As a science of human social facts and groups, sociology aims to comprehend and explain the impact of society on human thinking and behavior. The wide variety of sociology’s applications make it a major force in contemporary research in the humanities and social sciences. French sociologists—whose work often extends into or overlaps with disciplines such as philosophy, anthropology, and ethnology—have achieved international renown. Prominent examples include Marcel Mauss, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Raymond Aron, Pierre Bourdieu, Edgard Morin, René Girard, Michel Crozier…

The term “sociology” acquired its modern meaning from the work of Auguste Comte (Système de politique positive, ou Traité de sociologie, instituant la religion de l’humanité, 1851–54), who is considered one of the founding fathers of the new discipline. Comte conceived of sociology as a discipline having as its main objective the discovery of the laws of social and historical evolution. As a science no less exact than physics or chemistry, sociology was also destined to become a modern philosophy reflecting its new stature in the contemporary world.

Auguste Comte influenced the great English sociologist Herbert Spencer (1820–1903), who also conceived of sociology as a positive science based on the methodical collection and analysis of observed facts and taking as its chief objective the study of the evolution of societies. Comte’s influence was less important in Germany than in England, and the word “sociology” did not take hold there until the end of the nineteenth century, with the work of Max Weber (1864–1920). In the minds of the founding German sociologists, sociology was not destined to become a substitute for philosophy.

Building a sociological method

At the end of the nineteenth century, Émile Durkheim (1858–1917) was the leading French sociologist of the classical school that had embraced the scientific legacy of Auguste Comte. Durkheim believed that sociology was a science capable of the same rigor as physics, while also retaining the aspirations of philosophy. For Durkheim, “sociology poses problems different from those of history and ethnography. It does not strive to learn outdated forms of civilization for the sole purpose of knowing them or reconstituting them. But, like any positive science, it seeks to explain a current reality, one close to us, one capable, therefore, of affecting our ideas and actions. That reality is man, and more specifically today’s man.”

(Les Formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse, 1912).

Durkheim developed a method “adapted specifically to social phenomena.” With his Les Règles de la méthode sociologique (1895) and the definition of the “social fact,” he moved beyond the field of philosophy and showed that although sociology had emerged from the great doctrines of philosophy, it was independent; the sociologist did “the work of science.”

Studying social facts as things

With Durkheim, sociology freed itself from philosophy and cast aside theories that lacked scientific value. It thus endowed itself with objectivity. Social phenomena were viewed as things so they could be dealt with in a scientific way. In this new realm, a social fact could be explained only by another social fact.

The Industrial Revolution, regional disparities, the exodus from rural areas, the erosion of traditional forms of organization of social life—it was in this context that sociology came of age, struggling to describe and understand the massive changes underway and to respond to the social disturbances provoked by those changes. The scientific representation of social life, as proposed by sociology, included a social criticism and inevitably suggested or implied responses to the most serious problems. It thus broke with psychology, which, up to that point, had concerned itself solely with individuals, whereas the new discipline focused on the collectivity.

Durkheim’s method was based on statistical comparisons, in part so as to escape the subjectivity of qualitative data. Durkheim believed that society was a whole that absorbed individuals within it, unlike Weber, for whom each individual remained a social “atom.” The appearance of contemporary social networks will very likely reshape modes of sociological analysis conducted using these paradigms.

Durkheim launched a research program for the developing discipline, assembling a team of researchers, publishing reviews, and soon creating a new university discipline. He became the first professor of sociology in France, teaching a course at the University of Bordeaux from his post in the first European department of sociology, founded in 1895, five years after the discipline debuted at the University of Kansas in the United States. Durkheim’s works influenced the first intellectual leaders of modern French sociology—among them Gabriel Tarde (1843–1904) in criminology; Maurice Halbwachs (1877–1945), who devised the concept of the “collective memory”; and François Simiand (1873–1935), who applied the principles of analysis of social facts to the study of economic phenomena.
Tools for the study of social phenomena

Sociological knowledge and analysis are generated through sociologists’ investigations and the questions that they raise. That is what sets sociologists apart from others who study society: The sociologist’s expertise is underpinned by investigation more than by the application of theories. Those factual underpinnings confer objectivity and legitimacy. The sociologist’s investigation report synthesizes the data that he or his team have collected and upon which he has based his analysis. Usually, the methods used in the research and the conditions under which it was conducted are described in the report. Texts, interviews, tables, statistics, graphics, archives, images, and recordings make the investigation report a multifaceted document that reflects the complexity of the research itself.

