

CHERCHEURS INVITES

ANNEE UNIVERSITAIRE 2013 – 2014

14 chercheurs accueillis ; 109 mois/chercheurs



Stefano CACIAGLI

Philologie grecque et latine

Fellow au Centre d'Etudes Helléniques à l'Université de Harvard (USA)

Période de séjour : 15/09/2013 au 15/07/2014

Projet de recherche : Poésie mélique grecque et formations sociales

Résumé : La recherche se focalisera sur Sparte et Athènes à l'époque archaïque, en continuité avec mes travaux doctoraux et postdoctoraux, dont les résultats viennent d'être publiés dans *Poeti e società* (Hakkert éd. Amsterdam 2011) : à l'intérieur d'une démarche comparative et par le biais d'une analyse anthropologique et philologique des sources, dans ce livre j'ai essayé d'esquisser les liens qui existaient entre les formes poétiques et les formations sociales dont Alcée et de Sappho faisaient partie, en mettant en parallèle la situation lesbienne avec celle d'Athènes et de Sparte. Or, la communauté d'Alcée a été généralement comparée avec l'hetaireia, qui est propre des cités dont l'organisation était, à l'époque archaïque, fondée sur les grandes familles aristocratiques, comme sans doute Athènes. En ce qui concerne Sappho, vice versa, son groupe féminin a été rapproché en général au chœur lyrique protagoniste du fr. 1 Davies d'Alcman. Cette façon d'utiliser la comparaison, toutefois, peut paraître étrange, car Sparte et Athènes semblent avoir connu une forme d'organisation sociale bien différente. Cette constatation conduit à travailler sur les sociétés de Sparte et d'Athènes, en étudiant la réception originaire des respectives formes poétiques, notamment d'Alcman, Tyrtée et Solon. Une telle étude est requise par la nature même de la communication poétique de la Grèce archaïque, qui fut strictement liée au rôle de la performance mélique à l'intérieur de contextes les plus diversifiés. Pour comprendre la signification d'un poème, donc, il faut avant tout reconstruire le cadre de sa première réception et la composition de son auditoire originaire. Une analyse attentive de la réalité spartiate et athénienne – les mieux connues de la Grèce archaïque – permettrait alors d'avoir une idée plus claire des deux modèles presque alternatifs de structuration sociale.



Alistair COLE

Science politique, Professeur à l'Université de Cardiff (Pays de Galles)

Période de séjour : 15/02/2014 au 15/12/2014

Projet de recherche : Territorial Governance in Western Europe : between Convergence and Capacity

Résumé : Are nation states able to maintain distinctive policies, and even institutional forms, within the context of globalization and Europeanisation or do these interconnected processes inevitably result in 'convergence' across states? These debates about convergence and divergence are usually framed in relation to the capacity of nation-states to pursue distinctive policies. Understanding these heavy variables of hard convergence and divergence is also increasingly relevant for the comparative study of inter-governmental relations, territorial administration and local, regional and devolved government. Pressures of hard and soft convergence affect the styles of and rules governing inter-governmental relations; the institutional, material and constructed capacities of sub-national administrations and the reform of regional and local service delivery in specific, empirically observable regions. We propose to capture these processes of convergence and divergence by comparing meso- and local level dynamics in three key European states: the UK, France

and Germany. The EU context provides the core similarity between these states, whose distinct state types cover the range of logical possibilities for comparison: a federal state (Germany), a predominantly unitary state modified by forms of asymmetrical devolution (United Kingdom) and a decentralised but still unitary state (France). The specific research, which concerns territorial governance in six regions – Wales, south-West England, Brittany, Rhône-Alpes, Saxony and Hesse - will be operationalised by a mixed methods design. The multi-disciplinary, multi-level and comparative approach adopted will add value that no single case study can hope to capture.



Vincenzo DELLA SALA*

Science politique, Professeur à l'Université de Trente (Italie)

Période de séjour : 15/09/2013 au 15/07/2014

Projet de recherche : Post-National Myth and Mythology : The case of the European Union

Résumé : The research to be carried out for the duration of the EURIAS fellowship focuses on the role of political myth and mythology in the construction of the European Union. The aim is not to expose the gaps between “myth and reality” in the EU. Rather the aim is to explore the role that myth has played and to ask whether the greatest obstacle facing closer political integration is the lack of political myths. The project is interdisciplinary by definition, drawing upon cultural anthropology, comparative literature, sociology, political science and public policy. The research will focus on both official texts and broader public discussion about the EU. The period of the fellowship would be spent completing the analysis of these texts and to write a book manuscript.



