese. The Imperial House of Japan is the longest reigning monarchy in the world. Vietnamese monarchs, called kings or Emperors, are also sometimes referred to as Sons of Heaven.

Sovereignty: In international relations, sovereignty refers to the supreme and unrestricted authority of a state or territory. All independent countries have national sovereignty – in other words, they have the right and power to control their internal affairs without foreign interference. A sovereign state executes and applies its own laws at a national level and also determines the nature of its relations with other countries. Questions of national sovereignty normally tend to arise during land and territorial disputes and the implementation of international law in national constitutions.

Sowell, Thomas (June 30, 1930-): American economist, social theorist and political philosopher. He advocates laissez-faire economics and writes from a conservative libertarian perspective. He is the Rose and Milton Friedman Senior Fellow on Public Policy at the Hoover Institution. His most recent books include the Housing Boom and Bust (2009), Intellectuals and Society (2009) and Applied Economics (2009). His current research focuses on cultural history in a world perspective.

Spillover Effects: Spillover effects, in an economic context, are the consequences of economic activity, including policies and transactions that may affect those not directly involved. These spillover effects could be either positive or negative. An example of a positive spillover effect can be seen when increased trade results in increased economic ties between nations and therefore stronger multilateral relations.

Spivak, Gayatri C. (February 24, 1942 -): An Indian literary theorist and philosopher, well known for her essay “Can the Subaltern Speak?”, considered to be one of the first postcolonialist texts. In the essay, Spivak discusses the banning of the practice of sati (self-immolation by a woman on her husband's funeral pyre) and the power dynamics behind this: she argues that the notion that sati is an oppressive act is solely the viewpoint of hegemonic British colonizers, and is an unbalanced observation as we never hear the opinion of the actual women performing sati. Spivak is currently the University Professor for English and Comparative Literature at Columbia University, the first woman of color to hold this role.

Strategic Culture: The theory of Strategic Culture was articulated by Jack Snyder in 1977 to interpret the Soviet nuclear strategy. It defines the shared beliefs, attitudes and modes of behaviour that shape a community's collective identity. These social patterns are constructed through national cultural and historic experiences and enable a state to devise and subsequently achieve its foreign policy and security objectives. As these strategies are culturally determined, they assume a state of "semi-permanence", as opposed to being merely public policy.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: Strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is a system designed to ensure that aspects of environmental sustainability are taken into proper consideration in policy and planning matters. It is a rigorous and transparent process that is applied to legislative proposals and political or cabinet decision making. The structure of SEA is clearly set out and embodies the following stages: screening, to determine if the plan falls in the boundaries of the SEA; scoping, defining the boundaries of the assessment; documentation of the state of the environment; determination of likely environmental impacts; informing and consulting the public; influencing decision making based on the assessment; and monitoring the effects of the plan or policy after implementation.

Strodtbeck and Kluckhohn Framework: Fred Strodtbeck and Florence Kluckhohn were two cultural anthropologists most well known for their "Culture Value Orientations" theory (1961). The theory attests that there are a limited number of problems present in all societies and a limited number of solutions to those

problems, but there exist different preferences for solutions in different societies. The theory is therefore a model for cultural comparison.

Structural Analysis: Structural analysis is used when calculating how much weight load-bearing structures such as buildings, bridges, soil, machinery and so forth, can hold. This type of analysis draws on principles from a variety of disciplines including applied mechanics, materials science and applied mathematics to analyze factors such as the deformations, internal forces, stresses, support reactions, accelerations and stability of a particular structure and therefore determine that structure's weight-bearing capacity. Structural analysis is therefore a vital part of engineering and architectural design.

Subaltern: Subaltern refers to a person or group of people outside of the hegemonic power structure of a colony and who are thus at the margins of society. The term essentially refers to any person or people of inferior rank for reasons of race, gender, religion, etc.

