



EHESS Summer School

June 20th- July 1st 2016

“The Unity of Social Sciences?”

SCHEDULE

Arrival: Sunday June 19. 7 pm: cocktail and welcome by Eva Illouz at CIUP

Week 1: June, 20-24

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday 20	9: 00: Welcome by the president of EHESS	14:00-17:00 seminar 2 <i>Urban ethnographies and the making of the contemporary city</i> Sem. Leader: Christian Topalov Guest: Michel Agier	18:00-19:00: Lecture by Thomas Piketty <i>Reflections on capital, inequality and beliefs</i>
	9:30-12:30 seminar 1 <i>An economic anthropology of food activism</i> Sem. Leader: Eva Illouz Guest: Valeria Siniscalchi		
Tuesday 21	9:30-12:30 seminar 1 <i>Management and governing instruments: the performativity of economic and financial reasoning</i> Sem. Leader: Eva Illouz Guest: Eve Chiapello	14:00-17:00 seminar 2 <i>Making and dismantling the fortified enclaves in contemporary cities</i> Sem. Leader: Christian Topalov Guest: Eleonora Elguezabal	Fête de la musique
Wednesday 22	9:30-12:30 seminar 1 <i>Energy transitions in the past and in the future: what can we learn from history?</i> Sem. Leader: Eva Illouz Guest: Mathieu Arnoux	14:00-17:00 seminar 2 <i>Urban reform and its discontents in 20th-c. France</i> Christian Topalov	
Thursday 23	9:30-12:30 seminar 1 <i>Why standard economics fails to explain the diversity of capitalism and why a political economy approach is necessary</i> Sem. Leader: Eva Illouz Guest: Sébastien Lechevalier	14:00-17:00 seminar 2 <i>Building “urban modernity”: urban spaces and social practices in 19th-c. Paris</i> Sem. Leader: Christian Topalov Guest: Maurizio Gribaudi	
Friday 24	9:30-12:30 workshop		
Sunday 26	11:00 Visit of the Marais		

All seminars will take place at the EHESS, 105 Bd Raspail, room 8.

The evening lectures at Amphi Furet.

Lunch will be at the Alliance Française, located next door to the EHESS.

Week 2: June, 27-July 1.

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday 27	9:30-12:30 seminar 3 <i>From Family Change to Metamorphosis of Kinship : The French Case</i> Sem. Leader: Eva Illouz et Allison Pugh Guest: Irène Théry	14:00-17:00 seminar 4 <i>Global History</i> Alessandro Stanziani	
Tuesday 28	9:30-12:30 seminar 3 <i>Is family a political object? - family policies and family changes in the Soviet Union</i> Sem. Leader: Eva Illouz et Allison Pugh, Guest: Alain Blum	14:00-17:00 seminar 4 <i>The time-space structures of social reality</i> Sem. Leader: Alessandro Stanziani Guest: Isabelle Thireau	
Wednesday 29	9:30-12:30 seminar 3 <i>Individual, Family and Kinship: Continuities and discontinuities in the ART context</i> Sem. Leader: Eva Illouz et Allison Pugh, Guest: Enric Porqueres I Gene	14:00-17:00 seminar 4 <i>Monist comparativism against confused legal globalism</i> Sem. Leader: Alessandro Stanziani Guest: Otto Pfersmann	
Thursday 30	9:30-12:30 seminar 3 The future of the family Sem. Leader: Eva Illouz et Allison Pugh	14:00-17:00 seminar 4 <i>The global turn in social sciences :comparing globalizations throughout history</i> Sem. Leader: Alessandro Stanziani Guest: Laurent Berger	18:00-19:00: lecture by Jean-Louis Fabiani: <i>The disunification of the social sciences: dreadful or fruitful?</i> 19:00: Cocktail
Friday 1 st	9:30-12:30 workshop		

All seminars will take place at the EHESS, 105 Bd Raspail, room 8, the evening lectures Amphi Furet. Lunch will be at the Alliance Française, located next door to the EHESS.

Sem.1: Critique of Economic Reason

Economic sociology was born in the 19th and early 20th century, with sociology's forefathers' critique of industrial capitalism, and reborn in the 1970s, with a new wave of studies that has only intensified since then. Dealing with the social basis of the economy, economic sociologists concentrate on three main lines of inquiry: the sociological underpinnings of economic processes; the connections and interactions between the economy and society; and the study of the institutional basis of the economy.

From the field's inception, economic sociologists have sought to problematize, contextualize, refute or improve economists' basic assumptions. For example, neo-classical economists tend to see people as purely rational and utilitarian beings, depict markets as self-regulating, and institutions as unchanging. In opposition, economic sociologists highlight the historical and social basis of such phenomena, showing that economic processes like production, distribution, exchange and consumption are always historically and geographically situated. Accordingly, economic sociologists show that economic action stems from multiple and often contested motives, from complex interplays of structure and agency, and from interpersonal variables (whether non-hierarchical ones – like trust, or solidarity, or hierarchical ones – like power or compliance).

Moreover, while economists see rationality as a basic assumption to modelize interactions, sociologists tend to see focus on the symbolic aspects of economic exchange, and thus view rationality as a socially constructed belief. If rationality is a cultural frame, sociologists ask then who uses it, how its legitimacy is established, which cultural metaphors and narratives it uses, and how social decisions invoke the notion of rationality to establish their authority.

Each participant of this seminar will engage with a critique of the economic paradigm from different, sociological, historical, standpoints.