Edgar FERNANDEZ

Droit, Professeur à l'Université du Costa Rica (projet commun avec Claire Malwé)

Période de séjour : 15/02/2013 au 15/12/2013

Projet de recherche : Biodiversity's genetic resources at the crossroads between property rights and public goods

Résumé : The project focuses on the legal regime of biodiversity genetic resources. It is part of a broader research question which aims achieving a better understanding of how natural resource exploitation and trade should be organized and managed in order to ensure optimal food security and sustainable agriculture on all continents. One of the key issues examined, therefore, is the ability of legal systems to provide a biodiversity genetic resources regime which takes into account both necessities to feed the humanity and to protect biodiversity.

Most of the existing legal regimes are actually based on the concept of “property”. For this reason, the proposal project will highlight the various ways in which this concept is defined by working on a comparative approach in several chosen territories across the world (in Europe, North America, and Central America). This theoretical approach will lead to rediscover the couple “property- public goods” at the light of market and non market values such as fundamental and human rights.

From the theory to the local level, the project will then focus on the legal regime of biodiversity genetic resources in Costa Rica. Because Costa Rica had set up a “sui generis” legal regime which reconciled environmental and intellectual property approaches, this country constitutes a favourable area to study a legal regime of biodiversity genetic resources. More especially, we will seek to understand the ways in which international and regional agreements connected with intellectual property rights affect legal regimes in developing countries, with the case study of Costa Rica.



Jocelyn LETOURNEAU

Histoire, Professeur à l'Université Laval (Canada)

Période de séjour : 15/02/2014 au 15/07/2014

Projet de recherche : Poésie Relation au passé et conscience historique chez les jeunes : Le cas du Québec en comparaison de cas européens

Résumé : Les jeunes Québécois, dit-on souvent, sont ignorants du passé de leur société. Cela ne signifie pas qu'ils n'ont pas de vision d'ensemble de l'expérience québécoise. Les sondages qui font état d'un déficit apparent du savoir historique chez les jeunes pourraient masquer l'essentiel. C'est cette hypothèse inaccoutumée – soit que les jeunes, malgré leurs lacunes en matière de connaissances historiques, se font une idée assez forte de ce que fut l'histoire du Québec – que j'ai voulu vérifier en menant, depuis une décennie, une enquête sur les représentations qu'ils offrent du parcours de leur société dans le temps. Bien que simple, la question posée aux jeunes («Raconte-moi l'histoire du Québec comme tu la connais, depuis le début») s'est révélée efficace pour susciter chez eux la production de courts récits d'histoire du Québec – plus de 4 000 textes amassés jusqu'ici.

Prévu pour durer cinq mois, le projet vise à maximiser les potentialités empiriques, mais surtout théoriques, de cette recherche novatrice en vue de cerner la forme et le fond, d'une part, et de saisir le mode de développement, d'autre part, de la conscience historique collective des jeunes Québécois, dont on sait l'importance qu'elle revêt dans la formation de leur conscience citoyenne au présent.

L'intérêt d'un séjour au Collegium de Lyon vient du fait qu'une professeure de l'Université Lyon-2, Françoise Lantheaume, dirige une équipe de recherche paneuropéenne sur le même sujet, à partir d'une méthode similaire et pour atteindre des finalités identiques. Le projet est actuellement mené en France, en Catalogne et dans la région genevoise. Il est question qu'il s'étende à la Grande-Bretagne et à l'Allemagne. Un séjour de cinq mois à Lyon permettrait mon intégration soutenue à l'équipe de la Pr. Lantheaume, qui pourrait en retour bénéficier de mes travaux d'avant-garde sur le cas québécois.



Claire MALWE

Droit, Maître de Conférence à l'Université Rennes 1 (projet commun avec Edgar Fernandez)

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Julien MEYER*

Sciences du langage & Cognition, Chercheur au département de linguistique du Museu Goeldi (Brésil)

Période de séjour : 15/10/2013 au 15/08/2014

Projet de recherche : Acoustic iconicity in language – new insights

Résumé : My research proposal bears on acoustic iconicity in languages. The focus of the project is on three natural oral practices which consist in mapping normal speech to very different acoustic signals such as whistling, instrumental music and animal calls. These are respectively called ‘whistled languages’, ‘the singing mode of traditional musical instruments’ and ‘onomatopoetic words named after animal calls’. They exist in a significant diversity of languages all over the world and represent an opportunity to study under various angles the perceptive and productive adaptation of different language structures into simple acoustic signals or musical melodies. They are inherently interdisciplinary phenomena raising important questions on the phonology and the evolution of languages. So far, they have been very little studied under phonetic and cognitive perspectives because they are hard to locate and document, being still practiced only in remote rural areas. However, since 2003, I have worked on the description of 13 whistled and 5 instrumental forms of languages of Europe, Asia and South America.