Sociological knowledge also manifests itself in theories built on the foundations of empirical investigation. Major research directions, many of which are reproduced in the names of the dominant schools of sociology, blend methods, theories, and investigation reports. These cumulative products constitute the history of the discipline and continue to shape its major lines of inquiry.

From oral histories to information and communication technologies

Sociological research has adapted to changes in society and to scientific and technical advances. French sociologists have endeavored to adapt the traditional approaches of the discipline to organizational changes and technological upheavals that have deeply altered social bonds.

Our knowledge and awareness of the social world are transmitted to us through categories of thought, public action, and regulation that are the subjects of continuous sociological research.

Popular movements are studied from a diachronic perspective—that is, current movements are compared with those of the past. Conflicts are analyzed—civil wars, political violence in Africa and the Middle East, extreme crises, racism, and the politics of postcolonial memory. National and regional cultures and identities are also central to analyses of urban societies, localities, and collectivities, through social and cultural movements, cultural institutions and politics.

Urban and rural areas are the locus of social changes that often are accompanied by mobility. Research on societies and health focuses on social and urban forms, the politics of health care, the rationalization of medical practices from the ethical point of view (pain, palliative care), and health risks (notably AIDS infection).

Representations of the body, the emotions, and “sensoriality” are analyzed, or processed, by the imaginative and social functions of the arts, music, literature, and language.

Gender and the opening of the workplace to women opened a field of research into the “flexibility of identities” that pursues studies on education, training, pedagogical innovation, and the labor markets.

Trades, professions, and employment remain fields of inquiry for studies on the evolution of norms of work, employment, and skills, which have expanded in recent years into wide-ranging research into contemporary social networks created or supported by applications of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The public dimension of social life and digital spaces, as new platforms and pathways for public opinion, are generating new virtual representations and images.

The sociology of media and new ICTs is also part of the socioeconomic approach to innovation and consumption, where the ICTs has been the object of many studies.

The sociology of development focuses on environmental problems and the question of sustainable development, whereas the sociology of industry and services analyzes the conditions of innovation and the emergence of new personal services (and thus of new social networks). Together they help us understand the mutations of the social state and the metamorphoses of work and organizations, new forms of inequality, discrimination, and hierarchy. Contemporary political phenomena, too, are approached from a philosophical and sociological point of view. French sociology has always drawn on other disciplines. Philosophy, epistemology, and the history of the social sciences come together to explain collective beliefs, the ontology of the social sciences, and the study of social norms. The philosophical approach is used in research on political sociology (gift and gratitude, collective identities) and in the sociology of the sciences (scientific writing, institutions, communities, and disciplines).

Investigations are conducted into religions and religious practices, including eastern Christianity and Islam in France, Europe, and Central Asia. Other countries and societies are also the focus of intensive study. Examples include India, Iran, and contemporary China as it adapts to the onslaught of socioeconomic change.

French sociology has retained its critical and reflective faculties with the pursuit of research on the history of sociology and social ideas, with help from the sociology of knowledge structures and from philosophy.
Major research centers and laboratories

ARS, Atelier de recherche sociologique
(workshop for sociological research)
http://www.univ-brest.fr-
La Recherche : Les laboratoires par Reconnaissance
ARS is the doctoral department for the humanities and social sciences (ED 507) at the Université de Bretagne Occidentale. It conducts research in four thematic areas: (1) localities and societies (indigenousness, city life, intermingling of genders, ethnicities), urban and rural spaces, mobility; (2) contemporary changes in work; (3) societies and health; (4) gender, generations, and temporality.