Monday 20 June: *An economic anthropology of food activism* (Valeria Siniscalchi, EHESS)

Food-related mobilizations and protests include a wide range of practices, from collective acts by producers or consumers to organized social and political movements, from efforts taking place in small local areas to those involving national or international scales of action. What kinds of economy do « food activists » imagine or practice? The object of this intervention is to analyze the use of economy inside three cases of food activism. Mobilizations around food production and consumption are also mobilizations to change the economic system or some part of it, and to modify the dominant economic logic. Specific ideas about exchange, prices, value and values are at the core of food activism: sometimes people try to imagine forms of exchange far away from market exchange; in other cases, they try to put into practice fairer prices for consumers and/or producers and fairer economic conditions for people through food. In this way, food activists create economic spaces, conceived as alternative, inside the interstices of the neocapitalist system. The analysis of the economic practices and ideologies that support them, allow us to understand the cohabitation of different economic imaginations, and how people act or interact with the neocapitalist economy. Discussing economy inside food activism allows us also to reflect about our paradigms and our practices of research.

Reading:

- Valeria Siniscalchi 2015 "The anthropology of European economic spaces", *Social Anthropology*, 23, 3: 357:359.

Additional readings:

- Carole Counihan and Valeria Siniscalchi 2014 (dir.) *Food Activism: Agency, Democracy and Economy*, London, Bloomsbury.
- Valeria Siniscalchi, 2015, « 'Food activism' en Europe: changer de pratiques, changer de paradigmes », *Anthropology of food* [Online], S11, <https://aof.revues.org/7920>

Tuesday 21 June: Management and governing instruments: the performativity of economic and financial reasoning (Eve Chiapello, EHESS)

I propose to study the transformations of the economic system from an analysis of management tools and policy instruments that are implemented by companies and public authorities to regulate and organize economic activities. This approach allows to circulate in various arenas and to follow the transformations of special devices from the spaces where they are designed to those where they are implemented. A transformation is particularly at stake: financialization.

Usually, financialisation is seen as a process of morphological transformation of capitalism, entailing the capture of resources by finance in the broadest sense, through expansion of the financial markets, a rise in the number of financial operators and finally the development of a service industry associated with financial activities. My approach relies on a different (but related) definition of financialisation as the gradual colonisation by specific "financialised" techniques and calculation methods. "Financialised" instruments are defined as instruments incorporating models and representations specific to finance, financial economics and financial mathematics. These instruments, which are part of a body of specific knowledge, participate in financialisation in the sense that they speak a language that carries the premises, decision-making systems and strong socio-political conventions they spread and reproduce. Not only are these financialised instruments being increasingly adopted by organisations both public and private, non-profit and for-profit, they are also being promoted by the law through new forms of regulation. Economics and financial theory have been used as ideological justification, scientific backing and practical instrumentation, to establish a different practical organisation of the world and favour the world of finance.

Reading:

- Chiapello E (2015) Financialisation of valuation, *Human Studies*, 2015, vol 38, n°1 pp. 13-35, DOI 10.1007/s10746-014-9337-x

Additional readings:

- Chiapello E. (2008) Accounting at the heart of the performativity of economics – *Economic Sociology newsletter*, novembre 2008, vol 10, N°1
- Chiapello E. (2013) Capitalism and its criticisms, chapter 3, in: *New spirits of capitalisms*, Glenn Morgan and Paul du Gay (Eds), 2013, *Oxford U.P.*, pp.60-82

- Chiapello E., Walter C. (2016) The three ages of financial quantification: a conventionalist approach to the financiers' metrology, *Historical Social Research / Historische Sozialforschung*, R. Diaz-Bone, E. Didier (eds), Special Issue « Conventions and quantification in economy, politics and statistics - historical perspectives" (to be published in May 2016)

Wednesday 22 June: Energy transitions in the past and in the future: what can we learn from history? (Mathieu Arnoux-EHESS)

Climate change conferences have made energy transition a crucial issue for the present and forthcoming times. Debates about it are between physicists and geoscientists, biologists and specialists of economics and political science. Usually, in this discussion, history has been reduced to a finalist and moralistic tale: the bad industrial energy transition towards fossil fuels has to be succeeded by a virtuous one towards renewable energy. Ten or more millennia of Human history are thus reduced to the last to centuries, and have no lesson to tell for the future.

Yet, these were times of renewable systems, which made civilization possible and ultimately provide ground for the industrialization (which for United States and France was partly built on hydraulic power). It could be matter of interest for the discussion, were pertinent notions and methods used by scientists. As a social science, history is uncomfortable notions as power, energy and energy yields and efficiency, which were created by physicists and are essential for the discussion on the expected future transition.

The presentation will argue that a pertinent use of such notions, and the issues of intermittency and criticality as well, may provide interesting answers when used for the studies of preindustrial technologies and economics. Such analysis may also help to understand what may be the consequences of a transition towards renewable systems. More interdisciplinary dialogue between social and natural sciences is necessary have a good use of the past.

Reading:

- Robert C. Allen, *Backward into the future: The shift to coal and implications for the next energy transition*, *Energy Policy* 50 (2012) 17–23.

Additional readings:

- Mathieu Arnoux, European Steel vs Chinese Cast-Iron: From Technological Change to Social and Political Choices (Fourth Century BC to Eighteenth Century AD), *History of Technology*, 32 (2014), p. 297-312.
- Ruta Gentvilaite, Astrid Kander and Paul Warde, *The Role of Energy Quality in Shaping Long-Term Energy Intensity in Europe*, *Energies* 2015, 8, 133-153.
- E. A. Wrigley, *The Transition to an Advanced Organic Economy: Half a Millennium of English Agriculture*, *The Economic History Review*, New Series, Vol. 59, No. 3 (Aug., 2006), pp. 435-480

Thursday 23 June: Why standard economics fails to explain the diversity of capitalism and why a political economy approach is necessary (Sébastien Lechevalier, EHESS)

The major problem of economics lies in its relations to the reality. It appears in particular in the dominant hypothesis, inspired from natural sciences, according to which universal economic laws exist and are valid in any point of time and space.