Moreover, I have developed a linguistic documentation and description project in the Amazon region since 2008 among the Gavião, the Suruí (Rondônia, Brazil) and, more recently, the Wayãpi people (Amapá, Brazil and French Guiana) who use all three types of iconic transformations.

During this academic year in France, I will develop an original methodology to compare these different modalities of acoustic imitation. One important objective will be to identify language-specific or modality-specific strategies of phonetic mapping. A special attention will be paid to the description and the publication of the information collected recently in the Amazon with collaborators in Brazil and French Guiana. To come to a better understanding of the cognitive mapping processes at play, I will also use field recorded stimuli as a base to develop original perceptual experiments in collaboration with French researchers, using psycholinguistic methodology to test different target populations (native speakers of both tonal and non tonal languages).

I will also write a book on whistled languages called ‘Whistled Languages – New Insights’ (Springer) presenting the results of 9 years of research and 25 months of fieldwork in 13 different communities of the world. One chapter will show how the tonal/non-tonal aspect of the involved languages is impacting the typology, under the influence of the combined effects of phonetic abridgment and perceptual pitch/timbre competition.

Meanwhile, I will set up an interdisciplinary research team in France to continue to work on these innovative topics and methodologies. This will provide a suitable background to build international partnerships, in particular with the Linguistic Division of the Museu Goeldi (Belém, Brazil) where I have been working since 2008.



Maria-Nadia POSTORINO

Economie des transports, Professeur à l’Université de Reggio Calabre (Italie)

Période de séjour : 15/02/2014 au 15/07/2014

Projet de recherche : Air transport and high-speed train users choice. Expected impacts within the European transport scenario

Résumé : The goal of this project is to test a comprehensive methodological approach concerning the airport carbon emission contributions within a competition/integration air and fast rail user choices framework, in order to identify the potential, future trends the EU will face in the next decades.

Specifically, the airport carbon emission contributions are estimated by taking into account airside operations as well as access/egress surface modes. Both depend on user choices between several modes; particularly high-speed trains in this case can play a double role: 1) transport mode of a comodal trip (train+aircraft); 2) surface airport access/egress mode. In this writer’s knowledge there is not any comprehensive approach to identify the “airport carbon footprint” due to several transport related operations involving an airport.

The case study would be Lyon international airport, the fourth busiest airport after Charles de Gaulle, Orly and Nice airports (reference year: 2009), also linked to Paris and Marseilles by the TGV (high-speed) train link. The main questions here are: after the initial air transport and TGV competition to link Paris and Lyon,

what is the current impact of TGV on the airport catchment area? Starting from actual figures and expected future trends, how the relationships between air transport and TGV at Lyon airport could modify the airport carbon footprint? The proposed methodological approach will then be applied to try giving an answer to these questions.



AbdouMaliq SIMONE*

Etudes urbaines, Professeur au Goldsmiths College – Université de Londres (GB)

Période de séjour : 15/09/2013 au 15/07/2014

Projet de recherche : Political technologies : Enacting collective life in the Urban « Majority World »

Résumé : Taking field materials from mixed-use, mixed-income districts in several key metropolitan areas of the so-called “majority world”, the research endeavors to develop the notion of “political technologies” as a way of examining how different material, discursive and human environments affect and connect with each other in ways the potentially go beyond the demarcation of scales, sectors, formal and informal economies. As cities are constructed through the complex intersections of materials of all kinds—things, bodies, signs, infrastructure, intensities, machines and formulas—what it is possible to do, think, and claim has much to do with the process of constellating relationships among these materials. This process is not simply based on the intentions and actions of persons, but on a wide range of biochemical, mathematical, and mechanical processes that maintain the singularity of their “operational systems” while also being incorporated within larger networks of organization and action. Political technologies then, refer to devices for inter-connecting such systems. Much of the ways cities like Jakarta, Sao Paulo, Lagos, Mexico City, and Hyderabad, the target cities for this study, have been constructed and lived remain relatively invisible to urban analysis and not always reliant upon conventional forms of institutions and politics.