CENS, Centre nantais de sociologie
(Nantes center for sociology)
Affiliated with the doctoral department on law, economics, management, societies, and regions (ED 501), the CENS performs sociological research on the ongoing reconstructions of the contemporary social world. Main research areas: Transformation of social and professional groups; Sociology of territorial public action; Past and present populations mobilizations; Thematical Group "Body and Sports."

Centre Norbert Elias
A multidisciplinary joint research unit (anthropology, communication, history, sociology of cultural dynamics) of the EHESS doctoral department (ED 286), the Centre Norbert Elias operates at four sites: Marseille (EHESS regional cluster at Vieille-Charité), Aix-en-Provence (Université Paul Cézanne), Avignon (Université d’Avignon et des Pays de Vaucluse), and Lyon (ENS Lyon).

CESDIP, Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions pénales
(center for sociological research on law and penal institutions)
http://www.cesdip.fr
A CNRS research laboratory, a research service of the Ministry of Justice, and, since 2006, a laboratory of the Université de Versailles-Saint-Quentin, CESDIP is part of the doctoral department on culture, regulation, institutions, and localities (ED 538). It has conducted major studies of victimization and vulnerability and is presently carrying out work on police forces in sociology and history, and on deviance among young people.

CESSPS, Centre européen de sociologie et de science politique de la Sorbonne
(European center for sociology and political science at the Sorbonne)
http://www.univ-paris1.fr/centres-de-recherche/cesssp/
A research unit attached to the Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and the CNRS, with EHESS as a partner, CESSPS is the home base of about 50 researchers working on various subjects: Europeanization, social stratification, gender, elites, intellectuals, knowledge, culture, media, social movements, political parties, public policy, and markets.

CLERSÉ, Centre ilillois d’études et de recherches sociologiques et économiques
(Lille center for sociological and economic research)
A joint research unit of the CNRS and the Université Lille 1, attached to the doctoral department on economics, social sciences, regional development, and management (ED 73), CLERSÉ supports 5 major fields of research: (1) the sociology and economics of labor, employment, and education; (2) the economics and sociology of development; (3) the economics and sociology of industry and services; (4) analysis of the impact of contemporary social transformations on social life; and (5) analysis of economic and sociological thought and economic problems.

CMH, Centre Maurice Halbwachs
http://www.cmh.ens.fr
A joint research unit of the CNRS, the EHESS, the Paris École Normale Supérieure, and the Université de Caen, the CMH supports 4 research teams: (1) professions, networks, and organizations (PRO); (2) cohesion and social justice (GRECO); (3) social inequality (ERIS); and (4) and investigations, fields, and theory (ETT).

CRESPPA, Centre de recherches sociologiques et politiques de Paris
(Paris center for sociological and political research)
http://www.cresppa.cnrs.fr
A joint research unit of the CNRS and the Université Paris 8 Vincennes, attached to the doctoral department on social sciences (ED 401), CRESPPA is home to researchers specializing in the study of social forms of domination and mobilization. It has 2 components:
- Gender, work, mobility: www.gtm.cnrs-bellevue.fr
- Urban cultures and societies: www.csu.cnrs.fr

CSO, Centre de sociologie des organisations
(center for the sociology of organizations)
http://www.cso.edu
A joint research unit of the CNRS attached to the doctoral department of Science Po Paris (ED 234), the CSO was founded by Michel Crozier. It maintains 7 programs: risk management; new forms of economic governance; higher education and research; the politics of health and the rationalization of medical practice; transformation of the state, regions, and regulations; artists, institutions, and cultural politics; justice and social regulation.

CSPRP, Centre de sociologie des pratiques et des représentations politiques
(Paris center for sociological and political research)
Affiliated with the doctoral department on economics, society, land, and civilizations (ED 382), the CSPRP conducts research on political phenomena considered in their theoretical, sociological, philosophic, legal, and aesthetic dimensions. It has 2 main themes: (1) culture and political representations (political writing and images); and (2) new citizenship practices in a “cosmopolitan” perspective.
IRSA, Institut de recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques
(institute for sociological and anthropological research)
Created in 1992, IRSA is a host team at the Université Paul-Valéry–Montpellier III attached to the doctoral department on land, time, and developing societies (ED 60). Its research focuses on the social imagination: myths, symbols, temporality, the history of sociology and social ideas, interculturality, and socialization.