The objective of this presentation is to propose a critical view on the relationship of economics to reality, while underlining at the same time the limits of a pure inductive methodology. To us, deduction should be properly articulated with an approach that takes into account the variability in time and space of economic mechanisms, in order to reach a better understanding of economic facts.

Through examples taken from Asian capitalisms, we show that, from this viewpoint, the political economy of diversity of capitalism and institutional change constitutes an ambitious attempt to reconnect economics and other social sciences.

Reading:

- Lechevalier S. "Seven Japanese lessons on the diversity of capitalism and its future", Introduction of *The great transformation of Japanese capitalism*, Routledge, Feb. 2014 (pp 1-25)

Additional readings:

- Lechevalier S. "Nor a pure abstraction, neither a simple generalisation: Japanese lessons for a re-foundation of political economy", in *Faire des Sciences Sociales (Volume 3: Généraliser)*, Editions de l'EHESS, 2012. (in French)
- Boyer, R. (2005), "How and why capitalisms differ", *Economy and Society*, 34(4): 509-55

Sem. 2: Questioning Urban Boundaries

Cities are in a recurrent process of setting up, eroding, dismantling and building again spatial boundaries and social classifications. Questioning boundaries is what urban builders and dwellers constantly do, it is also the approach we chose for studying the city.

Four lectures focus on that theme and explore the relationships between urban built forms and social practices, urban knowledge and power. Case studies are chosen in various time settings, starting with the present time and going backwards up till the early 19th century. Each lecture knits together three lines of analysis:

1. Description: what story do we want to tell on the basis of what we have observed?
2. Methodology: what kind(s) of inquiry(ies) did we do in order to be able to tell that story ?
3. Epistemology: what knowledge do urban actors develop about the topic of our story? How this interacts with what they do in and make of the city? How does our view point of social scientists relate with that of the actors?

Seminar leader: Christian Topalov

Invited speakers: Michel Agier, Maurizio Gribaudi, Eleonora Elguezabal

Monday 20 June: Urban ethnographies and the making of the contemporary city (Michel Agier, EHESS, anthropology)

At a time when the city is being « unmade » in large heterogeneous conurbations, the anthropological approach is more necessary than ever, to describe, with no a priori model, the beginnings and the processes which create the shared space of the city. This lecture presents a situational and dynamic approach of the city-making, based on ethnographic data and three main urban enquiry traditions: the ethnographers-sociologists of 1920's Chicago; the Manchester School analysis in Central Africa; and the French Anthropology of the Contemporary.

Reading:

- Alisdair Rogers & Steven Vertovec, « Introduction, » in *id.*, *The Urban Context: Ethnicity, Social Networks and Situational Analysis*, Oxford and Washington, Berg Publishers, 1995: 1-33.

Additional readings:

- Michel Agier, « From refuge the ghetto is born. Contemporary figures of heterotopias, » in Ray Hutchison & Bruce D. Haynes (eds.), *The Ghetto: Contemporary Global Issues and Controversies*, Westview Press, 2011: 265-292.
- Giuliana B. Prato & Italo Pardo, « Urban Anthropology, » *Urbanities*, Vol. 3, No 2, 2013: 80-128.

Tuesday 21 June: Making and dismantling the fortified enclaves in contemporary cities (Eleonora Elguezabal, INRA, sociology)

« Fortified enclave, » which refers to new housing estates of the upper and middle classes as devices of social exclusion and privatization, is usually employed in scholarly literature as an analytical concept. The lecture proposes to deal with this category in a different way: it examines how it is involved, as a category of action, in the processes of boundary-making that it is supposed to describe. On the basis of fieldwork done in Buenos Aires, we look at the categorization struggles in which inhabitants, property managers, security and service workers, trade unions, developers, urban planners, as well as scholars, get involved when they use the concept. This analysis allows us to explore how these various actors handle new urban boundaries.

Reading:

- Carlo Ginzburg, « Our Words, and Theirs: A Reflection on the Historian's Craft, Today, » *Cromohs*, 18, 2013: 97-114.

Additional reading:

- Peter Marcuse, « The Enclave, the Citadel, and the Ghetto: What has Changed in the Post-Fordist US City, » *Urban Affairs Review*, Vol. 33, No. 2, 1997: 228-264.

Wednesday 22 June: Urban reform and its discontents in 20th-c. France (Christian Topalov, EHESS, sociology)

Ironically, the urban districts that are seen today as the locus of the new social question in France were at the outset supposed to be reformed and reforming spaces: the « cités nouvelles » or « grands ensembles ». Their form in part resulted from a doctrine shaped by a coalition of social reformers and architects which can be traced to the early 20th c. and was partly a translation of foreign models – among which the English garden city. This lecture visits the story of that reform movement and invites to discuss the relationship between urban reform and the shaping and reshaping of urban boundaries.

Reading:

- Christian Topalov, « From the 'Social Question' to 'Urban Problems': Reformers and the Working Classes At the Turn of the Twentieth Century, » *International Social Science Journal*, N° 125, August 1990: 319-336.