Thus, the research focuses on how more detailed elaborations of political technologies might account for how an urban population, neither strictly poor nor middle class have been able to make viable urban lives. It does this through exploring conceivable lines of articulation among a wide range of research studies that have been conducted during the past decade within the target cities on various dimensions of life and environment in central city mixed-use, mixed-income districts. Instead of comparing or contrasting discrete studies, this research seeks to consider them as ongoing supplements—i.e. different vantage points from which to elaborate multi-perspectival representations of particular places and dynamics.



Suzanne SLYOMOVICS*

Anthropologie, Professeur à l'Université de Californie à Los Angeles (USA)

Période de séjour : 15/09/2013 au 15/07/2014

Projet de recherche : Difficult heritage, Transitional Justice and Communal Reparations : Transforming Moroccan Torture Centers into Museums

Résumé : Among political opportunities to achieve redress and repair, I investigate the right to erect memorials and museums to the eradicated past. Unlike courtroom-centered criminal justice solutions, museum-making remedies assume that the acts of acknowledging victims’ historical truths are forms of justice. My example of a proposed museum, one that involves both testimony and “dark tourism” to a site-specific location at an historical place of incarceration, is Derb Moulay Cherif in Casablanca, Morocco’s pre-eminent former torture center. My questions are concerned with how the public memory of difficult heritage is realized architecturally and when pairing architectural memorializations with development projects, how are victims’ histories deemed equally transformative in the social, visual, and economic spheres. This project engages with the large literature on Arab and Moroccan prison memoirs (in Arabic and French), architecture, museum studies, visual anthropology, oral history and human rights testimonies. Cross-cultural investigations combining human rights, visual anthropology, folklore, museum studies and architecture are at the center of my scholarship since my award-winning book, *The Object of Memory: Arab and Jews Narrate the Palestinian Village* (1998). My publications, museum exhibitions (as a curator or consultant), and video documentaries draw on interdisciplinary perspectives relevant to museum studies, human rights, oral history, and the Arab world.



John STELLA*

Géomorphologie, Professeur à l'Université de New York à Syracuse (USA)

Période de séjour : 15/09/2013 au 15/07/2014

Projet de recherche : Common challenges and opportunities in riparian zone management along large, Mediterranean-climate rivers

Résumé : Riparian corridors occupy a small proportion of mediterranean-climate regions but are important far beyond their land area. Conserving and protecting these riparian ecosystems requires understanding both the biophysical science of how they function and the management context that leads to their impairment and potential recovery. The goal of this proposal is to develop a synthetic understanding of how we can better manage riparian zones in mediterranean-climate ecosystems, given constraints imposed by climate, human population demand, and cultural management history. In order to address this goal, I propose to compare the environmental and management contexts of the lower Rhône River (SE France) and the middle Sacramento River (central California), two of the largest, and most intensively altered riparian ecosystems within the mediterranean-climate biome. I will address several overarching questions, including (1) What is the spatial distribution and ecological status of native riparian vegetation along rivers within the Rhône and Sacramento basins, and how do they compare to historical conditions? (2) How do the strong abiotic drivers that structure riparian ecosystems (e.g., climate, floods, sediment regime, fire) conflict with human demand for resources and ecosystem services?, and (3) How do these issues create similar riparian management challenges and potential solutions within and amongst med-climate ecoregions (as opposed to one-of-a-kind basin management approaches), and what common ecological principles and management goals can we apply to other med-region rivers? I will address these questions using an interdisciplinary approach that includes a synthesis of existing field studies, geospatial analyses of riparian vegetation change through time, and structured interactions with social scientists and managers. This work will draw on and expand existing studies within these regions, including my 15-year research program in central California and close collaborations with French scientists in the Rhône Basin over the last five years. Anticipated products include workshops in Lyon with participants from ecological, geosciences and social sciences, peer-reviewed articles in both biophysical and environmental management journals, and one or more special sessions at international science meetings and river management conferences.



Cécile VIGOUROUX

Sciences du langage & Ethnographie, Professeur à l'Université Simon Fraser (Canada)

Période de séjour : 15/09/2013 au 15/07/2014

Projet de recherche : Migration, Economy and Language practice

Résumé : One of the features of our increasingly globalized world is the intense mobility of people. According to the United Nations, 1 out of every 33 persons in the world today is a migrant. South-to-South migrations exceed by far their North- to-South counterparts. In the case of Africa, over 80% of international migrants have moved from within the continent.

