Call for Papers

The world is not culturally flat

Call for contributions on Culture of Diversity

It might be surprising, but the world is today less culturally flat than in the past. For centuries, the prevailing scientific knowledge has been western, educated, industrialized, wealthy, and democratic. Western culture was the benchmark for all people, even long after the ending of colonization. The relationship between Europe and the USA was the dominant model of international socioeconomic and cultural exchanges around the Atlantic Ocean. There was a tacit consensus that a selected and restricted group of people was the moral deposit of the universal truths. All people could be—or tend to become—the same in a unified and flat world. History has demonstrated that this idea is an illusion, even if there is not an alternative position. The implicit assumption had been that a small group of western people could represent universal truths about human nature and that all people are the same. Even if the western prejudice were true, it would have been worthless. Eastern Asia was out of global consideration as well as the cultural debate. In this sense, the world could appear flat, but was lacking at least a big slice of the globe.

Today, globalization is not more out of the question even if it is disputable that advantages are more than disadvantages. Yet, the opening of borders and the increasing level of goods and people in circulation caused, at least, the reciprocal observation of differences. Diversities still exist in a vast range of matters. These differences are good topics to be investigated by using the methods of diverse scientific disciplines. After stating that any social orientation is not based on genetics, it is coherently accepted that individual and collective behaviors are culturally acquired from others, from places. It is understood that Western culture is more individualistic, and Eastern culture induces more holistic, and thus social-oriented, behaviors. The Western mind privileges individual scores and singular goals, which are part of the model of a perfect competitive market, the so-called free market. Eastern society appears to be more inclined to concepts of unity and holistic views. Therefore, views of the world appear to be multiple, offering the opportunity of new study, comparison and understanding. The western pioneers confronted the wilderness wanting to change nature for their interests. The conquest of land and the moving of the frontier were cultural myths and potent economic motors. Today, the sense of these limits arise forcefully through the fear of global climate change. Eastern Countries are increasing their material wealth, and are even facing the necessity to preserve nature from misuse and
unsustainable exploitation. International institutions declare the increasing importance of sustainability. Yet regional and local approaches to the opening of global relations and nature preservation are diverse.

International Journal of Anthropology claims the collaboration of scholars of different disciplines and specializations to contribute to the debate on the increasing participation of both Western and Eastern Counties in the international confrontation on the following topics:
- Cultural diversity at a global and local scale;
- Cultural melding and integration;
- Persisting of cultural differences;
- Local culture and sustainability;
- Human travels and migrations;
- Sustainable production of food and energy;
- Resilience of local communities.
Other topics related to the general issue of human anthropology will be well accepted.

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