Laboratoire de sociologie juridique
(laboratory of legal sociology)
http://www.u-paris2.fr/52075380/0/fiche_laboratoire/
A host team of the doctoral department on the history, philosophy, and sociology of law (ED 8) of the Université Panthéon-Assas, the laboratory of legal sociology adopts a scientific approach focuses on the role and methods of judges in contemporary societies, pressure groups and lobbies, the feminization of legal professions, the role and status of high courts (particularly the Cour de Cassation), and the sources of the law.

LAMES, Laboratoire méditerranéen de sociologie
(Mediterranean laboratory of sociology)
http://lames.mms.h.univ-aix.fr
Located on the research campus of the Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l’Homme in Aix-en-Provence, LAMES is a joint research unit of the CNRS and the Université de Provence. It is attached to the doctoral department on land, culture, and society (ED 355). Its major research programs are: regions and localities (focusing on the theme of mobility); forms of knowledge; economic sociology, cross-disciplinary programs (including urban and social forms of circulation of psychotropic substances in Marseille, under the European Ramses 2 program); emergency programs (environment, critical areas, and the shaping of public opinion, with special attention to New Orleans after Katrina and the process of choosing a site for the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor); and the public dimension of social life, with reference to digital forums as new arenas for public opinion and social commitment.

LAS, Laboratoire d’anthropologie et de sociologie
(laboratory of legal sociology)
http://www.univ-rennes2.fr/las
A host team attached to the doctoral department on humanities and social sciences (ED 507) of the Université de Bretagne Rennes 2, the LAS pursues various research directions—among them the use of ICTs (representations and images of ICTs, actors’ strategies and regulation, the socioeconomic of innovation and remote activity, ICT usage, regional and local media), urban and rural areas (urban professions, urban renewal, the anthropology of housing, mobility and wireless devices, rural areas and social change, time and social change, generations and integration, violence, security, defense, forms of deviance).
LASA, Laboratoire de sociologie et d’anthropologie
(laboratory for sociology and anthropology)


A research team attached to the doctoral department on language, space, time, and society (ED 38) at the Université de Franche-Comté, LASA conducts research in three areas: politics, deviance, and professions. The main areas of LASA’s research are the social anthropology of social awareness and bonds; the social anthropology of deviance and crime; and the social anthropology of the transmission of culture and of professional know-how and skills.

LASMIC, Laboratoire d’anthropologie et de sociologie "Mémoire, identité & cognition sociale"
(laboratory for anthropology and sociology, memory, identity, and social cognition)

http://lasmic.unice.fr

Attached to the doctoral department on literature, humanities, and social sciences (ED 86) at the Université de Nice Sophia-Antipolis, LASMIC conducts research on society, technology, religion, and cognition. Research applications are pursued in information and communication technologies; emotions and sensoriality; urban policy; frontiers and religions; shared athletic values and deviance; and oral history.

LESC, Laboratoire d’ethnologie et de sociologie comparative
(laboratory of comparative ethnology and sociology)

http://www.mae.u-paris10.fr/ethnologie/ethnoaccueil.php

A joint research unit at the Université Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense, the LESC is attached to the doctoral department on environments, cultures, and societies of the past and present (ED 395). It consists of two centers: CREM pursues research on research in ethnomusicology, while EREA specializes in teaching and research on American Indian ethno. The laboratory’s research themes for 2009–12 are: the operational sequence of anthropology; the fate of the body, metatheories of psychosis and ethnokinesis; dynamics of rituals and religious practices; comparative forms and dynamics of kinship and politics; language, music, and cognition; objects in action (material cultures, technical processes, and mediations); and the politics of memory, displacement, and identity.