Subaltern Studies: The Subaltern Studies Group (SSG) is a group of South Asian scholars in the field of postcolonial studies. The SSG focuses primarily on South Asia, as well as the rest of the developing world in a more general sense. The SSG first came to prominence in the 1980s with the intention of writing a new history of India: subaltern studies scholars put greater focus on the importance of the agency of subalterns in catalyzing political and social change.

Subsector Analysis: Subsector analysis involves the analysis of a value chain within a production sector. It involves identifying areas where value can be added, quantifying employment and

production and mapping links of production. The main purpose of subsector analysis is to identify areas within a production sector where growth is being constrained, and to find ways to address this constraint and further encourage growth.

Sudan: Sudan is a North African state which has struggled with civil war and political and military conflicts for decades. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in 2005 as an effort to resolve tensions in the country and eventually led to the secession of South Sudan in 2011. For this reason, Sudan is sometimes now called North Sudan. North Sudan is primarily Muslim while South Sudan is mainly Christian, which is the cause of some of the dispute in the country, as well as the fact that South Sudan holds the majority of the country's oil reserves. Although Sudan is officially a democratic country, this is widely considered to be in name only and in actuality Sudan operates in a largely authoritarian system because of the extensive power the ruling government has over legislative branches.

Suffrage: Defined as the right to vote in democracy processes. The term is usually a term applied to the right to vote for representatives in elections and on referendum topics. Citizens are usually eligible to vote after reaching a certain age, in most countries this is the age of eighteen. In most democracies suffrage is considered universal, however restrictions have existed based on sex, race, religion, age and financial status.

Supranationalism: A political and legal concept which first emerged with the Treaty of Paris in 1951, defining the reorganization of a "new" Europe. The term refers to the delegation or transfer of decision-making powers to multiple

political entities in a federation. The European Union is often described as a "supranational body" as policies are implemented at both the national and regional levels. In fact in some areas, the supranational institutions of the EU (European Commission and Council of Europe) have greater jurisdiction or authority than national governments. Supranationalism is often contrasted to intergovernmentalism. There are many theorists and academics who argue that the EU is an "intergovernmental body": despite the fact that certain powers have been handed to other actors in the union, national governments still retain ultimate sovereignty.

Sustainability: For humans, sustainability is the potential for long-term maintenance of well-being which has multiple dimensions: ecologic, economic, political, and cultural. The three pillars of sustainability are the environment, society, and economy, but different arguments have been put forward in order to better describe the existing relations among them. Another core principle is the concept of 'limit', which refers to the finite characteristics of planet earth. Developing sustainably, therefore, implies a responsible approach to the limited resources our system is endowed with and translated in economic terms. This is often seen as being in contrast to the dominant liberal growth-based economic theories.

Sustainability Indicators: Sustainability indicators are measures that have been derived in an effort to calculate sustainability, usually in an environmental or developmental sense, and form an area that has been rapidly expanding as environmental concerns grow increasingly urgent. There are several leading schools of thought which differ over how exactly sustainability should be measured and

managed, including the Daly Rules approach, the Natural Step approach, the Ecological Footprint approach, the Anthropological-cultural approach and the Circles of Sustainability approach among others.

Sustainable Tourism: An attempt to reform the tourism industry, so that it reduces the negative impact on the environment and local culture, while simultaneously improving employment opportunities for the local people. The ultimate aim of sustainable tourism is to ensure that tourism allows for positive development of local communities. Concepts at the core of sustainable tourism are environmental integrity, social justice and economic development.

T

Tacit Understanding versus Explicit Understanding: Explicit understanding refers to knowledge that can easily be transmitted from the source to the recipient. Explicit knowledge can most commonly be found in manuals and documents, which provide clear, immediately usable information. Tacit understanding, on the other hand, refers to the difficulty of comprehending certain information when it is delivered orally or written down. This commonly refers to actions such as speaking a language or playing an instrument, which require continuous interaction and practice. Understanding the difference between tacit and explicit knowledge is important in the field of Cultural Diplomacy as it shows that raw information is often not sufficient with regard to understanding other cultures.