Migration is probably the most politicized and therefore ideologically loaded issue in modern democracies. Migrants' integration into the host society has been a recurring concern. Although what the different nation-states understand by integration has typically remained rather fuzzy, there is yet an implicit understanding of the correlation between migrants' competence in the host country's language(s) and the degree of their socioeconomic integration. In other words, migrants who speak or learn the language(s) of their new ecology well are more likely to be competitive on the local job market than those who do not. Many quantitative studies tend to corroborate this correlation. However, in most publications, only formal economy is taken into account. Informal economy generally tends to be overlooked either because it is hard to track and measure quantitatively or simply because it indexes the migrants' socioeconomic marginalization.

The book project I intend to undertake during my residency at the Collegium de Lyon will enable me to crown ethnographic field research that I have conducted on the above subject matter, in a discontinuous fashion, over the past 15 years, focusing on Francophone African migrants' language practices and identity

construction in Cape Town, South Africa. I wish to benefit from the free time and office space, in isolation from teaching and committee service at my home institution, to write on migrations, labor, and language practice, working through the lens of social mobility in the South.

This book aims at contributing to both scholarly and public/political debates on migrants' socio-economic integration in Africa and beyond. I wish to use the South African experience to propose alternative ways of approaching the correlation between language and migrants' integration. My residency at the Collegium will also benefit my project in fostering interactions with European scholars who have worked on similar issues in Europe; it will give me access to first hand information on how such issues have been framed in the European context, helping me to articulate my own findings about the African continent critically and in a better informed, broad comparative perspective



Yiyan WANG

Littérature, Professeur à l'Université Victoria de Wellington (Nouvelle-Zélande)

Période de séjour : 01/11/2013 au 31/03/2014

Projet de recherche : Painting China Modern in the Early 20th Century : An intellectual History

Résumé : The initial decades of the twentieth century saw a drastic transformation in the conception and practice of art in China. Oil painting, foreign to China, emerged as a major medium to convey Chinese aspirations for modernity. This project investigates how and why this occurred. It positions the intellectual debates on modernizing art as an integral part of the nation's modernization process and as a response by intellectuals to the West's dominance and intense colonial presence in China. It fills a gap in modern Chinese intellectual history and advances our understanding of how colonial influences contributed to shaping Chinese modernity.

"How to modernize art for a modern China?" "What ideas and practices should China adapt from the West?" Questions such as these figured prominently in intellectual debate about modernization at the beginning of the twentieth century. Within a few short decades, the whole concept of "art" in China was completely transformed. As with literature of the same era, the impetus for this revolution came from Europe, Chinese artists and intellectuals looked to the colonial powers for the direction that Chinese modern art should take. The interplay of colonialism, nationalism and cosmopolitanism underpinned the process in which art and art practice were modernized.

With a focus on the development of oil painting in China, this project examines the intellectual debate on modernizing art as an integral part of China's overall modernization process in response to the intense colonial presence and Western dominance at the beginning of the twentieth century.



Zhiqiang WANG

Droit, Professeur à l'Université Fudan (Chine)

Période de séjour : 15/09/2013 au 15/07/2014

Projet de recherche : Legal procedure in Qing China : Law in the code and in action

Résumé : This project is originated by and will be incorporated to "Legalizing Space in China: the Shaping of the Imperial Territory through a Layered Legal System" ("LSC" hereafter), the grand ANR project under the leadership of Prof. Jerome Bourgon, Institut d'Asie Orientale (IAO), ENS de Lyon.

This project is to explain how the political structure and centralized authority has shaped criminal and civil procedure in Qing China, and why doctrine of due process was weak in modern sense despite plenty of contemporaneous procedure rules. Meanwhile, with the concentration on the procedural part in the Code, which occupied over 20% of the law body, this project will end up by sorting out and translating into English the most significant part of procedural rules. The latter part will be a desired fruit of the grand program of LSC in our online database, which has been under construction on the program website at <http://lsc.foliot.name/>.

This project will consist of three parts, namely, a textual study, an analysis of practice, and a contextual explanation. Firstly, relying on contemporary legislative opinions and legal commentaries, the textual study will aim to understand, sort and systematize procedural rules in the Code. The second part is to compare law in the books and law in action under the guideline of legal realism. The third and final part will watch law “beyond” law, i.e., to explain juristic features in Chinese tradition from the perspective of their contextual, particularly political, institutions.

**Candidats EURIAS*