

MYRIAM SUCHET

On Research as Continuous Creation

This text responds to the call by inviting you to be the hero in an adventure of relational investigation, for I hold indiscipline to be a form of research-creation-action that aims to establish connexions and let them affect a shifted University. This adventure is driven by a hypothesis: what if we suppose an analogy between indiscipline and heterolingual software? Why not?

LOLA BONNABEL

ANNE RICHIER

Archaeology in/out of Others Disciplines

If everyone has an idea of what archaeology is, it seems that everyone is wrong. Archaeologists themselves don't agree with each other and some of them—not necessarily the oldest—have difficulties taking the measure of the most recent evolutions. An epistemological approach to the discipline through its binary oppositions will emphasize its undisciplined character and approach its specific semantic field. Although archaeology is inter-multi-disciplinary, it is also fragmented in multiple specialities among which the archaeology of death opens to several disciplinary fields, such as philosophy religion, biology, medicine or ethics. The archaeology of death may even be more multidisciplinary, because it is staked between approaches stemming at the same time from human and biological sciences and because it will inevitably resound with present existential and societal questionings. With two examples belonging to very different archaeological periods, this paper tries to show how archaeo-anthropologists feed on other disciplines.

JULIE RIEGEL

How Field Work Builds the Researcher

This article deals with the academic questions of a former practitioner within green NGOs, involved in a research on her former professional area. On the basis of trials and errors, some theoretical and methodological options appeared progressively in this undertaking, according an iterative and inductive process, based on an empirical relationship with the field. The first part of the paper is focused on the difficulty to identify a relevant theoretical framework as well as a survey methodology to analyze the dissemination of environmental norms promoted by an international NGO towards the national and local levels in Senegal. A second part explains the necessity of adopting progressively a multi-sited ethnographic approach, troubling the perception of the notion of local level for the researcher. In the conclusion, the question of the overall attitude to be adopted towards the field is discussed, with its academic and policy implications.

MEHDI K. BENSLIMANE

The Originality and/is the Indiscipline. Reflexivity about a Political Science Thesis

In this article, I propose to make a reflexive return to a political science thesis which focused on the relationship between the so-called independent press and power, from the story of an atypical Moroccan newspaper, holding, in this enterprise, two time frames: the reflection before the defense my thesis and the “product” of this reflection on the one hand, and a reflection on some reactions which work led after the defense on the second hand. We'll see, at

first, parts of which resulted, according to the thesis committee, the originality of this research, before explaining further forward, in a second step, elements concerning the posture of (young) political scientist "unruly" to the extent that we see a dialectical link between the two: originality implies more or less indiscipline, which in turn requires more or less originality.

LAURENT MARTY

How I Learned Indiscipline at the University

Cooperation between disciplines is settling down at every level of research and teaching in Human Sciences. Even if there is still some distance between the posted intentions and the actual practices, it is settled as an irreversible trend. The hypothesis of this article is that we do not face end of disciplines, but a deep reconfiguration: we are going from disciplines split up and based on the pyramidal model, to interactive disciplines (to do with) in which the person, the reflexive agent, and the "work on ourselves" are requested. This is why the methodological choice of this small essay is the auto-ethnography.

NOÉMIE BOEGLIN

To Decompartmentalize the Disciplines. The Thesis, a Suitable Research Open to Interdisciplinarity.

Can the search be undisciplined? The presentation proposed here is based on this question. Through a reflection engaged around my own thesis project, we want here to think about the discipline, or rather of disciplines. This multidisciplinary work is actually based on a collaborative work. Cartographer, geographers and historians met around a common purpose, a central question: how to draw the textual space of the novels of the nineteenth century? How to collect the necessary informations (by using textual analysis) and represent it (thanks to the geomatics)? Undisciplined? That work is faced with difficulties and obstacles inherent in an interdisciplinary search.

SONIA DHEUR SVEN J. SAUPE

Living Things as Information. A Subjective View of a Crisis in Biology

In current biology, *big data* approaches become the rule, a situation mirrored in other academic fields. We would like here, as biologists, to propose a subjective analysis of the modifications in practice and representations that accompany the blooming of the genomic era, characterized by its tendency to reduce the living to information. We develop the view, that sequencing technologies induce a modified relation to the living and radically novel experimental approaches. In spite—or even because—of their scientific efficiency, in ourselves these changes stir up a crisis situation leading us to seek out reflexive perspectives outside of the field of biology, in a narrow sense, in the vicinity of artistic practices or certain forms of philosophical biology.