Tao or Dao: Tao, sometimes called Dao, is a Chinese term meaning 'path', 'way' or 'principle'. This concept is the origin of the religion now known as Taoism, and has also been adopted in other movements such as Confucianism as well as in other world religions. Taoism espouses the virtue of living in harmony with the driving force behind everything that exists. Taoists believe that Tao is the origin and flow of the universe and describes it as "the One, which is natural, spontaneous, eternal, nameless, and indescribable. It is at once the beginning of all things and the way in which all things pursue their course." Taoists use exercises, rituals and substances to align themselves with the unifying cosmic force, Tao.

Technocracy: A technocracy is a government run not by politicians, but by technical experts in fields of policy-making and governance. Under such a government, scientific approaches to solving problems would be applied as opposed to the traditional political, economic or philosophical approaches. Proponents of a technocratic governing system argue that under such a government, emphasis would be placed on resource sustainability rather than economic profit, ensuring continued social operation indefinitely. Experts would be chosen not democratically, but by virtue of their merit and expertise in a given field. The concept is largely hypothetical, but had significant support for a short period of time in the 1930s with supporters believing that an apolitical, technical government could guide an economy to a well-balanced production and consumption system, thereby ridding society of unemployment and debt.

Thailand's Cuisine Diplomacy: Thai Cuisine Diplomacy refers to a series of programs instated by the Thai government, 'Global Thai' and

'Thailand, Kitchen of the World', which aimed to increase the number of Thai restaurants around the world. The Thai government aimed to make it easier for foreign restaurants to import Thai foods, hire Thai cooks, and sometimes to benefit from loans. The plan was devised with the hope that foreigners' familiarity with Thai food would translate into love for the country and its cuisine, which in turn would boost the tourism and food-export economy.

The Hague: The Hague is the capital city of South Holland in the Netherlands. It is home to the seats of the Dutch government and Parliament, and the Council of State. Most international embassies in the Netherlands are located in The Hague rather than the country's capital, Amsterdam, as are the seats of the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice. The Hague (Den Haag in Dutch) has a population of just over 500,000 and is the third largest city in the Netherlands.

The Social Construction of Reality: Written by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann, about the sociology of knowledge. Central to the concept of The Social Construction of Reality is the idea that people and groups create conceptions and mental representations of each other based on their interactions. These conceptions eventually create and institutionalize roles that each of the actors play in relation to each other. These institutionalized relations embed meaning into society. Therefore people's conceptions and experiences shape and eventually become a perceived reality, allowing reality to be socially constructed.

Third World: The term emerged just after the Second World War to define those countries which neither aligned with the West

(capitalist, democratic countries) nor with the East (Communist Bloc). In this sense, third world countries are those countries which are neither capitalist nor communist. In general political discourse, however, the term is often used to refer to those countries which have not yet attained substantial social, political, or economic development. Examples of third world countries include Yemen, Somalia, Niger, and Bangladesh - some of the poorest nations in the world where poverty is widespread, and basic human rights and freedoms are not fully protected.

Tingyang, Zhao: Zhao Tingyang was born in 1961 in the South Chinese province of Guangdong. He received his PhD degree in philosophy from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, where he now also works as a researcher. Currently he also teaches at other renowned universities in China, such as Peking University and Tsinghua University. He has published many articles on topics such as political philosophy, epistemology, metaphilosophy and ethics. He is perhaps most well known for his works where he looks at the current international system from the viewpoint of the traditional Chinese universalist philosophical concept of "Tianxia" or "all under heaven".

Tokyo Trials: The Tokyo Trials, also known as the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, began in 1946. The Tribunals lasted for two and a half years and can be compared to the Nuremberg Trials in Germany. 28 Japanese political and military leaders and over 5,700 nationals were put on trial. Eleven Allied countries each sent a judge to the proceedings and the chief prosecutor was American

T

politician Joseph Keenan. Controversially, the Japanese leader, Emperor Hirohito, was not put on trial.