LEST, Laboratoire d’économie et de sociologie du travail
(laboratory on labor economics and sociology)

http://www.lest.cnrs.fr

A scientific project of the joint research unit of the CNRS, the Université de la Méditerranée, and the Université de Provence, LEST is attached to the doctoral department on land, culture, and society (ED 355). Its main theme is the recomposition of norms of labor, employment, and skill. Research at LEST falls into 4 programs: (1) innovation, organizations, and localities; (2) education, training, and labor markets; (3) trajectories, professions, and networks; and (4) public action, governance, and regulation.

LISE, Laboratoire interdisciplinaire pour la sociologie économique
(interdisciplinary laboratory for economic sociology)

http://www.lise.cnrs.fr

A joint CNRS research unit attached to the doctoral department on enterprise, labor, and employment (ED 416), LISE focuses on structural transformations in contemporary society and the social foundations of economic life. Its research directions are solidarity, locality, and innovation; the economic sociology of the enterprise; politics and social action; regulations, regulators, and the regulated; labor, employment, and professional relations. The gender group and the sociology and social science group join these efforts when their interests overlap.

SOPHIAPOL, Laboratoire Sociologie, philosophie et socio-anthropologie politiques
(laboratory for political sociology, philosophy, and social anthropology)

http://www.u-paris10.fr<Recherche : Unités et réseaux de recherche

Attached to the doctoral department on economics, organizations, and society (ED 396), SOPHIAPOL study contemporary political phenomena are studied from a philosophical and sociological point of view. SOPHIAPOL’s research directions are philosophy and political sociology (gift and gratitude, collective identities); social anthropology (culture, social ecology, family, identity, image, youth, prison, sexuality).

Sciences de la société
(science of society)

http://recherche.univ-lyon2.fr/scso/

A doctoral department (ED 483) that covers history, geography, regional development, urbanism, archaeology, political science, sociology, and anthropology. Attached to the Université Lumière Lyon 2 and 14 research centers, the department confers doctorates in sociology and anthropology.
His research involves questions of social mobility, the sociology of education, the methodology and epistemology of the social sciences, the sociology of knowledge, and the sociology of moral sentiments and values.

**Pierre BOURDIEU (1930-2002)**

Bourdieu’s sociological work is dominated by an analysis of the mechanisms of reproduction of social hierarchies (La Reproduction : éléments pour une théorie du système d’enseignement, 1970 ; La Distinction : critique sociale du jugement, 1979). Building on the concept of “habitus,” he also exerted great influence on the social sciences through his theory of action. With Jean-Claude Chamboredon and Jean-Claude Passeron, Bourdieu wrote Métier de sociologue (1968). Under his direction, La Misère du monde (1993) was a field investigation involving workers, salaried employees, and peasants in their environments (town, school, factory). In 1975, Bourdieu founded the authoritative interdisciplinary journal Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales.

**Raymond ARON (1905-1983)**

In Les Étapes de la pensée sociologique (1967, published in English in 1965 as Main Currents in Sociological Thought), Aron presents the essential thinking of several major nineteenth-century thinkers (Montesquieu, Comte, Marx, Tocqueville, Durkheim, Pareto, and Weber) who, in his view, are the intellectual founders of modern sociology. He notes that their conception of the “specific purpose of sociology” was inseparably bound up with their philosophical conceptions and a political ideal.

**Georges BALANDIER**

Ethnologist and sociologist, Balandier is professor emeritus at the Sorbonne (Université Paris Descartes), a research director at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), a contributor to the Centre d’Études Africaines, and co-director of the des Cahiers internationaux de sociologie. He was one of the first to study change in contemporary African societies.

**Jean BAUDRILLARD (1929-2007)**

Baudrillard began his provocative career by turning Marxism on its head in The System of Objects (1968) and mounting a critique of consumer society in The Consumer Society: Myths and Structures (1970).

**Luc BOLTANSKI**

A research director at EHESS, Boltanski did his early research at the Center for European Sociology, directed first by Raymond Aronand then Pierre Bourdieu (Les Cadres : la formation d’un groupe social, 1982). After parting with Bourdieu, he became one of the leading exponents of the pragmatic school of French sociology (De la critique : précis de sociologie de l’émancipation, 2009).