Additional reading:

- Ebenezer Howard, *Garden Cities of To-Morrow*, London, Swan Sonnenschein, 1902 (read first: Postscript, ch. 1, ch. 10-13)

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/46134/46134-h/46134-h.htm>

Thursday 23 June: Building « urban modernity »: urban spaces and social practices in 19th-c. Paris (Maurizio Gribaudi, EHESS, history)

Structures, forms and representations of contemporary western cities are the result of a long and often contradictory process through which the preindustrial urban landscape was transformed into the gentrified space we live in today.

Analysis of the important physical and social transitions undergone by the city of Paris during the 19th century allows us to see that these changes occur through a series of conflicting negotiations about the nature of urban space, its identity, its functions and acceptable social practices.

Within these negotiations and these confrontations, we can then identify deeper and further reaching conflicts between diverging visions of democracy and political representations which even today remain at the heart of our society.

Reading:

- Matthew Gandy, « Queer ecology: nature, sexuality, and heterotopic alliances, » *Environment and Planning: Society and Space*, 2012, Vol. 30, No 4: 727-747.

Additional readings:

- Victoria E. Thompson, « Telling 'Spatial Stories': Urban Space and Bourgeois Identity in Early Nineteenth-Century Paris, » *Journal of Modern History*, September 2003, Vol. 75, No 3: 523-556.
- Garrett Ziegler, « The City of London, Real and Unreal, » *Victorian Studies*, 2007, Vol. 49, No 3: 431-455.

Sem. 3: The future of the family

How have technologies, politics, and economics changed the nature of the family and of sexuality itself? What is the future of the family in the face of the radical changes undergone by gender, sexuality and reproduction?

Seminar leaders: Eva Illouz and Allison Pugh

Invited speakers: Alain Blum, Enric Porqueres and Irène Théry

Monday 27 June: *From Family Change to Metamorphosis of Kinship: The French Case* (Irène Théry EHESS)

Since the Seventies, sociologists working in the realm of demographical indicators have been analyzing the causes and effects of family change in Western societies. The aim of this conference is to show that the principal thrust of this change is not "individualism", but rather the affirmation of a new and highly important democratic value : equality between sexes. Equality does not only change the behavior of persons in family life, it is also producing, slowly but surely, a genuine metamorphosis of the kinship system throughout the Western world : a new definition of marriage and a new definition of filiation, kinship, and transmission from one generation to the next. I will present the case in France by demonstrating that recent controversies over same sex marriage, ART (Assisted Reproductive Technologies), and surrogacy in fact express the unease experienced by French people when contemplating this global recomposition of the kinship system, one that has yet to be clearly explained and discussed in French social and political debates.

Reading:

- *Is the anonymity of donations of begetting really "ethical"?*, Irène Théry, Esprit, May 2009

Tuesday 28 June: *Is family a political object? - Family policies and family changes in the Soviet Union* (Alain Blum-EHESS)

We intend to examine in a comparative perspective the question of the political aspect of family on the basis of Soviet experience. We'll question the existence of features that would be specific to the Soviet political system, or at certain times of its existence (revolutionary period, Stalinism, post-Stalinism). This will be examined from the point of view of the various conceptions of the family (including in the repressive stalinist policies), of family policies and finally of changes experienced by families themselves during the "Soviet century". It will take into account the question of generations and gender.

Reading:

- Wendy Goldman, *Women, the State, and Revolution: Soviet Family Policy and Social Life, 1917-1936*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1993.

Additional readings:

- Mark Edele, *Stalinist Society 1928-1953*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2011
- Emilia Koustova, (Un)returned from the Gulag; Life trajectories and Integration of Post-War Special Settlers, *Kritika: Exploration in Russian and Eurasian History*, (16)3, 2015, pp. 589-620.

Wednesday 29 June: Individual, Family and Kinship: Continuities and discontinuities in the ART context (Enric Porqueres I Gene- EHESS)

My presentation will be dealing with the symbolic context of the contemporary conformation of families. The new genetic era has attracted the interest of anthropologists. From the beginning, they focus on the situation carried by the radical novelties in which the parental project was said to take over ancient relational modes of conforming the family and the individual. Whereas modernity has been traditionally presented as reducing kinship tied to the nuclear family, the manipulation and transfer of gametes has been thought in a more radical move: reducing the family to intentionality and the control of reproduction. The paper will give some elements that disturb this way of thinking. The context of incest prohibitions as well as the bio-ethical opposition to cloning will give some clues to better understand the current situation.

Reading:

- Porqueres i Gené and Jérôme Wilgaux « Incest, embodiment, genes and kinship », en collaboration avec Jérôme Wilgaux, dans Edwards, Jeanette et Carles Salazar (éds.), *European Kinship in the Age of Biotechnology*, New York, Berghahn Books, pp. 112-127, 2009.

https://www.academia.edu/10453865/Incest_embodiment_genes_and_kinship.

Thursday 30 June: Eva Illouz, Allison Pugh

The course will examine the family – the realm of intimacy, care, and childrearing – in light of profound economic, political and social changes in the realm of gender, sexuality and reproduction. The overarching theme will be one of increasing individualization and marketization, and the concomitant opportunities and challenges of a new unscripted precariousness, based on authenticity, risk, and responsibility. In many different domains – marriage/relationships, reproduction, elderly caregiving and the like – culture, technology and the market allow for ever-increasing customization, which is often deployed in service to the demands of work, consumption and global capitalism. We will examine the socio-emotional impact of this customization – the coexistence of joy and disenchantment – as the volatile mix of individual desires and identities erupting everywhere. We will consider how family members use trends in demography, work, immigration, religion and other social forces to resist, manage or adapt to insecurity.

Sem. 4: Global History

How do corporations, the nation-state and culture interlock with global processes and transform the structure of modern lives?