Toynbee, Arnold J. (14 April 1889 – 22 October 1975): Born in 1889, Toynbee was a British historian best known for his work *A Study of History*, which documents the rise and fall of civilizations. *A Study of History* compared the origin, development, and decline of civilization and concluded that the decay of civilizations was due to moral failure and a lack of creative power. He identified civilizations, not based on nation states but rather by their ethnic or religious boundaries. He also worked for the British Foreign Office, particularly in relation to events in the Middle East.

Tragedy of the Commons: The phenomenon of exhaustion of a common resource by a group of individuals each acting in their own interest despite the awareness that they are acting against the collective's long-term interest. This concept was first introduced by the ecologist Garrett Hardin in the article "The Tragedy of the Commons" (*Science*, December 13, 1968) and it has been applied to different examples throughout the history of humankind.

Transaction Cost Economics: Transaction cost economics (TCE) is an economic model used to analyze the costs of a given transaction and how these costs are interrelated. Some TCE economists suggest that the costs incurred through market transactions can often favor hierarchies or governments. There are numerous costs that result from making a transaction, including search and information costs, bargaining costs and enforcement costs among others. TCE studies these costs and is used today to explain a variety of different factors that affect transactions by analyzing

their frequency, specificity, uncertainty, limited rationality along with opportunistic behaviors during transactions.

Transculturation: Term coined by Cuban anthropologist Fernando Ortiz in 1940. Transculturation is very similar to the concept of cultural convergence. It describes the phenomenon of different cultures merging and converging with each other; although there is concrete social change in the sense of there being increased social interaction between cultures and societies, this does not lead to the creation one dominant culture.

Transnationalism: The term gained popularity in the early 20th century, referring to the emerging patterns and forces of globalization. As cultural, social, and economic boundaries become less significant, and there is a greater flow of people, ideas and goods across regions, social and cultural relationships undergo transformation as well. In essence, transnationalism refers to the social movement relating to the increasing interconnectivity of countries and communities.

Tutsi: See entry for Hutu.

Tutu, Desmond (October 7, 1931 -): Desmond Tutu is a former South African Anglican Archbishop and renowned opponent of the apartheid in South Africa. He is an influential advocate for a number of human rights causes including the fight against AIDS, poverty, racism, sexism and homophobia. His work in these fields earned him a Nobel Peace Prize in 1984 among many other awards for contributions to peace. He has also been active in peace negotiations between Israel

U

and Palestine, likening the situation facing Palestinians as similar to his experience under apartheid in South Africa.

U

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): Established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body and principal organ of the UN General assembly dealing with the issues of trade, development and investment. UNCTAD's main goals are to "maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries and assist them in their efforts to enter the world economy on an equitable basis". It was established as an alternative forum for emerging economies to handle the specificities of their own domestic markets in response to the supposed inefficiency of other international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): Founded in 1965, the United Nations Development Program has its headquarters in New York and branch offices in 177 countries. The UNDP represents the main development network of the UN, coordinating global and national efforts for the achievement of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals. It also focuses on helping countries build solutions to the challenges of democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, the environment, and energy for sustainable development. The UNDP budget relies entirely on voluntary donations from its member states.

United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP): The United Nations Environment Program was founded in 1972 and is

headquartered in Nairobi. It coordinates the UN's environmental initiatives and aims to assist developing countries with implementing effective and sustainable environmental policies. UNEP covers a wide range of issues including renewable energy solutions, air pollution, clean water, the atmosphere, management of ecosystems, environmental governance and green economies. It also educates policy-makers and the public on environmental issues and promotes attitudes and values which are conducive to environmental sustainability.

UNESCO Universal Declaration of Cultural Diversity: The Declaration is a legally binding international agreement ensuring that artists, cultural professionals and citizens worldwide can create, produce, disseminate and have access to a number of diverse cultural goods and services. As of July 2010, there are 112 Parties to the Convention. The Declaration recognises among other things the importance of linking cultural diversity to human rights, pluralism, identity, creativity and cultural solidarity.

