Vincent LATOUR

DIFFERENTIALISM AND MULTICULTURALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN: RECONSIDERATION OR SURVIVAL?

This article presents an assessment of the historical process which, after the adoption of the British Nationality Act of 1948, has led to the installation of a “multiculturalist” policy model in Great Britain. It analyses the main stages of the construction of this model, under the aegis of the successive Tory and Labour administrations, and identifies the reasons for its emergence, its consolidation, and its decline. In spite of the apparent, and recent, conversion of governing circles in Great Britain to the principle of universalism, and in spite of significant changes under way, the author underlines the persistence, or even the strengthening, of multiculturalist and differentialist practices which take their roots in the history of the past 50 years.

Nada AFIOUNI

THE CENTRIPETAL PULL OF EUROPEAN LAWS: TOWARD A CRISS-CROSS DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-DISCRIMINATION POLICIES IN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN?

Behind the apparent stability of the rhetoric which presides over the regulation of cultural pluralism (“citizenship” and “republican integration” in France, “race relations” and “multiculturalism” in Great Britain), criss-cross patterns of evolution can be observed since the year 2000. France is obliged to adapt her legislation and her institutions to European laws which, in their approach, offer close similarities with the British approach of the 70’s. Great Britain, for her part, tends to distance herself from the multicultural argument, and to retrench herself behind a “citizenship” type of discourse, deemed to strengthen the unity of the Kingdom. The author revisits the debates which accompanied the installation of anti-discrimination policies in Great Britain, before analyzing the French drift toward a particularistic treatment of immigration and of ethnicity, and the ongoing debates, notably over the issue of census categories.

André SUCHET et Michel RASPAUD

THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF SPELEOLOGY INSTRUCTORS IN FRANCE (1950-1992)

The professionalization of speleology instructors, when analyzed in the light of Pierre Bourdieu’s sociological framework, appears as the result of a socio-cultural and generational divide between new comers in the field, young speleologists who tend to consider speleology as a sport, with a commercial dimension and who advocate its democratization, on one side, and on the other side, old scientists, who are the bearers of a traditional, more elitist and at the same time disinterested conception of speleology as a scientific activity. The creation of a diploma regulated by the State (the “brevet d’Etat”) has been the hallmark of the strategic victory of the first group over the second. Accordingly, it cannot be interpreted as being a product of the initiatives of the Ministry.

Marie-Carmen GARCIA

THE PRODUCTION OF “LOCAL ARTISTS” IN THE WORLD OF CONTEMPORARY CIRCUS ARTISTRY

The analysis presented here is supported by a sociological inquiry using ethnographic methods, which the author has conducted in the world of circus artistry in the Lyon area. It shows how the logic of local institutions and the trajectories of circus artists combine their effects to produce “local artists”. Basically, it is an attempt to highlight the social and institutional logics which are at work in the geographical delimitation of professional itineraries of circus artists. Its purpose is to show that the local production of criteria for the valuation of artistic performance which are in opposition to those predominating in more advanced –at the national level- spheres of contemporary circus artistry, is at the root of the localization of some trajectories of circus artists.