Seminar leader: Alessandro Stanziani

Invited speakers: Laurent Berger, Otto Pfersmann, Isabelle Thireau

Monday 27 June: Global History (Alessandro Stanziani-EHESS)

Unlike conventional Eurocentric historiography, current approaches in global history reject analyses and comparison based exclusively on the Western model. However, beside Europe-centrism, Chinese, Indian or Russian ethnocentrism do exist as well. Thus, global history seeks to reconcile the differences between the historical paths specific to particular regions with their connections, transfers and overall dynamics.

Global history requires extreme reflexive consciousness: historians are required to know local contexts and languages but at the same time, they are encouraged to put the production of sources themselves under critical scrutiny. In this effort, dialogue with social sciences is a necessity.

We will present different approaches to global history, possible relationships with social sciences and we will finally provide concrete historical examples to illustrate at the same time the methodology and concrete historical dynamics.

Reading

- Alessandro Stanziani, *Reciprocal comparison vs Global History*, Ab Imperio, 2015, 1.

Additional readings:

- Sanjay Subrahmanyam, "Connected Histories: Notes towards a Reconfiguration of Early Modern Eurasia", *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 31, No. 3, Special Issue: The Eurasian Context
- Michael Werner, Benedicte Zimmermann, "Beyond Comparison. Histoire croisée and the Challenge of Reflexivity", *History and Theory*, 45, 2006: 30-50.

Tuesday 28 June: The time-space structures of social reality (Isabelle Thireau-EHESS)

The issue of "globalism" will be explored by focusing on the time-space structures of social reality, in a given space and time. These structures are grounded in particular in the way social actors experience those who are at reach (and with whom perspectives may be more or less congruent and shared) and imagine those who are distant. These structures also rely on a diversity of mediations instituted with contemporaries, predecessors and successors. This broad and general perspective will be illustrated by two examples coming from fieldwork in China: the construction process of a series of buildings in the nine foreign concessions of the city of Tianjin (1860- 1940), their successive usages and the recent

debates regarding their present significance and value; the daily interactions on a public place in this city at the beginning of the 2010s aiming at consolidating a shared understanding of close (renovation projects of the place) or distant (war in Lybia or Fukushima incident) events.

Readings:

- **Alain Cottureau** « What's The Right Price for Babysitting ? A Case Study in Ethno-Accounting », *Human Studies* 2015, 38: 97-112.

Additional readings:

- **Isabelle Thireau** « The Moral Universe of Aggrieved Chinese Workers: Workers' Appeals to Arbitration Committees and Letters and Visits Offices », *The China Journal*, 2003, 50: 83-103.
- **Isabelle Thireau** « Judgments of Legitimacy and Illegitimacy: Normative Life in the New Chinese Workplaces », *Revue Française de Sociologie*, volume 48, Supplement, an Annual English Selection, 2007: 73 :99.

Wednesday 29 June: Monist comparativism against confused legal globalism (Otto Pfersmann-EHESS)

Legal scholarship is progressively shifting towards some variety of „globalism“ presenting itself as being an entirely new vision of law, replacing Comparative Law as well as other forms of legal dogmatic or theory altogether. This stance has to be critically questioned.

First, a global view of law is not by any means new as a matter of legal theory, where varieties of legal monism have been developed since the end of the WW1, if not earlier. One has therefore to analyse whether „global“ brings any added value with respect to monist conceptions of law.

Second, a global conception of law is not able to replace serious comparative scholarship to which, again, it cannot be considered antagonistic. On the contrary, the very impossibility of having thoroughly global in-depth knowledge of law (or other disciplinary domains) makes comparative studies the more necessary. The methodological difficulty and interest being that any truly comparative inquiry requests a contextualisation with a high degree of generality.

What remains, thirdly, as a rational request in globalist conceptions, is thus the exigency to enlarge the domain of enquiry in such a way that the generality of disciplinary propositions be sufficiently plausible without loss of precision.

Texts will exemplify globalist, monist and comparative conceptions and show their common epistemological interest and/or ideological bias.

Readings:

- Ralf Michaels, “Globalization and Law: Law Beyond the State”, in: *Law and Social Theory* (Banakar & Travers eds., Oxford, Hart Publishing, 2013)
- Globalization of Constitutional Law through Interaction of Judges Author(s): Jutta Limbach Source: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee / Law and Politics in Africa, Asia and Latin America*, Vol. 41, No. 1 (2008), pp. 51-55

- The Globalization of Law Author(s): Martin Shapiro Source: Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, Symposium: The Globalization of Law, Politics, and Markets: Implications for Domestic Law Reform (Fall, 1993), pp. 37-64
- Otto Pfersmann, « Monisme revisité contre juriglobisme incohérent », in: Benoît Frydman (dir.), *La science du droit et la globalisation*, Bruylant (De Boeck-Larcier) 2012, pp. 63-88.

Thursday 30 June: The global turn in social sciences: comparing globalizations throughout history (Laurent Berger- EHESS)

This talk puts forward several proposals about the nature of global studies: what is their topic research, what are the relationships between their constituent social sciences, what is their common issue, what are their main theoretical trend. On the basis of several historical examples, it highlights the conceptual and methodological tools which can be used to define, describe, compare and analyze different kinds of globalization in different inter-polities systems.

Reading :

- Anna Tsing, « The Global Situation », *Cultural Anthropology*, 15, 3 (2000): 327-360.

Additional readings:

- Lauren Berger, “La place de l’ethnologie en histoire globale », *Mondes*, 3 (mai 2013): 193-212.
- Philippe Beaujard, “From Three Possible Iron-Age World-System to One Single Afro-Eurasian World System”, *Journal of World History*, 2010, 1.