UNESCO World Heritage Site: Refers to any physical entity from a desert, city, mountain, complex, forest, monument, building or lake that is of cultural or historical significance. The most famous Heritage sites are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, which includes 962 sites that are considered to be of outstanding universal natural and cultural value to humanity. UNESCO provides protection for World Heritage sites under the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage".

US Foreign Policy: National policies and strategies aimed at advancing US interests and safety of the American people. Since the 9/11 attacks, American foreign policy has been

largely preoccupied with issues relating to global terrorism and extremism. In recent years, the Obama administration has also turned its focus to the Arab Spring and conflict resolution in the Middle East. Although the government has assumed a greater role in world affairs, its internal and external politics remain deeply intertwined.

V

Value Chain Analysis: Value chain analysis is the process of studying the chain of activities that a firm engages in to deliver a valuable product or service to the market. Michael Porter made this analysis very popular with his book, *Competitive Advantage* (1985) as a management tool and it is a method used for strategic planning. Value chain analysis has now extended well beyond individual firms into a range of industries, including the development sector as a way of analyzing poverty reduction strategies.

Values: Norms and traditions which influence attitudes and behaviours in society. Values tend to vary across individuals and cultures. There are different types of values such as ethical or moral values, religious and political values, and social and cultural values. Individual values are normally related to personality, needs, experiences, and understanding of the social context, whereas collective are determined by the social, religious and political norms of a particular society.

Venetian Cultural Diplomacy: Venetian Cultural Diplomacy may be used in reference to the relations between Venice and the Ottoman Empire during the 16th and 17th centuries. Venice had close ties with the Ottoman Empire during this period and was an important diplomatic partner, with 145 ambassadors

being sent from the Empire to Venice and the first ambassador to visit the Empire being from Venice. Despite these ties there was a brief period of war between the Ottomans and the Venetians, when they fought over contested lands (1499-1503), a war which was won by the Ottomans.

Vertical Integration: A term used in microeconomics and management to describe the process whereby a company expands its business into areas that are at different points on the same production path. In a vertically integrated company, each member of the supply chain is engaged in a different part of the production process (e.g. manufacturing, transporting, marketing, and retailing). The products and services come under a common ownership. For instance, a solar company producing photovoltaic products may also manufacture cells, wafers, and modules to create these products. There are two forms of vertical integration: backward and forward. Vertical integration has a number of advantages. In addition to reducing costs and improving efficiency, it also helps to reduce turnaround time and increase financial growth.

Vienna Convention: The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) is an international treaty setting out the framework for the formation and effects of treaties between states. Since coming into force on January 27, 1980, the Convention has been ratified by 113 member states; even those countries which are not party to the Convention nevertheless recognize it as the preeminent "Treaty of Treaties", and binding on them as such. The Vienna Convention may also refer to the number of treaties signed in Vienna, including the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961), the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963), the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (1980), and

the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or Between International Organizations (1986).

VOKS: Russian abbreviation for the "Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries". VOKS, founded in 1925, was intended to be a cultural exchange organization, but was heavily criticized by the West, which viewed it as a propaganda network. The organization was shut down in 1958 and replaced by the 'Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries'.

W

Waltz, Kenneth (June 8, 1924 -):: An American political scientist and one of the most prominent international relations scholars, largely associated with neo-realism, or structural realism. Waltz is a faculty member at the University of California, Berkeley, and Columbia University. He is best known for his contributions to explaining state behaviour in an 'anarchic' international system. Contrary to popular belief, Waltz argued in 1981 that nuclear proliferation would increase the probability of international peace. Some of his publications include *Reflections on Theory of International Politics: A Response to My Critics* (1986), *The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate Renewed* (1995), and *Realism and International Politics* (2008).