**Raymond BOUDON**

Professor emeritus at Université Paris IV-Sorbonne, Boudon is a member of GEMASS-CNRS, the study group on the methods of sociological analysis. For Boudon, the individual is the “logical unit of analysis” because he represents the first element in any social phenomenon. With F. Bourricaud, he is the author of the Dictionnaire critique de la sociologie (1982).

**Michel CROZIER**

Founder, in 1962, of the Centre de Sociologie des Organisations, Crozier is the author of Phénomène bureaucratique (1964) in which he used recent developments in American sociology to analyze the functioning of large bureaucratic structures in France. Crozier demonstrated the existence of a national cultural model of bureaucracy and the role played by the strategies of actors in dysfunctional organizations. He developed this thesis in L’Acteur et le système (1977), a work he co-authored with Erhard Friedberg. Crozier is also the author of À quoi sert la sociologie des organisations?, published in 2001.

**Alain EHRENBerg**

Ehrenberg is a research scholar at the interdisciplinary Institute of contemporary anthropology at the Centre Edgar-Morin (EHESS-CNRS) and director of the center for psychotropic, mental health, and social research at the CNRS (French national center for scientific research). After completing his dissertation in sociology at Université Paris X (Archanges, guerriers, militaires et sportifs : essai sur l’éducation de l’homme fort), he became interested in anxiety in modern society as individuals worried about achievement (Le Culte de la performance, 1991), the demand for autonomy (La Fatigue d’être soi : dépression et société, 1996, recently published in English as The Weariness of the Self), (La Société du malaise : le mental et le social, 2010).

**Georges FRIEDMANN (1902-1977)**

Founder of a school of humanistic labor sociology, Friedmann studied man–machine interactions (Le Travail en miettes, 1956) in the industrial societies of the first half of the twentieth century.

**René GIRArd**

The concept of “mimetic desire” underpinned Girard’s explanations of complex phenomena in psychology, anthropology, and sociology, particularly their religious aspects (La Violence et le sacré, 1972).

**Bernard LAHIRE**

Professor of sociology at the École Normale Supérieure de Lyon and director of the research group on socialization (CNRS-ENS Lyon), Lahire’s work on student failure in elementary school, the popular uses of writing (Culture écrite et inégalités scolaires, 1993), student success in poor and working-class environments, the variety of study habits and methods in higher education (Les Manières d’étudier, 1997). Lahire also developed a theory of action centered on the concept of the “social game.”
Bruno LATOUR
A sociologist and anthropologist, Latour is also recognized as a philosopher of science influenced by Michel Serres. He conducted field investigations among scientists (Laboratory Life, with Steve Woolgar, 1979), which interpreted the process of scientific research as a social construct (Petites leçons de sociologie des sciences, 1996).

Claude LÉVI-STRAUSS (1908–2009)
The French anthropologist and ethnologist exerted a decisive influence on the humanities. He is the author of a seminal work on family sociology, Elementary Structures of Kinship, the title of one component of his doctoral dissertation, which was published in 1948. The work explored the idea of alliances forged through marriage.

Marcel MAUSS (1872–1950)
Also considered an anthropologist, Mauss was the author of a great many articles published in the journal L’Année sociologique. In the major work, Essai sur le don : formes et raisons de l’échange dans les sociétés archaïques (1923–24), he developed his theory of gifts and gratitude.

Edgar MORIN
An emeritus research director at the CNRS, French sociologist and philosopher Edgar Morin is best known for his six-volume work, La Méthode (1977–2004). The third volume, La Connaissance de la connaissance (1986), approaches knowledge and consciousness from an anthropological point of view. He is also the author of a general survey of sociological knowledge (Sociologie, 1984) in which he proposes an approach that restores organization to the discipline and revives reflection on the great anthropological and social questions in all their complexity.