Seminar leaders and Guests

Seminar 1: Critique of economic reason

Seminar leader: Eva Illouz

Invited speakers: Mathieu Arnoux, Eve Chiapello, Sébastien Lechevalier, Valeria Siniscalchi

Mathieu ARNOUX is a Directeur d'Études at the EHESS and a Professor of Medieval History in Paris-7 Diderot University. His research interest is on economic history of Middle Ages, and more broadly of preindustrial European societies. He has published articles and conference papers on different topics such as technology (metallurgy, textiles), labor history (salary system, guilds and welfare institutions, firms and labor-markets) and agrarian and economic growth. His recent book *Le Temps des laboureurs. Travail, ordre social et croissance en Europe, Xe-XIVe siècle* (Albin Michel Publishers, 2012) argues from an institutional point of view, that labor promotion and markets organization were crucial for the agrarian, demographic and economic growth of the medieval period. From 2009 he has been the leader on behalf of the French *Agence Nationale de la Recherche* of the ENPRESA research team, which works on the Salviati archive in Pisa, an exceptional collection of account-books and ledgers of a great renaissance Florentine family of merchants, bankers, woolcloth and silk producers. From 2013 on, he has been involved in the creation, and he is currently the director of a Interdisciplinary Institute about Energy Questions, the LIED (*Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire des Énergies de Demain*, CNRS and Paris Diderot University). In this institute, were physicists, biologists and social sciences scholars work together, his topic is the question of natural resources and renewable energy in the preindustrial society, especially the access to the natural resources and the constitution of networks and institutional rules of supply of such resources.

Eve CHIAPELLO is Directrice d'Études (Research Director) at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, where she holds a chair about the “sociology of the transformation of capitalism”. She was previously Professor at the HEC School of Management, Paris, France. Her present work is about the sociology of accounting and the financiarization process produced by management instruments. She received the Anneliese Maier Research Award 2016 from The Humboldt Foundation (collaboration award to promote the internationalisation of the humanities and social sciences in Germany).

She has published the following books: *Artistes versus Managers*, (Paris: Métailié, 1998), *Le Nouvel Esprit du Capitalisme*, (Paris: Gallimard, 1999, with Luc Boltanski), translated into 8 foreign language including English (*The New Spirit of Capitalism*, Verso, 2005), *Sociologie des outils de gestion* (La découverte, 2013, co-authored with P. Gilbert). She has also published several articles in *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, *Comptabilité-Contrôle-Audit*, *Sociologie du travail*, *Revue Française de Sociologie*, *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, *Human Studies*, *Discourse and Society*, *European Journal of Social Theory*, *Blätter für Deutsche und International Politik*, *Berliner Journal für Soziologie*.

Sébastien LECHEVALIER is Associate Professor at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales. His main research interests are inequalities, institutional change, and industrial

economics, with a particular focus on East Asia. His publications include *The Great Transformation of Japanese Capitalism* (Routledge, 2014) and *Lessons from the Japanese experience. Towards a new economic policy?* (Éditions Rue d'Ulm, 2016, in French). He has also edited and co-edited several special issues of *Socio Economic Review*, *Critique Internationale*, *Research Policy*, and *Review of World Economics*. He is also the main coordinator of the INCAS research project ("Institutional Change in Asia: a comparative perspective with Europe" Marie Curie program, with the participation of Freie University Berlin, Oxford University, and Waseda University), and the co-founder of SASE (Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics) Research Network on Asian Capitalisms.

Valeria SINISCALCHI is Associate Professor at the EHESS and member of the Research Centre Norbert Elias. She is elected member of the executive committee of the EASA (European Association of Social Anthropologists). She co-directs the doctoral education in Social Sciences (EHESS-Marseille) and the "Comparative research in anthropology, history and sociology" Master. Since 2009, she is elected to the administration council of the EHESS and to the council of her research center. Valeria Siniscalchi obtained her PhD in Social Anthropology at the University "La Sapienza" (Rome, Italy) in 1996 and in 2002-03 I was laureate of "Fyssen Foundation". Between 1996 and 2007, she taught social anthropology and economic anthropology at the University of Rome and at the University of Aix-Marseille. Actually, her teaching activities and research focus on "anthropology of economic spaces". Her research subjects include economic anthropology, the politics of nature, industrial work and districts, food activism and the relationship between food, social movements and politics. She has done extensive research in the North and in the South of Italy, in the French Alps and inside the *Slow Food* movement. Valeria Siniscalchi is member of different research projects and she coordinates an interdisciplinary project on food production and consumption and short chains of distribution. Her publications include *Antropologia culturale. Un'introduzione* (2001, 2009, 2012 Roma, Carocci) and the edited volumes *Frammenti di economie. Ricerche di antropologia economica in Italia* (Cosenza, 2002) and *Food Activism. Agency, Democracy and Economy* (2014, London, Bloomsbury, with Carole Counihan). She is working on a new book on the *Slow Food* Movement (Bloomsbury). She is also author of several articles in different journals (*Terrain*, *Techniques & Culture*, *Ethnologie Française*, *L'Uomo*, *La Ricerca Folklorica*, *Journal of Political Ecology*, *Voci*, *Social Anthropology*) and has written in the *Handbook of economic anthropology*, J. Carrier (ed.) (second edition, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, "Towards an economic anthropology of Europe", p. 553-567).