War Crimes: The concept of War Crimes came into effect in the aftermath of World War II, when allied powers convicted perpetrators of crimes that occurred under the Nazi rule, at the Nuremberg Trials in 1945/1946. Through the concept of War Crimes, individuals can be held responsible for the actions of a country or

armed group, under their command. Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention defines War Crimes as: those suspected of committing War Crimes may be tried by the International Criminal Court.

Warsaw Pact: The Warsaw Treaty Organization of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, more commonly known as The Warsaw Pact or Treaty, was a mutual defense treaty between eight communist states of Eastern and Central Europe, namely Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union from 1955 to 1991. The Warsaw Pact, in place during the Cold War period, can be seen as a reaction to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which was the capitalist West's counterpart established in 1949. During the duration of the Cold War, NATO and the Warsaw Pact never directly conducted war against each other; both the Capitalist and Communist Blocs implemented strategic policies aimed at containment in Europe while fighting the Cold War on the international stage.

Washington Consensus: A set of ten economic policies laid out by John Williamson in 1989 which act as a reform guideline for developing countries in crisis. The Washington Consensus is a controversial framework in part due to its association with market fundamentalism, which has led to criticism from countries led by left wing governments, including Argentina and Venezuela. The Consensus is also unpopular among anti-globalization protesters and workers in agriculture, who often rely on subsidies to remain competitive.

Water Catchment Area: A water catchment area, also known as a drainage basin, is an area where water from rain, melting snow or ice, merges in a single area where it then meets with another body of water for example an

estuary, reservoir, lake, sea, river or ocean. The water catchment area functions as a funnel as it collects all the water from one source and channels it into one area before directing it to another water source. The largest river basins, or water catchment areas, in the world are the Amazon basin, the River Plate basin, the Congo basin, the Nile basin and the Mississippi basin.

Water Pollution: When raw sewage, industrial waste, and other pollutants are discharged into natural and man-made water bodies such as rivers, reservoirs, streams, and lakes. Global warming, atmospheric deposition and eutrophication are some other causes of water pollution. The contamination of water not only harms aquatic marine life, but also affects the quality of drinking water, consequently harming human health. In fact, water-borne diseases such as cholera, malaria, and typhoid fever are the leading causes of death in the developing world. Given that this is a rising global problem, governments are paying more and more attention to the need for preventing and controlling the risks of water pollution, as well as improving access to sanitation facilities.

Water Security: The protection of vulnerable water systems, the protection against water-related hazards such as floods and droughts, sustainable development of water resources and the safeguarding of access to water functions and services. An element of water security includes ensuring that a population has access to a sufficient and reliable quality and quantity of water to meet their basic needs for health, livelihoods and production.

Weber, Max (April 21, 1864 – June 14, 1920): A German sociologist, philosopher and political economist known as the principal architect of modern social science along with Karl Marx and Emil Durkheim. Weber was a key advocate

of methodological anti-positivism. Much of his work was concerned with understanding the processes of rationalization, bureaucratization, and the “disenchantment” associated with the rise of modern capitalism. Following the First World War, he was one of the founders of the liberal German Democratic Party. His major publications include the Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (1904), The City (1912), The Sociology of Religion (1922), General Economic History (1923), and the Theory of Social and Economic Organization (1925).

Weltanschauung (World view): A German philosophical/epistemological term referring to a wide world perception. It also refers to the framework of ideas and beliefs from which an individual, group or culture interprets and interacts with the world. The term has been linked among others to Wilhelm von Humboldt and Kant.

Wendt, Alexander (1958 -): A political scientist from Germany, who is best known for his contributions to the theory of social constructivism. Constructivism proposes that international politics is made up of perceptions that are developed over time and that cooperative behaviour can be developed to overcome the problem of the so-called anarchic international system. Wendt has previously lectured at Yale University, Dartmouth College, the University of Chicago and is currently the Ralph D. Mershon Professor of International Security at Ohio State University.