JEAN COPANS

Michel Leiris, Georges Balandier Facing the Colonial Situation of African Societies in the 1950'

The renewal of french social sciences after 1945 has lead sociology, and to some extent, ethnology, to consider the socio-historical context within which live the tribal or ethnic populations of the colonial empire specifically in Black Africa. This interest can be seen as well on the theoretical level with the definition of a 'colonial situation' framework, explored by Georges Balandier from 1951 on than on a more political and moral involvement condemning the political domination and the economic exploitation of these populations like the one advanced by Michel Leiris in a lecture published that same year. The author of this paper evokes the differences of approach of these two researchers as well as that of other ethnologists or sociologists of the 1950' like Paul Mercier, Roger Bastide or even Pierre Bourdieu who try to link fieldwork, criticism of traditional and a-historical ethnology and a positive view of the pacific or violent mobilisations for national independance in the making defended by local populations.

FLORENT SCHMITT PIERRE SCHMITT

Portrait of the Ethnographer as an Artist

Ethnographers invent themselves lives close to those of artists, organized around their creative activity. This portrait of the ethnographer as an artist, based on the comparison and analogy between the paths of PhD students without fundings and those of young artists, shows the omnipresence of a creative work whose specific times and spaces—the desk and the artist's studio, nights, Sundays and holidays—draw shared modes of presence at work. Besides, observables economic, material and social inequalities between creators have an impact on these modes of presence and consequently on the visibility of creators and their work. In parallel, valuing uncertainty then intervenes as the corollary of valuing a creation seen as "free" as it is not paid. Finally, facing the academic job market and the art market, the lives that artists and ethnographers invent for themselves ultimately testify to specific relations to creation, to the redefinition of boundaries between art and life.

EMILIE KOHLMANN

The Subject's Indiscipline

This article reviews research conducted during a PhD in Information Sciences and Communication on an environmental theme. Through this experience of more than four years, I re-examine the reasons that may lead the researcher to interdisciplinarity and indiscipline. The interdiscipline may seem imposed by external conditions such as research subject or discipline itself, but isn't this assumption reducing? The indiscipline for its part is defended as a reflexive, subjective and unique positioning belonging to each.

PAOLA DELFINO ASAHI HIGASHI ABRIL PADILLA

Raw as a Matter, in Art and Music

We found it pertinent to include in this number an excerpt of our debates

and reflexions about “raw” sound or matter, or art, in the fine arts, music, and anthropology. Like a theoretical Pandora’s box, one word raises many discourses and taboos around what disciplines have hidden under it.

JEAN-DANIEL BOYER
Adam Smith’s System

The aim of this article is to underline that Smith has elaborated a complete system in his work by transposing newtonian principles and applying them to the study of human affairs. Gravitation thus defines the static working of society. For Smith, laws and prices gravitate. On the other hand, attraction characterises the history of human societies which then gradually become ideal cities.

LAURENT DI FILIPPO,
PATRICK SCHMOLL
The City after the Apocalypse:
from Projective Formalization to
Local Realization

The post-apocalyptic genre has been successful since the second half of twentieth century, as a mean for its authors to give a critical viewpoint on socioeconomic models and on the historical context in which they publish. Showing devastated urban environments, these works challenge the present through a projection into the future. The depicted ruins symbolize at the same time a collapse of the world and an open space of conquest. Videogames belonging to this genre allow the gamers to discover new ways of space appropriation.

JEAN-DANIEL BOYER
Emile Durkheim’s Sociology:
A Failed Implementation of
Natural Sciences’ Methods

In the Rules of Sociological Method, Durkheim gives an object to sociology by defining essentially the social fact as a social force. While he would logically have proposed methods inspired by physical sciences, Durkheim preferred to draw his inspiration from biology. He turns the sociologist into a “vivisectionist” of

society. This transposition thus appears as a failed transposition of the methods of the natural sciences. It entails that Durkheim considers society as a body and not as a field of forces that would have allowed him to leave a methodology that would be too holistic. By this way, he could have taken into account both social forces but also individual forces. By taking Durkheim’s definition of social fact seriously, it opens up new research perspectives more suited to the complexity of contemporary societies.