Seminar 2: Questioning urban boundaries

Seminar leader: Christian Topalov

Invited speakers: Michel Agier, Eleonora Elguezabal, Maurizio Gribaudi

Christian TOPALOV, sociologist, is a directeur d'études at the EHESS and a member of the Centre Maurice Halbwachs (CNRS/EHESS/ENS). His research interests are the comparative study of early 20th c. reform and reformers in Britain, France and the U.S., the history of the social sciences in relation to reform, and the shaping of urban vocabularies. Among his personal books: *Naissance du chômeur, 1880-1910* (Albin Michel 1994) and *Histoires d'enquêtes. Londres, Paris, Chicago, 1880-1930* (Classiques Garnier 2015). Among his edited

books: *Laboratoires du nouveau siècle* (Editions de l'EHESS 1999), *La ville des sciences sociales* (with Bernard Lepetit, Belin 2001) et *Divisions de la ville* (Editions de la MSH 2002). He was in charge of the UNESCO-CNRS international research project called « City Words », which gave birth to an encyclopedic study of the history of daily-life urban vocabulary in eight European languages: *L'Aventure des mots de la ville* (Robert Laffont 2010). He recently edited the manuscripts and articles the French sociologist Maurice Halbwachs wrote when he visited the University of Chicago in the Autumn of 1930 (*Ecrits d'Amérique*, Editions de l'EHESS 2012).

Michel AGIER is an Anthropologist, Professor at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS, Paris) and Senior Researcher at Institut de Recherches pour le Développement (IRD). His main interests are Human Globalization, Exile and Urban Marginalities. He published in English at Politiy Press, *At the Margins of the World* (2008), *Managing the Undesirables. Refugees Camps and Humanitarian Government* (2011), and *Borderlands. Towards an Anthropology of Cosmopolitan Condition* (forthcoming Spring 2016).

Eleonora ELGUEZABAL is a Sociologist, member of the Centre on Economy and Sociology of Agriculture and Rural Areas (CESAER, INRA), and associate member of the Centre Maurice Halbwachs (CNRS/EHESS/ENS). She works on territorial boundaries in urban as well as rural areas, and on the effects of policing and crime prevention policies in boundary making. She has published *Verbaliser le client: les contrôleurs du métro* (Montreuil, Aux lieux d'être, 2007) and *Frontières urbaines: les mondes sociaux des copropriétés fermées* (Rennes, PUR, 2015, also forthcoming in Spanish).

Maurizio GRIBAUDI, social historian and demographer, is a member of the Laboratory of Demographic and Social History (LaDéHis- which he directed from 2003 to 2008) at EHESS in Paris. He has carried out a number of studies into the formation of social groups in urban milieu. Having worked on demographic and migratory movements between countryside and city (in Northern Italy and in the Paris region), he is currently focusing his researches on the formation of physical and social dynamics in Paris and in France from the second half of the 18th century onwards. Co-director of the GeoHistoricalData project (geohistoricaldata.org), his latest publication is *Paris ville ouvrière. Une histoire occultée (1789-1848)*, La Découverte, 2014.

Seminar 3: The future of the family

Seminar leader: Eva Illouz, Allison Pugh

Invited speakers: Alain Blum, Enrique Porqueres, Irène Théry

Allison PUGH is a sociologist at the University of Virginia who writes about how economic and intimate life intertwine. Her most recent book, *The Tumbleweed Society: Working and Caring in an Insecure Age* (2015), investigates the effects of job insecurity, as filtered through gender and class, on how people view their own obligations to others at work and at home. Pugh's first book, *Longing and Belonging: Parents, Children, and Consumer Culture* (2009), was awarded the 2010 William J. Goode award for the best book in the Sociology of the Family. Pugh has had visiting positions in Germany and Australia, and her research has

been funded by the National Science Foundation, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, and the Bankard Fund for Political Economy. Next year, she will serve as a Fellow with the American Council of Learned Societies, as well as a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University.

Alain BLUM is Professor at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) and senior researcher at the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED). He has been the director of the Centre for Russian, Caucasian and Central European studies (EHESS-CNRS) from 2004 to 2012.

Demographer, statistician and historian, he worked for many years on the population history of Russia, Caucasus, Central Asia and Eastern Europe. His current research focuses on the one hand, on the forced displacement of population, in the frame of the question on the relationship between political violence and social and demographic transformations. He is studying trajectories of people deported from central and eastern Europe to the USSR, putting a special emphasis on those who were deported from Western Ukraine and Lithuania. Moreover, within a broader reflection on the social and political history of the USSR, he works on political violence in the USSR during the Stalinist period. Finally he is also working on demographic and social transformations of contemporary Russia, put in perspective with the Russian and Soviet demographic history as a whole.

Some publications: *Déportés en URSS. Récits d'Européens au Goulag*, Autrement, Paris, 2012 (eds. with M. Craveri and V. Nivelon); *Faux coupables. Surveillances, aveux et procès en Ukraine soviétique (1924-1934)*, CNRS Editions, Collection Mondes russes et Est-européens, Paris, 2012 (with Y. Shapoval); *Naître, vivre et mourir en URSS*, Paris, Payot, 2004; *L'anarchie bureaucratique – Statistique et pouvoir sous Staline*, La Découverte, 2003 (with M. Mespoulet).

Enric PORQUERES I GENE was born in 1962 in Torroja del Priorat (Spain) he followed his studies in anthropology and history at Barcelona University from 1984 to 1989. After graduating in 1990 in Social anthropology at the EHESS, he wrote his PhD at the European University Institute in Firenze, under the supervision of Françoise Héritier and Robert Rowland. He stayed at the EUI as a *ricercatore* from 1990 to 1994. In 1994 he joined the Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale of the Collège de France and became lecturer at the EHESS in Paris in 1996. Member and vice-head of the LAIOS from 2003 to 2009 and head of the Formation doctorale Anthropologie at the EHESS since 2010.