West-Centrism: Tendency diffused among political scientists, economists and academics in general, to analyze the world’s reality from a western perspective. This entails an unquestioned adherence to the liberal values of democracy and market economy and a full commitment to the safeguarding of individual

human rights. Many of the main international multilateral organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank are accused of having a west-centric approach to issues such as economic development and human rights as the result of the hegemony exercised by the USA and Western European countries in international politics.

West-Eastern Divan Orchestra: An orchestra based in Seville, Spain, comprised of young musicians from Arab countries, Iran and Israel. The orchestra was founded in 1999 by the Argentine-Israeli conductor Daniel Barenboim, and the Palestinian-American academic Edward Said. The aim of the orchestra is to promote understanding between Israelis and Palestinians, to help facilitate a peaceful and fair settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Wiesenthal, Simon (1908-2005): Holocaust survivor and Nazi hunter who was instrumental in the pursuit of many Nazi war criminals who had gone into hiding or had not been prosecuted.

WikiLeaks: WikiLeaks is an online non-profit media organization that publishes secret or private documents and information obtained from anonymous sources. It was founded by Australian activist Julian Assange and has attracted an enormous amount of world attention due to some of the highly sensitive government information it has published using the defense of government transparency and freedom of speech. Supporters argue that governments shouldn’t be hiding anything and that this information should be available to the public, and praise WikiLeaks for its efforts to promote freedom of the press. Critics, however, maintain that the leaking of classified documents, including diplomatic cables, can

lead to an escalation of tension in foreign relations and can hinder national security efforts.

Williamson, Oliver (September 27, 1932 -): An American economist currently serving as Professor at the University of California, Berkeley. Williamson is most known for his work in transaction cost economics, and was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 2009. He studied at the MIT Sloan School of Management, Stanford University and the Carnegie Mellon University. Williamson has previously lectured at the University of Pennsylvania, Yale University, and the Haas School of Business.

World Bank: The World Bank is an international financial organization that lends money to developing countries to improve state infrastructure. The World Bank is comprised of two institutions, namely the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. The main goal of the World Bank is to reduce poverty and improve the living standards of people living in low to middle income countries. Support is provided through project or policy-based loans and grants, and technical assistance.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): Established in 1967, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized United Nations Agency dedicated to the use and protection of intellectual property as a means of promoting innovation and creativity. WIPO seeks to build a balanced and effective international intellectual property system that is in line with the social, cultural, and economic needs of all 185 member states. In addition, the organization works with these countries and relevant stakeholders

to strengthen understanding and respect for Intellectual Property throughout the world. WIPO's headquarters are based in Geneva, Switzerland.

World Oral Literature Project: An initiative to document and spread oral literatures threatened by extinction. Oral literature was and remains the principal form of literature for many cultures and communities around the world, with stories being passed down from generation to generation. With the rapid spread of globalization, however, many languages are becoming extinct, leading to the loss of oral literature. Established in 2009, the World Oral Literature Project seeks to transcribe and preserve oral literatures before they disappear, allowing current and future generations access to a diverse range of traditional cultural literature.

World Society Perspective: The World Society Perspective refers to an emerging school of thought which seeks to describe the recent massive increase in globalization. Also known as the World Polity Theory or the Neo-institutional Perspective on the global system, the World Society Perspective emphasizes the role of global institutions and culture in influencing the behavior of states, governments, organizations and individuals at a global level. The World Society Perspective seeks to explain global change, particularly the spread of Western policies, as a result of the growth of global institutions and the emergence of an all permeating common world culture.

World-Systems Theory: A multidisciplinary approach to world culture and history which stresses that the primary unit of social analysis should be the world-system as opposed to the state. A world-system refers to a socioeconomic system comprising part or all of the globe; this is in opposition to modernization theory which stresses the systems present in individual nation

states. Multiple world-systems can coexist as long as there is little contact between them: if two world-systems begin to interact, they will merge into one larger world-system. In contemporary social theory, there exists only one world-system comprising the entire world due to the effects of globalization, but at previous times in history there have been multiple world-systems in coexistence.