Pierre SANSOT (1928–2005)
Philosopher, anthropologist, and sociologist, Sansot studied the peculiarities of the daily lives of “ordinary people” (Les Formes sensibles de la vie sociale, 1986) in their urban environments, where he had earlier succeeded in unearthing the “poetry of the city” (Poétique de la ville, 1973), a theme echoed in the commonplaces he later studied in Jardins publics (1994).

Alain TOURAINE
Touraine’s early work was guided by Georges Friedmann, the French sociologist of labor who was Touraine’s thesis adviser (L’Évolution du travail aux usines Renault, 1955). A research director at EHESS, Touraine is the author of some 40 works, many devoted to social movements (Le Mouvement de mai ou le communisme utopique, 1968), postindustrial society (La Société post-industrielle : naissance d’une société, 1969; published in English in 1971 under the title The Post-Industrial Society—Tomorrow’s Social History: Classes, Conflicts and Culture in the Programmed Society), democracy (Qu’est-ce que la démocratie?, 1994), and economics (Comment sortir du libéralisme ?, 1999).

Michel WIEVIORKA
Administrator of the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme and president of the International Sociological Association, Wieviorka is also a research scholar at EHESS, where he directs the Center for sociological analysis and intervention, founded by Alain Touraine in 1981. He is also, with Georges Balandier, co-director of the journal Cahiers internationaux de sociologie. Following early works on consumer movements in the 1970s and several collaborations with Alain Touraine, Wieviorka devised a sociology of action that led him to study social movements and conflicts, including violence. Two of his works are Le Racisme (1998), L’Antisémitisme (2005).
**EHES, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales,**
an institution of excellence in the social sciences

The EHESS plays a major national and international role in the humanities and social sciences. The institution supports 32 research units employing 830 teaching and research faculty of professorial rank and 250 engineers and research technicians, also affiliated with the CNRS (National center for scientific research) or other research institutions and organizations http://www.ehess.fr

EHES devotes considerable resources to welcoming foreign scholars and supporting travel by its own faculty. It sponsors interdisciplinary research projects that enable researchers to test the viability of emerging scientific questions or create the nuclei of future permanent research teams. Operating within university clusters in Paris, Marseille, Lyon, and Toulouse, EHESS maintains numerous research networks. Under its framework program of research and development, EHESS is the host institution for four projects financed by the European Research Council of the European Commission. Its capacity to receive and assist doctoral candidates and postdoctoral fellows, as well as the number of publications produced by its faculty, make EHESS one of the most important centers in Europe and the world for research in the humanities and social sciences. EHESS enrolls 2,000 doctoral candidates, half of whom are from outside France (coming to EHESS from all continents). Those candidates are members of the school’s research centers and participate fully in the school’s activities.

The doctoral department at EHESS is organized into 13 disciplinary and cross-disciplinary programs, including one for research in sociology (ED 286)

http://www.ehess.fr/fr/enseignement/diplomes/doctorat/ecole-doctorale/

Among EHESS's 32 research units, 5 are especially relevant to sociology:
- Centre d’analyse et d'intervention sociologiques (CADIS, Center for sociological analysis and intervention): http://cadis.ehess.fr
- Institut Marcel Mauss (IMM): http://gspm.ehess.fr

**Associations**

**Journals**
- Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales, archives for the years 1975–2003 are available on Persée, a Web site for scientific journals: http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/revue/ars
- Les classiques en sciences sociales, digital library of more than 4,200 works by 1,210 authors: http://classiques.uqac.ca
- Cultures et conflits, international political sociology: http://conflits.revues.org
- Socio-anthropologie, published since 1997: http://socio-anthropologie.revues.org
- Sociologie, a new journal, founded in 2010: http://sociologie.revues.org
- Sociologies, journal of AISLAF, the international association of French-speaking sociologists: http://sociologies.revues.org

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- campusfrance.org>Find your program
  - Licence and Master’s levels: A search engine operating by degree level and field of study enables users to find degrees of interest and the institutions that offer them.
  - Doctoral level: The online directory of doctoral departments uses its own search process.
  - A specific search for Programs Taught in English (600 programs)
- campusfrance.org>Finance your program

CampusBourse, an online directory of grant programs.

www.campusfrance.org