Research themes:

- Anthropology of the person and of kinship
- Political dimensions of kinship: Basque nationalism, analysis of European « cursed races » and of their dynamics, analysis of the performative uses of blood languages and genealogy aiming at excluding..
- New reproductive technologies and religious discourses on life.

From January 2002 to 2006, Enric Porqueres contributes to the European research programme *Public Understanding of Genetics*, under the scientific responsibility of Jeanette Edwards (Manchester University), he participates at the ANR Programm *Transméditerranées*, under the direction of Jocelyne Dakhlia. Since 2009 he participates in the ECOS programm *Subjectivation dans le contexte de la globalisation*, in collaboration with the

University of Valparaiso, Chile.

Seminar 4: Global History

Seminar leader: Alessandro Stanziani

Invited speakers: Isabelle Thireau, Otto Pfersmann, Laurent Berger

Alessandro STANZIANI is professor of Global History at the EHESS and *directeur de recherche* at CNRS. He holds a PhD in Economics (University of Naples, 1991), a PhD in History (EHESS, 1995) as well as a *habilitation* from the University of Lille (2003). His research covers the fields of Global history, Labor history, Russian history, for the 16th–20th centuries; Indian ocean, labor, for the 18th–19th centuries; Economic, business and labor history, Europe (France, Britain), for the 18th through early 20th centuries; Food history, for the 18th–20th centuries. His published books include: *L'économie en révolution. Le cas russe, 1870-1930*; Albin Michel, *L'évolution de l'humanité*, 1998; *Histoire de la qualité alimentaire, 18^e-20^e siècles*, Paris, Seuil, 2005; *Rules of exchange. French capitalism in comparative perspective, 18th–20th centuries*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2012 (paperback 2014); *Bâtisseurs d'Empires, Russie, Chine, Inde*, Paris, Liber, 2012; *Bondage, Labor and rights in Eurasia, 17th–20th centuries*, New York, Berghahn 2014 (paperback 2015); *After Oriental Despotism. Warfare, Labour and Growth in Eurasia, 17th–20th centuries*, London, Bloomsbury, 2014 (paperback 2014); *Seamen, immigrants and convicts in the Indian Ocean, 18th–early 20th centuries*, New York and London, Palgrave Mac Millan, 2014. He has to his credit 11 edited books, 73 peer review articles; 67 chapters. His articles have appeared in such journals as *Annales HSC*; *Enterprise and Society*; *Business History*; *Labour History*; *Comparative Studies in Society and History*; *Journal of Global Studies*; *Kritika. Explorations in Russian History*; *Cahiers du monde russe*; *Ab Imperio* (in Russian); *International Review of Social Studies*; *Modern Asian Studies*.

Isabelle THIREAU is a Sociologist, member of the Research Centre on Modern and Contemporary China (EHESS/CNRS). A student of Chinese society in the reform era, she has published on topics such as rural collectivization and de-collectivization ; village disputes and their resolution process ; migrations and the rise of new labor norms ; oral and written complaints addressed to the Party and State representatives. Among her publications are *Enquête sociologique sur la Chine. 1911-1949* (with Hua Linshan). Paris, P.U.F., 1996 ; *Disputes au village chinois. Formes du juste et recompositions locales des espaces normatifs* (with Wang Hansheng), Paris, Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme. 2001 ; *Les Ruses de la démocratie. Protester en Chine* (with Hua Linshan). Paris, Seuil, 2010 ; *De proche en proche. Ethnographie des formes d'association en Chine contemporaine*. Bern, Berlin, Bruxelles, Frankfurt am Mein, New York, Oxford, Wien, Peter Lang, 2013. Her most recent work centers on the urban transformation of the city of Tianjin.

Otto PFERSMANN is Professor (Directeur d'études) at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences (Ecole des Hautes en Sciences Sociales), Paris, **Chair** „Epistemology of Law, Legal Ideologies and the Great Transformation of Law“.

- DLL, Vienna, Austria 1978,
- PhD, Vienna, Austria 1982, otto
- Habilitation (University of Aix en Provence, 1992)
- Agrégé des Facultés de Droit, Professeur des Universités (1994) (Full professor).
- PhD h.c., Trieste, Italy 2009.

Main research topics: Comparative constitutional law, legal theory, political philosophy, analytic philosophy, history of philosophy (classical rationalism), over 200 publications. Most recent: *Positivismo jurídico e justiça constitucional no século XXI*, Saraiva São Paulo 2014 (in Portuguese); „Kelsens Ideologiekritik“ (in German), in Thomas Olechowski (ed.) *Hans Kelsen: die Aktualität eines großen Rechtswissenschaftlers und Soziologen*, Wien Manz, 2014, pp. 53-65; „L'enigma della giustizia costituzionale europea: controllo senza Costituzione, struttura costituente paradossale o messianismo costituzionale?“ (in Italian), in: Adriana Ciacio (ed.), *Nuove strategie per lo sviluppo democratico e l'integrazione politica in Europa*, Giuffrè 2014, pp. 417-430.

Laurent BERGER is both Research Fellow at the Laboratoire d'anthropologie sociale and Associate Professor at the EHESS where he holds the chair in "Anthropology of capitalist globalization". He has been trained in Social and Cultural Anthropology (B.A., M.A.), in African Languages (B.A.) and in Psychology (B.A.), before graduating with a PhD in Anthropology at the EHESS. He has conducted fieldwork in Mali on chiefdoms and possession cults as well as in Madagascar on divine kingship and early states. Besides global studies, his research interests and publications cover several issues such as culture and cognition, kinship and sexuality, ritual policies and religious traditions.