World Trade Organization (WTO): Founded in 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) is an organization that intends to supervise and liberalize international trade. Its main work revolves around attempting to complete negotiations on the Doha Development Round, launched in 2001, which addresses the needs of developing countries. WTO administers trade agreements covering goods, services and intellectual property. Trade negotiations are based on the principles of non-discrimination, openness, transparency, competition, increased benefits to less developed countries, and environmental protection. The WTO Secretariat is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and consists of over 600 staff and experts who handle trade disputes and conduct regular monitoring to ensure that member countries are correctly applying and enforcing the rules of international trade.

X

Xenophobia: A term deriving from the Greek words *xenos* (stranger) and *phobos* (fear). It describes the aversion and dislike towards people from other countries or other cultures who are perceived as strangers. In recent years, due to the worsening of the economic situation and to the increase of migration fluxes, European countries recorded a worrying increase in xenophobic political parties and social movements. In

the Vienna Declaration (1993), The World Conference on Human Rights “urges all governments to take immediate measure and to develop strong policies to prevent and combat all forms and manifestations of racism, xenophobia or related intolerance”.

Xiaoping, Deng (August 22, 1904 - February 19, 1997): Deng Xiaoping was an influential figure in the Communist Party of China and, after the death of Chairman Mao, steered the country towards a market economy. He served as ‘paramount leader’ of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) from 1978-1992, sharing power with other politicians within the party. Deng’s economic policies conflicted with those of Chairman Mao, who ousted him from the government twice. After Mao’s death, Deng set about reforming the institutions and economic policies of the Chinese government which had been left in disarray following the disastrous Cultural Revolution. He is now known as the key reformist of socialism in China and the man who developed China’s economy into one of the fastest growing and most powerful in the world.

Y

Yalta Conference: The Yalta Conference took place during February 4-11, 1945 in the Russian city of Yalta. The Heads of State of the USA, UK and of the Soviet Union, respectively Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin, gathered together to discuss the post-war geopolitical structure of Europe. The agreements signed determined the political shape of Europe for the next 45 years, with the Soviet Union guaranteeing the democratic functioning of the Eastern European countries.

Yellow Peril: Term referring to the fear that mass immigration of people of East Asian descent would threaten to destroy western civilization,

ways of life and values. The term is linked to the fear that wages and standards of living would be threatened as well. Furthermore, Yellow Peril connotes a belief that East Asian societies would someday be capable of invading and attacking societies in the West, leading to the eventual destruction and eradication of western culture.

Z

Zapatista Movement: A revolutionary group based in Chiapas, Mexico, which declared war against the Mexican state in 1994. The Zapatistas have used non-violent methods combined with extensive media and technological campaigns to promote their cause both domestically and internationally. The movement aligns itself with the anti-globalization and anti-neoliberal social movements, and calls for indigenous control of local resources, especially land. The Zapatista movement combines Mayan practices with elements of libertarian socialism, anarchism, and Marxism. It aims to transform politics to a ‘bottom up’ approach through participatory democracy.

Zedong, Mao (December 26, 1893 – September 9, 1976): A Chinese revolutionary and political theorist. He was the founding father of the People’s Republic of China and governed the country as Chairman of the Communist Party of China until his death in 1976. During his time in power, he brought about significant land reforms, advanced the status the women, and also improved the health care and education systems. Although a highly controversial figure, Mao is often regarded as the “saviour of the nation” as he did a lot to modernize China and build it into a world power. His ideological beliefs and policies, collectively known as Maoism, have inspired revolutionary movements across the globe.



ACADEMY for
CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

Center for Cultural Diplomacy Studies Publications

www.ccds-berlin.de

© Institute for Cultural Diplomacy 2013
Kurfürstendamm 207-208, D-10719 Berlin, Germany
Tel.: +49 (0) 30 2360 768 0
E-mail: info@culturaldiplomacy.org